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Tower Views

by Clearway

Who's Boss: Man, Machine

Garner or Throttlebottom

Christianity or Anti-Christ

¶ **Men and Machines.** The National Resources Committee's technological group produces a brief suggestion of a mere 400,000 words, and refers to it as "Technological Trends and National Policy, Including the Social Implications of New Inventions." The study concerns itself with that engrossing combat between cogs, pistons, flywheels, mechanistic dynamics versus human skill, human brawn, human demand for jobs. Machines have made it possible for all men to live in an age of abundance. Yet the displacement of men by machines fosters a broad belief in scarcity. Several of the world's great seers have pointed out that the approach to man's enjoyment of abundance is not so much to be found in social, political, and technological adjustments as in the individual adjustment of each man to divine law.

¶ **But the findings** of the subcommittee on technology are valuable. They point out specific flaws and recommendations. The committee finds that an increase in inventions affects the family, church, community, state and industry, but that modern natural science and research make it possible to anticipate the impact upon society of technological trends. A more general recognition of the advantages of the Golden Rule in industry would much further tend to release technological research from hampering fears and turn society toward a confident expectation of expanding good, attainable abundance.

¶ **Mr. Garner Returns.** The court reorganization substitute scheme; the selection of a new majority leader to succeed Senator Robinson: the contest over President Roosevelt's veto of low interest rates on federal farm loans; the expected attack on the President's executive reorganization plan—these and other considerations are (it may be assumed) engrossing the thoughts of Vice-President Garner as he speeds back to Washington after a month's vacation in Texas, (the "Garner rebellion"). He will find the Senate either bitterly divided over the court scheme and lining up for a display of strength or he will find a compromise plan that is actually a compromise, and not a thinly veiled substitute.

¶ **Just how far Mr. Garner's vacation** was induced by a divergence of opinion with the President may not be known, nor can it be asserted that he returns in response to the snap of the whip contained in the President's letter to Senator Barkley. But it is encouraging to recall that the role of a Throttlebottom never became a Texan.

¶ **Efficiency: Aerial, Mental.** United States Army believes it has the most efficient fighting airplane on earth. It is a five-man ship that attains a speed of more than 300 m. p. h., carries six machine guns, small bombs. Its fighting ceiling is around 30,000 feet. It is considered to be a bane to giant, far-cruising, bombing planes. America frequently demonstrates that it can keep in the forefront of mechanistic defense. But these achievements, gratifying as they are, do not spell security. Another kind of leadership is needed in the world: a leadership toward spiritual defense, the kernel of which is found in a higher sense of universal brotherhood.

¶ **Church, Government, Schools.** That the state should make a place for religious teaching is the conclusion of the World Christians Conference education committee, delivered at the Oxford, England, meeting. Government attempts to foster non-Christian attitudes in the schools are deplored. The committee recommends that democratic countries at least still retain the privilege of making provision for Christian teaching. But there is a difference of opinion as to how this should be carried out. Some are for teaching ethical precepts and religious history, some for direct religious instruction, some oppose religion in the schools. The discussion brings home to thoughtful peoples the necessity of being alert in defense against the suggestion of anti-Christ so prevalent in the world. Without the precepts of Christianity, civilization would become a shambles. Alert thinkers, undiscouraged by attacks on Christianity, practice in the family circle that which they wish to see accepted in a wider field.

¶ **Eastern Hemisphere: Paris** announces a program of strict governmental economy, while finances are being reorganized. **British** leaders advocate concentration on military preparations as Anthony Eden reviews international affairs. An oral armistice in **North China** is announced by the Japanese, who lay down a mail censorship barrage between China and the Soviet Union. **Yugoslavia** finds itself the scene of a bitter religious controversy as Parliament votes on a concordat with the Roman Catholic church. **Spain** celebrates a year of fighting with announcements of "no yielding" and a demonstration of air force. Can anyone say that the essence of Christianity is not demanded that men may live in harmony?

In The Boston Section:

Plane that can be kept at home needed, Sikorsky says.
Dr. Mary Woolley says life just beginning at 74.
Baxter believed to succeed Dennett at Williams.
Mansfield makes another unexpected visit to Fin Com.

and News from All New England

In the Second Section Beginning on Page 9.

Women Having Own Careers Note Century of Progress; Report New Discriminations

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 19—With a decrease in the average annual earnings of its membership, reports of general discriminations against women throughout the United States and a shutting down of opportunities for work, 1500 members of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women opened their biennial convention here today by making plans for a celebration in 1939 of the definite and certain gains which women have made over their position 100 years ago.

Exhibitions at the New York and San Francisco world's fairs, and speeches under the direction of the 1500 clubs throughout the country, will be used for the double purpose of celebrating the progress of women in economic fields and strengthening their present position with regard to salaries, opportunities, and employability.

Facts for the undertaking will come from a questionnaire on which 13,000 of the 65,000 members have recorded information. While tabulations have not yet been completed, it is obvious that there has been a decided dip in earnings in the past seven years and that women are carrying almost as much responsibility for dependents as are men.

Miss Charl Ormond Williams, national president, stated that educa-

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Blum's Assurance Helps Government To Steady Franc

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, July 19—Acting firmly to check the sharp fall in the franc this week end to 26½ to the dollar and 132 to the pound, the record low since 1936, the French Government has prepared a second series of drastic financial decrees including "retrenchments, economies and strict control of all expenditures."

The franc, which slumped heavily on foreign exchanges Saturday, recovered somewhat today following Finance Minister Bonnet's announcement of the new economy decrees, and also as a consequence of the statement by Léon Blum that the Socialists "have co-operated in an effort to redress French finances without any ulterior motive and they will continue to do so."

Blum's Statement Timely

This declaration of the former Premier is considered particularly timely and likely to bolster up the Cabinet's position, which was generally felt to have received something of a setback at the Socialist congress in Marseilles last week.

Although the congress ended by approving the presence in the Government of Socialist ministers, the opposition was violent and strong, and the majority of the delegates made it clear that they expected Mr. Blum to return to the premiership soon and carry on with the Popular Front social reforms.

It was very largely this fear in capitalist quarters of the fall of Chautemp's Cabinet in the early autumn and the possibility of a continuance of progressive government succeeding it which caused the renewed flight from the franc last week end.

Mr. Blum's emphatic denial yesterday that the Socialist congress passed a sort of "suspended sen-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Wanted: Clues To Whereabouts Of 'Sarah Anne'

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—The hydrographic office is puzzled about the strange disappearance of Sarah Anne Island in mid-Pacific, but a clerical error 79 years ago may be to blame.

Sarah Anne Island first was heard of in March, 1858, when the old New York Tribune reported its discovery by a ship flying the colors of the New York Guano Company.

Claimed by the corporation as a guano island, Sarah Anne's location was given as latitude 4 north, longitude 154.22 west.

Mariners' charts put the island slightly north and east of Christmas Island.

Fifteen years later Commander J. S. Skerrett of the U. S. S. Portsmouth, who was cruising in the South Seas, tried unsuccessfully to find Sarah Anne.

Refusing to concede that an entire island had disappeared, the hydrographic office continued to carry it on official charts, but placed a question mark alongside the name.

Years rolled by. Other sailors looked for the island and couldn't find it. The Government finally stopped carrying it on the charts.

Then came this summer's eclipse of the sun.

Stay-at-home astronomers and mariners dusted off maps, many of them old ones, and there was Sarah Anne right in the path of totality.

Bombarded with demands for explanations, the hydrographic office officially has replied:

"In lat. 4.00 south, and near the same meridian, lies Independence or Malden island, and it is very probable that this island was intended to be claimed under the name of Sarah Anne, and that its transposition into the northern latitude was but a clerical error."

Piccard Is Ready To Soar Again If He Finds Sponsor

ROCHESTER, Minn., July 19 (AP)—Dr. Jean Piccard announced today he would make a stratosphere flight in his new type aircraft made up of many small balloons. He said his test ascension yesterday, in which he soared 11,000 feet in his strange airship to land after six hours in a clump of trees at Lansing, Iowa, had proved its practicability.

After his return here today, Mr. Piccard said he was seeking a sponsor for a high altitude flight in a similar craft. "We have learned many things," he said, "but there are some changes to be made."

He said his wife, who directed inflation of his craft here and who made a stratosphere hop with him from Detroit in 1934, would go along on the next trip.

The Swiss-born aeronautical scientist said he would use a sealed gondola, such as the one employed in the Detroit flight, for the next ascension.

He said he did not consider the fire, which broke out in the gondola as he landed in a deep valley in northeastern Iowa, destroying the duraluminum shell and damaging the equipment, a serious matter.

"It was unfortunate," Mrs. Piccard said, "but the really big thing is that the balloon has proved practical for the work."

His craft, named "The Pleiades," had 95 small balloons for lifting power.

LANSING, Iowa, July 19 (AP)—Dr. Jean Piccard's first flight in his novel craft, buoyed by multiple balloons, terminated in a hazardous tree-top landing early yesterday.

The multi-balloon craft came down on land owned by Mort Madden, a farmer, who, busy with his 6 o'clock milking, observed two clusters of what, in his eyes resembled golf balls floating over the trees in the distance.

Uninformed of the Piccard flight, Mr. Madden said he thought little of the sight until about an hour later. A man with flowing gray hair, clad in white, then appeared at his house and said simply, "Good morning." Dr. Piccard had walked to the farm home. Two hours later he communicated with Mrs. Piccard from Lansing.

Dr. Piccard chuckled as he described the accident.

"Had some trouble with my balloons," he laughed, "so I took my pistol and killed about a dozen of them. Then I came down."

Flier Lands His Plane In Crowded City Park

BALTIMORE, Md., July 19 (AP)—G. B. Fenwick Jr., who landed his plane in crowded Patterson Park after the motor went dead, dismantled the craft today and removed it to his home where he will have room to fly it into the air.

Mr. Fenwick was half a mile up over the City Hall yesterday when his engine stalled. A policeman who saw him gliding to the field cleared crowds from a spot large enough for a landing.

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Making the Constitution

A day-by-day account of the once-secret session of the Federal Convention of 1787 that drew up the United States Constitution is "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent:

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Steel Held Key To Future Of Unions in U. S.

C. I. O. Moves to Resist Forming of 'Buffer' Unions in Mills

Pattern Being Set

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, July 19—The future labor policy of the independent steel companies—the trend of which is disclosed by current indications—promises new complexities rather than surcease, even if the companies win their present battle with the Committee for Industrial Organization. The outcome may determine the future dividing line between non-union and unionized industry in the United States.

It is evident the militant independents hope to find a buffer against the C. I. O. in the associations of non-union employees now rising in their plants; and it is even more clear the C. I. O. will challenge and try to extinguish these rival organizations by aid of the Federal Government. Material for this coming tussle before the National Labor Relations Board is being collected by the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee.

Competing Unions

Non-union workers virtually are setting up a competing industrial union. Their associations are designed to embrace all employees in a plant, as does the industrial unionism of the C. I. O. There are signs these plant units will seek to hook up with one another, so as to form a national alliance covering all plants in a corporation.

If this plan goes through, as appears probable, non-union employees will be equipped to negotiate with management on a company-wide basis. The C. I. O. also aims at bargaining with the entire corporation, not by piecemeal units.

Should these non-union associations gain a manifest majority of the employees, their company could confine its bargaining on wages and working conditions to them, and ignore the C. I. O. That is the hope of many independent steel men. They will be willing to deal with the C. I. O on grievances of individual members, but for the chiefly important issue of wages, hours, etc., they trust to escape from the C. I. O. by finding leagues of non-union workers stepping up to serve as the major bargaining groups in their company.

Skepticism Aroused

Plausible as is this prospect, it induces skepticism in some parts of the steel industry. Not all the friends of the independents, who endorse their resistance to the C. I. O., believe the independents have discovered a fire escape in the new associations of their employees.

Leadership able to build up and carry along a successful labor organization is not found in every plant, doubters declare. The qualities of loyalty to the organization, cohesiveness and discipline also are considered as probably being absent. The independent association is felt to be so dependent on the company's good-will as to exist only during the extent of the company's favor.

It is this alleged weakness that has led various government men dealing with labor to predict the collapse of company unions following withdrawal by management of its financial support.

Many employee associations are simply carry-overs of company union or employee representation plans minus company financial help, which was cut off this spring by approval of the National Labor Relations Act by the United States Supreme Court.

Shortcomings attributed to the company union, it is charged by the C. I. O., will be found transplanted in its descendants. For instance, it

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Harnessing Research and Progress: Stabilization Aim of Wide Survey

Project Seeks to Safeguard U. S. Living and Labor Conditions

Looks to Future

One of the two or three great public documents of the decade was published this week end: "Technological Trends and National Policy, Including the Social Implications of New Inventions," from the Sub-Committee on Technology of the National Resources Committee. This 400,000-word study is an examination of the effect of machines on men . . . and governments . . . and society. It was prepared by a corps of outstanding American experts, under direction of Prof. William F. Ogburn, distinguished social scientist of the University of Chicago, who also directed the monumentally important "Recent Social Trends" for President Hoover. Following is the first of a group of articles on the report, to appear at intervals.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 19—A far-sighted project to stabilize and protect the living and working conditions of the American people during the onward march of research and invention, seeking to overcome the vast disruptive effects of haphazard technical advance, broke on the nation's capital this week end with publication of the National Resources Committee's sub-committee report on Technology.

After exhaustive inquiry into what is considered to be an all important phase of balancing the capitalist system, the report called for a permanent, over-all planning board to regulate the impact of machines and inventions on society. Its function would be to apply a telescope to coming inventions and technological changes, and to plan in advance for adjusting them into the national framework with the maximum and the minimum of growing pains.

Not only looking ahead toward the future, the report analyzes the difficulties of assimilation of past and present inventions, pointing out unemployment created in the time lag during adjustment, and the "inertia, prejudice, lack of unity of purpose and the difficulties of concerted action," which have prevented proper planned adjustment.

But the study is not so much a chart of remedies as an examination and statement of the problem. Remedies are to be evolved by the planning bodies it is proposed to set



By a Staff Artist

Dr. William F. Ogburn

Of the University of Chicago, Who Directed the Sweeping Survey of Technological Trends and National Policy for the National Resources Committee

Planning Board Urged to Study Technological Developments

Changes Ahead

up, and are not fully surveyed in this preliminary survey.

The report itself uses the telescope: the experts find "imminent" a number of inventions (already invented, and swiftly being brought into application) which demand planning in order to fit them into the nation's economic and social structure.

Lists New Inventions

These imminent inventions, each of which opens up wide and sometimes breath-taking possibilities, include:

The mechanical cotton picker, air-conditioning equipment, plastics, the photo-electric cell, artificial cotton and woolen-like fibers made from cellulose, synthetic rubber, prefabricated houses, television, facsimile transmission, the automobile trailer, gasoline produced from coal, steep-flight aircraft planes, and tray agriculture.

Take one item alone from this list, which only skims the cream from the crop of inventions: "Silently into our lives," says the report, "is creeping a new technological brain-child whose ultimate social import cannot now be estimated. It is the photo-electric cell or electric eye as it is popularly known." And the report lists as "a few of the functions which this apparatus is capable of performing" hundreds of different complicated tasks. It can be adjusted, or "trained," to do multiple tasks better than the human eye, or with its little brother, the electric ear: tasks of counting and sorting, grading and testing and measuring, door-

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Discounts Based on Costs Upheld in Chain Store Act

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 19—A succession of four orders by the Federal Trade Commission here today provides the first clarification of the meaning and implications of the Robinson-Patman so-called "anti-chain store" act.

In the decisions the commission draws a distinction between bona fide discounts based on selling costs and discounts to sellers designed to aid them in competition. The first type of discounts are upheld and authorized. The second type are condemned and orders to cease and desist from their use are issued.

Cease and desist orders were issued against the Biddle Purchasing Company of New York and against the Hollywood Hat Co. of New York. Both were found guilty of granting unfair discounts to certain customers as against others.

Complaints Dismissed

Complaints were dismissed against the Kraft-Phenix Cheese Company and against the Bird Floor Sales Corporation of East Walpole, Mass. Montgomery Ward Company was involved in the Bird case and was exonerated with the Bird company of practices contrary to the requirements of the act.

The most important conclusion indicated by the decision is that price discounts to large scale purchasers are recognized as being within the limits of the Robinson-Patman Act when they are based on actual cost economy due to large orders.

In regard to the Bird case, the commission held that the actual cost to the manufacturer of selling to Montgomery Ward was 18.6 per cent whereas the cost of selling to an ordinary retailer was 47.1 per cent. In view of this, the commission held that the seller was justified in giving Montgomery Ward a price discount of "less than 20 per cent."

Temporary Policy

It pointed out further that this granting of a discount to the mail order house as against retailers was a temporary policy employed during the transition from its old price policies to new ones under the Robinson-Patman act. The new policy, it stated, involves sales only to mail order houses and jobbers. It will not in the future sell direct to retailers. The price will be the same.

The implication is clear, therefore, that under terms of the act mail order houses and presumably chain stores will continue to enjoy to some extent at least the benefits of large scale purchases. Presumably Montgomery Ward will be able to sell Bird Company products which it buys direct for less than can the retailer who now has to buy through a jobber. However, the Bird Company is declared to be within its legal rights in selling exclusively to mail-order houses and jobbers.

What Will Customer Pay?

Whether the ultimate customer will obtain the product more cheaply from Montgomery Ward than he can from a retailer who has purchased from a jobber will, of course, depend on the retail price policy of Montgomery Ward and perhaps to some extent on the question whether there is actually more efficiency in the mail-order type of business than the direct retail type.

The Kraft-Phenix cheese decision also upholds the right of the manufacturer to grant discounts for large orders. The company's practice against which complaint was made was the granting of a 5 per cent discount on package cheese and salad dressing to retailers buying more than $5 worth in a single purchase or to a group of buyers who buy more than $100 worth in a single week and are billed jointly.

It held that this discount was in no way an unfair discrimination and that no violation of the act was involved.

State and Religious Teaching; Oxford Report's Definition

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, Eng.—In the draft of the report by the Commission on Education at the World Conference of Christians here, Dr. Henry S. Coffin of New York presiding said that while the state as such cannot teach religion it can make a place for religious teaching.

It is generally conceded that the church in many parts of the world is being placed at a serious disadvantage by government attempts to inculcate in the schools non-Christian or anti-Christian views of life. In some cases, the state insists on retaining all education in its own hands, while in others the state forbids all teaching of youth by the church.

The report adds that the church may have to accept in some countries, at least for the present, anti-religious governmental policies with respect to education. But elsewhere, particularly in democratic countries, it is suggested that the church make provision for Christian teaching.

American Opinion Favorable

In this connection, it is recalled that the American section of the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work in a recent questionnaire submitted to a large number of preachers and laymen in the United States discovered that 36 per cent of those replying believed that certain elements of instruction such as the history of religion and ethical precepts of religion had an appropriate place in the school curriculum, 23 per cent advocated direct religious instruction during school hours either by church leaders in the churches or by church leaders in the schools or by school teachers of the same faith as the pupils, while 16 per cent opposed any religious instruction in the public schools.

The draft of the report on the peace and war question which is about to be issued contains a strong denunciation of the war system and urges Christians to practice among themselves the gospel commandments of love and reconciliation in war as well as in peace.

World Church Federation

Regarding the proposed world council of churches it is suggested that the new organization if approved "will have no power to legislate for churches or to commit them to action without their consent." In other words, the proposed council is not to be a superchurch but a federation of churches on a world scale. One third of the representatives in the general assembly of the proposed world council of churches will be laymen and women.

Yesterday the entire conference attended divine worship in St. Mary's Church, where Dr. J. H. Oldham of London occupied the pulpit.

Hitler Urges Clarity In Art of Germany In Opening Display

MUNICH, July 19 (AP)—Opening the new House of German Art, Reichsführer Adolf Hitler yesterday announced that the National Socialist regime would eradicate ruthlessly the last vestiges of the former "degenerated" era in Germany's artistic activities.

The chief characteristics of that era, he said, were lack of clearness, and confusion, distortion and corruption. Jewish art criticism, co-operating with Jewish art dealers, had been the chief influence in the old era, Herr Hitler declared.

The House of German Art is a new exhibition building dedicated to furtherance of National Socialist cultural ideas. Herr Hitler laid the cornerstone in 1933.

Today the regime will open also in Munich a display of what it considers Germany's worst paintings and sculptures as a reminder of "Jewish Marxist" influence in pre-Hitler days.

Court Test Seen In Fight to Fill Robinson's Place

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 19—Ending a month's vacation in Texas, Vice-President Garner is on his way back to the capital to join the fight over the court bill, or to participate in the process of further compromise, which will start again this week.

Coupled with the measure is now the choice of a new majority leader to succeed the late Senator Joseph T. Robinson, with the leading candidates either willingly or unwillingly receiving the votes of their Democratic colleagues on the basis of a party cleavage over the court. At the caucus which will decide this issue, Wednesday, Senator Alben W. Barkley of Kentucky is expected to receive most of the votes of those who favor the President's court reorganization program, while Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, although he has personally supported the court plan, will get most of the votes of the opponents of the measure, according to present indications.

Meanwhile, as the train of senators and representatives returned from the funeral of Senator Robinson, talk of further compromise was in the air. Having already abandoned the original proposal for a maximum court of 15, and six immediate additions to the membership, the prospect opened up that if resistance to the one-judge-a-year proposal grew too severe, a new change in the form of the measure might be offered.

Most discussed compromise was that proposed by Senator Pat McCarran (D) of Nevada which would exempt sitting judges from any change in membership requirements. Up to the time of Senator Robinson's passing it had been freely forecast that such a compromise would pass quickly if offered. Now, feelings may have hardened to make any agreements difficult.

Prior to resumption of the court fight, there is likely to be a contest over the President's veto of low interest rates on federal farm loans. The veto was quickly overridden in the House, 260 to 90, but a stiffer battle is expected in the Senate. Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho urged over the week end that the Senate consider the matter when it reconvenes tomorrow. He will lead the fight against the Roosevelt veto, in which the latter said there was "no justification" for "subsidy" farm

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Britain Surveys Traffic Tangles From the Air

LONDON, July 19 (AP)—Great Britain took to the air today in an attempt to solve her motor highway problem. Transport Minister Leslie Burgin, with a staff of technical experts, took a plane at Croydon Aerdrome for a 500-mile survey of the nation's traffic arteries.

He planned to fly low over the busy Great North Road from London to the Scottish border and back again, studying the danger points where the road is narrow and twisting.

The Transport Ministry hopes to find ways of relieving highway congestion and cutting the risk of collision. The flight is the first of a series over various parts of the country.

China Launches Peace Move In Far East Rift

Proposes Withdrawal of Troops to Japan as Step to Parleys

New Clash Occurs

Nanking Sends Protest to Tokyo Over Machine Gun Attack on Troop Train

NANKING, July 19 (AP)—The Japanese Embassy announced today that it had received a Chinese proposal that both Chinese and Japanese troops evacuate the region of recent clashes in North China and that the two Goverments open diplomatic negotiations for a settlement of the crisis.

A Japanese spokesman said that the embassy was not satisfied with the Chinese proposals, but declined further comment until they had been studied.

The proposals were made in a note from Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui, which reaffirmed the Nanking Government's contention that any military action by the Chinese in North China was "in legitimate self defense."

The note, according to the Japanese, said that China is trying not to aggravate the situation and desires a peaceful settlement.

TOKYO, July 19 (AP)—The Chinese Government vigorously protested to Japan today that Japanese scouting planes had machine-gunned Chinese troop and supply trains in Hopei Province, violating China's territorial sovereignty.

The Chinese counter-charge came but a short time after the Japanese Government had officially accused China of aggravating the tense North China crisis by a direct aggression against Japanese interests.

Despite reports of a truce being reached at Tientsin between local Chinese and Japanese military authorities, it was considered here that the attack on the Chinese military trains might develop into a more serious situation.

Who Fired First?

The Japanese admitted that their planes had fired on the trains at Yuanshih, 170 miles south of Peiping on the Hankow railroad, but declared that the troops aboard the trains had first fired on the Japanese war craft.

The Chinese declared that their troops had suffered many casualties in the swooping attack.

Japan, scouting reports that any truce had been reached at the Tientsin conference Sunday, charged heavy concentrations of Chinese troops had violated an agreement which the Japanese army says forbids the Nanking Chinese Government from sending troops into North China.

Prepared for Emergency

Particularly heavy concentrations of Chinese troops were said to have been made at Paotingfu, 85 miles south of Peiping, while armies were moving in from the northwest and south on the area where Japanese and Chinese have been fighting since July 7.

In view of the steadily increasing tension between China and Japan over the conflict of their armed troops as well as interests in the rich North China region, the Tokyo metropolitan area was prepared for a state of emergency.

Japanese reports from Nanking said that the Chinese Government would make a firm reply to the Japanese note demanding the central government keep hands off any local solution that might be reached. Nanking has insisted that no local agreement would end the crisis which started when Chinese troops guarding a bridge west of Peiping clashed with Japanese troops on night maneuvers.

First reports of Chinese troop mobilizations drew a warning from Japan that she considered them a violation of the Ho-Umezu agreement which formed the basis for the charges of "invasion" made today.

Terms of Pact Secret

Terms of the agreement have never been made public and the Nanking Government does not accept it as valid. The Japanese Army, which has the power to enforce its alleged terms, has asserted it contains a Chinese pledge not to send troops of the Nanking Government into North China.

The War Office announced that the "invasion" of Hopei Province, southern part of the semi-autonomous jurisdiction of the Chahar-Hopei Political Council, was made by the thirty-second and fifty-eighth Chinese divisions.

Chinese military authorities were reported here to be strengthening Peiping's fortifications. The majority of Japanese civilians and thousands of Chinese were said to have already evacuated the ancient capital of China.

Japanese officials discounted reports from Tientsin, headquarters of the Japanese army in North China, that Chinese local officials had agreed to the demands of the Japanese army to settle the grave crisis in Sino-Japanese affairs.

J. P. Morgan to England

GLEN COVE, L. I., July 19 (AP)—Carrying its master, J. P. Morgan, on his annual cruise to the British Isles, the yacht Corsair sails tonight for Southampton. The financier plans to spend some time at his estate outside London and later journey to Scotland for the grouse-shooting season in the highlands.

Parallel to Mukden Incident Seen in North China Clash

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, July 19—Messages from Peiping indicate that a very close parallelism is seen by the Chinese between events leading up to the Mukden incident in 1931 and resulting in the establishment of Manchoukuo and the present North China crisis, particularly with reference to the Japanese military maneuvers preceding the outbreak and the heavy Japanese troop concentrations immediately following.

Who actually started firing at the Marco Polo bridge on the night of July 7 is now a dead issue, overshadowed by vast possibilities.

The fact remains in the midst of quantities of conflicting evidence, that Japanese troops from the Fengtai base near Peiping were actually conducting night maneuvers, practicing the capture of the strategic sector.

See Possible Isolation

The Chinese fear that Japanese pressure is working toward the complete isolation of North China varying from a second Manchoukuo to a demilitarized zone giving effective Japanese control.

Northern Chinese express apprehension that Nanking's strategy in massing troops and outspoken threats of full defense aid have effected a hardening of Japanese military demands.

May Invoke Protocol

Northern Chinese authorities are regarded as virtually helpless to defend themselves, as Japan with other foreign powers has full treaty rights in the Boxer Protocol to keep the Peiping-Mukden line open which is being used to transport Japanese troops to this area. The Japanese military now controls the line, having installed there South Manchurian railway employees.

It is believed that if the Twenty-ninth Route Army crosses the railway in the vicinity of Peiping the Japanese would invoke the Boxer Protocol and other agreements on the charge of interrupting communications to the sea, thus violating Japanese vested rights to defend its nationals' property in North China.

China Not Ready for War, Foreign Observers Report

NANKING, July 19 (AP)—A survey of trustworthy information yesterday indicated that the Chinese Central Government is making no real military dispositions to fight Japan in North China.

What military movements have been carried out, according to experienced foreign observers, have been made only to satisfy China's own extremists and at the same time avoid giving Japan an excuse for territorial occupation in the north.

These observers agreed that reports of huge troop movements toward the north emanated largely from Japanese sources and for the purposes of the Japanese army.

The Japanese, it was asserted, were trying to give the world the impression they were acting in self-defense in moving their enlarged expedition into Hopei Province.

Troop Movements Minimized

Foreign travelers arriving from the north reported passing only one Chinese troop train north of Hsuchowfu, in northern Kiangsu Province, and said there were no abnormal Chinese concentrations anywhere.

Foreigners with long experience in China called erroneous the impression which apparently has gained currency abroad that China at last was ready to challenge Japan and fight a war in Hopei.

The Chinese military machine still is far from ready, in the view of non-Chinese military experts. Many of its parts do not fit together. German gun carriages do not go with Czechoslovakian guns. French cartridges are useless with British rifles. Italian-trained aviators do not understand the American planes they are asked to fly.

Small Military Budget

Few of the generals can think in terms of a co-ordinated campaign with units larger than a division. China's military budget, although she has been shopping for war supplies all over the world, still is tiny as compared with Japan's.

None of the Central Army's technical units, such as engineers, communications companies or tank corps, have been moved from the Nanking area.

The civilian side of the Japanese Government backs up the insistence of its army that no Central Government troops be moved into Hopei Province. The Japanese Charge d'Affaires, Shinrokuro Hidaka, told Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui that Japan still considers the situation grave.

Japanese Papers Welcome Tone Of U. S. Statement

TOKYO, July 19 (AP)—The Japanese press hailed the July 16 statement of Secretary of State Cordell Hull as showing that the American Government's understanding of the Far Eastern situation has "improved" in recent years.

Mr. Hull's statement, issued after the Chinese Ambassador to Washington, C. T. Wang, had called attention to "the threat by Japan" in North China, was couched in general terms and avoided specific mention of Japan or China.

The newspapers featured prominently, with Mr. Hull's photograph, his statement that the United States stood for observance of international agreements and respect by all other nations for the rights of others.

The newspapers said that there has been a steady growth of American-Japanese friendship since the cessation of the policy of former Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson. They referred to Mr. Stimson's protests against the 1931-32 Japanese campaigns in Manchuria.

Ever since the Sino-Japanese situation became acute both the Government and the press have displayed worry lest the great powers try to mediate or intervene.

Steel Man Gets New Job

BEHTLEHEM, Penna., July 19 (AP)—Charles C. Albrecht, of York, Penna., has been appointed alumni secretary and director of public relations for Moravian College. He was connected with the sales department of Bethlehem Steel Corporation for six years.

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Far East Pivot



International

Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan

Chairman of Hopei-Chahar Council and Twenty-ninth Army Commander

Japanese Demand Fulfillment Of North China Pact

PEIPING, July 19 (AP)—The headquarters of the Japanese army in North China at Tientsin described today as insufficient the verbal settlement of the Sino-Japanese crisis reported to have been made yesterday.

Japanese military authorities declared they would not be satisfied with the assurances that Gen. Sung Cheh-yuan, commander of the 29th Chinese army, was said to have given them until the conditions are actually fulfilled.

"It is entirely too early for peaceful optimism," a Japanese spokesman declared.

General Sung, who is also chairman of the Chahar-Hopei Political Council, arrived here today. Dispatches from Tientsin had said that his mission was to persuade his more recalcitrant commanders, Gen. Feng Chi-an and Gen. Chin Teh-chen, to withdraw their troops from the North China area in fulfillment of the truce.

General Feng's 37th division has borne the brunt of the almost two weeks of intermittent fighting since the first clash with Japanese troops at midnight July 7 over possession of the Marco Polo bridge on the Yungting river west of here. They are intensely anti-Japanese and might bolt any settlement.

The 29th army commander declined to make any statement when he arrived here this morning from Peiping. (A dispatch from Nanking denied that any local agreement had been made and described General Sung's visit to Lieut. Gen. Kiyoshi Katsuki Japanese army commander, as "a mere courtesy call.")

General Sung was said to have apologized formally for the clash between his troops and the Japanese, promised to punish several officers—below the rank of field officer—as responsible for the incident, agreed to suppression of anti-Japanese agitation and promised to support Japan's anti-communism fight.

If any truce has been reached, however, it is not interfering with the steady strengthening of the Japanese forces in the North China area. Some 3600 men, with complete campaign equipment, have arrived from Manchoukuo, the Japanese protectorate to the east, in the last 24 hours.

Preparations were under way to receive a Japanese army corps of some 30,000 men from Korea and Japan proper. Military authorities at Tientsin instructed a Japanese wharfage company at Tangku, the port of Tientsin, to remove 7000 tons of coal from their wharf by July 22 and hold all lighters in readiness for Japanese troop movements.

Despite reports of a settlement, sporadic fighting continued between the opposing troops in the area. Chinese gendarmes on the wall of Wanpinghsien, where the original clash occurred, exchanged rifle fire with the Japanese positions about the town late yesterday. Highways in the vicinity of the western suburb are mined and huge barricades have been erected.

Chinese observers estimated that there were 12,000 Japanese troops in North China with a strangle hold on Peiping. Japanese troops control the railway from Peiping to Shanhaikwan, on the border of Manchoukuo, and encircle the ancient capital of China on all sides with the line extending to the west to the Marco Polo Bridge.

The main Japanese objective was believed to be the removal of the some 1000 troops of the Chinese 37th Division from their garrison post inside Peiping. Preparations were evident for the retreat of other units of the 37th from the positions they hold on the Yungting River to Paotingfu to the south.

It was not know whether the move was planned to meet the terms of the agreement with the Japanese or was a strategic maneuver to link their strength with other Chinese forces in the area.

The main body of General Feng's 37th Division and Gen. Chao Teng-Yu's 132nd Division of the 29th Army are reported to be at Paotingfu while Gen. Wan Fu-Lin's 53rd Army and the 27th and 31st divisions of Gen. Sun Lien-Chung's 26th Honan army are said to be in the vicinity.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Australia

New South Wales

Chatswood (Second Church, Sydney): Church Edifice, Albert Avenue and Victor Street, 8 p. m., Aug. 31.

Parramatta: Town Hall, 8 p. m., Sept 2.

Petersham (Fifth Church, Sydney): Marrickville Town Hall, Marrickville Road, 8 p. m., Aug. 30.

United States

California

Yosemite Valley (auspices First Church, Fresno): Bowl, 3 p. m., July 25.

Maine

Houlton: Temple Theater, Market Square, 3:30 p. m., July 26.

New York

Jamestown: Crystal Ballroom, Hotel Jamestown, 8:15 p. m., July 25.

Port Jefferson Station (auspices Society, Port Jefferson): Port Jefferson Station-Terryville School House, 8:30 p. m., July 26.

Green Calls A. F. of L. Council To Map Drive Against C. I. O.

By the Associated Press

Labor news in brief:

Washington—William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, asked his executive council today to decide in August two major problems of its fight against John L. Lewis' Committee on Industrial Organization:

1. Should the Federation push the organization of unions covering entire industries (the Lewis method) as well as the organization of its traditional craft unions?

2. Should a permanent increase in dues be recommended to finance the fight for labor leadership?

Some A. F. of L. units, such as the electrical workers, already have sought to meet Mr. Lewis' campaign by offering memberships on an industrial basis. The council asked member unions last May voluntarily to double contributions to the national organization.

Mr. Green, calling this strategy meeting at Atlantic City, N. J., to plan the fall campaign against Mr. Lewis, said federation membership of 3,091,000 on July 1 was 652,000 above the membership of Aug. 31 last year. The C. I. O. claims more than 3,000,000 members.

Columbus, Ohio: Separation of newspaper business office employees and editorial workers in the American Newspaper Guild was advocated by Heywood Broun, Guild president, Mr. Broun voiced his stand at a meeting of the Columbus Guild unit which has proposed a national Guild referendum on the question of the union's affiliation with the C. I. O.

The Columbus unit opposed allowing office workers admitted to the Guild to vote. Mr. Broun asserted he also opposed the plan, which bore the approval of New York Guild officials. Mr. Broun said he favored "organization of newspaper offices into federated units with editorial workers retaining their own autonomy" and that he had not realized there would be opposition to business office employees joining the Guild.

Johnstown, Penna.: The Johnstown Citizens Committee disclosed that a representative of the National Labor Relations Board was present at the formation of a national organization directed against interference with workers.

Lawrence W. Campbell, one of the organizers of the committee, made the disclosure in answer to the charge by the Steel Workers Organizing Committee that the conference representing 70 cities violated the Wagner Labor Act.

In Pittsburgh, Charles F. Douds, regional labor board director, said: "We had a field examiner at the meeting as an observer in view of the complaint filed by the S. W. O. C. that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation had financed the citizens committee. I have no comment to make upon the meeting."

Detroit, Mich.—Anxious to conclude its hearings, the National Labor Relations Board summoned additional witnesses to appear tomorrow at the resumtpion of its hearing into charges of unfair labor practices against the Ford Motor Company.

In nine days of hearings, in which 78 witnesses have been heard in only one side of the case, testimony has dealt with beatings administered the United Automobile Workers who attempted to distribute handbills at company gates, charges of coerion of employees into signing a "vote of confidence" circular, and the company support of the Ford Brotherhood of America, an independent union.

Covington, Va.: The Textile Workers Organizing Committee won a collective bargaining election at the plant of the Industrial Rayon Corporation here by a vote of 639 to 431.

South Bend, Ind.—Homer Martin of Detroit, Mich., president of the United Automobile Workers of America, was renominated to the position at a meeting of 500 union delegates here. Other nominees are Richard T. Frankensteen of Detroit, first vice-president; Russell J. Merrill of South Bend, Ind., second vice - president; Walter Wells of Detroit, third vice-president, and George F. Addes of Toledo, Ohio., secretary-treasurer.

Washington: Leaders of the painters union local called a strike of all members on Government projects in Washington and asked all other building trades unions to do the same. The double-barrelled action was taken in protest to use of non-union painters on two Government jobs.

Future of Unions at Stake

(Continued from Page 1)

is asserted by organized labor generally that company unions are merely creations of management and that in many plants the worker's representative in the company union who makes too aggressive demands is let out.

Recent Alliances

On the other hand, certain of the recent employee alliances are entirely original, grew out of the back-to-work movement in the steel mills and disavow any relationship to previous company unions.

In any case, this seems an interim period. Following the Wagner Act decision hitting company unions, non-union groups are electing permanent officers in plants of the independents, canvassing for members and in some cases incorporating. Lately they have been given an unusual send-off by the reaction against the C. I. O.

While it may be early to estimate their careers, they are facing perils. Besides fighting them without, the C. I. O. doubtless will battle them from within. Wherever it has enough members to elect a representative to the new employees' association, the C. I. O. is expected to put in its men, just as it did in company unions of the United States Steel Corporation. With the same strategy, the C. I. O. elected a majority of employee representatives in the company union at the Dodge plant of Chrysler Corporation. Then, prior to the Chrysler strike, the C. I. O. had all its men resign simultaneously.

As for the C. I. O.'s prospective appeal to the Federal Government against non-union groups, the C. I. O. will claim they are being supported by their companies in violation of the National Labor Relations Act. The board is the umpire, and it is regarded as partial to the C. I. O.

Legal Plans Sought

Affidavits endeavoring to establish an illegal connection are being gathered by attorneys for the Steel Workers Organizing Committee. They hold it is impossible for an independent collection of employees to exist without company support interdicted by the Wagner Act. In brief, it is conceded among S. W. O. C. attorneys that the Wagner Act does not rule out a company union if self-supporting, but they aver there is no such institution.

In evidence, S. W. O. C. lawyers point out that the labor board already has knocked out various independent associations of employees on charges they were improperly assisted by the corporations in which they operated.

Despite these criticisms, steel workers who are promoting the non-union organizations declare they are finding the talent and support among workers which are necessary, and that their associations do not want unlawful help and can prosper without it.

If non-union leagues should refute the skeptics and succeed, the steel companies are expected to establish a labor policy the same as before the strike—an anti-union policy.

But if the non-union alliances break down, steel companies now looking to them will be in the hole, for the law requires collective bargaining, and if there is no organized resistance among employees to trade-unionism, the C. I. O. ultimately may win over the 51 per cent of employees required under the law to compel bargaining on wages and hours by the employer.

So long have steel mills been the backbone of opposition to trade-unionism that what happens in even a corner of the steel industry is likely to be patterned to some extent in other business.

Doctor Testifies 7 Strike Riot Victims Were 'Shot in Back'

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP)—Dr. Lawrence Jacques insisted in testimony before a coroner's jury today that seven of 10 men killed in the Memorial Day battle between steel strike demonstrators and police were "shot in the back."

Testimony of Dr. Jacques, who set up a first-aid station at request of Republic Steel Corporation strikers the day before the riot, precipitated lively discussion with Coroner Frank J. Walsh as to the meaning of the term "back." Coroner Walsh said official post mortem examination records showed only four of the victims were "shot in the back."

Chief Deputy Coroner James Whalen asked Dr. Jacques, "The Senate investigating committee at Washington concluded from your testimony there that seven were shot in the back. Do you still say so now?"

"I can't help what the committee concluded," the witness answered. "There may have been a mixup in terminology, but I can say for a certainty that six men were shot from behind and I believe the seventh also."

Later he said in answering a question, "Yes, in my opinion the seven men were shot in the back within the meaning of the term, back."

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 950kc, on Aug. 1, 8; Sept. 5, 12; Oct. 3, 10; also shortwave station WIXAL, 10:12 a. m. (15.2mc), Aug. 1, Sept. 5, Oct. 3, and 7 p. m. (6.04mc) on Sept. 5, Oct. 3.

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 990kc, on Aug 1, Sept. 5, Oct. 3.

New York

Richmond Hill—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on July 25; New York City—First Church of Christ, Scientist, on Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK, 15.2mc, on Aug. 15, Sept. 19, Oct. 17.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA, 11.48mc, on July 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Louisiana

Baton Rouge—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJBO, 1420kc, on July 25.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on Aug. 1, Sept. 5, Oct. 3.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on July 25; Aug. 8, 22; Sept. 12, 26.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WFDM, 560mc, on Aug. 1, 15; Sept. 5, 19; Oct. 3, 17.

Mountain States

Montana

Great Falls—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KFBB, 1280kc, on July 25, Aug. 22, Sept. 26.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on July 25; Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29; Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on Aug. 1, Sept. 5, Oct. 3.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., CFRB, 690kc, also CFRX, 6.07mc; on July 25, Aug. 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, Sept. 5, 12, 19, 26.

For the Populace



Vicente Lombardo Toledano

Wants Some of Mexican Wealth to Stay at Home

Mexican Labor Hails Naming Of Revolutionist to Geneva

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Appointment of Vicente Lombardo Toledano to membership on the administrative council of the International Labor Conference now meeting in Geneva, has been greeted enthusiastically by Mexican labor groups. This appointment to the administrative council is the first to be awarded to a representative of Mexican labor, it is reported here.

Señor Toledano is an important figure on the present Mexican labor front. As secretary general of the Confederation of Mexican Workers, he heads an organization claiming 680,000 members, and constituting the most powerful federation of unions in the Republic. He is, in addition, head of the Workers University, a recently organized institution dedicated to education from a proletarian viewpoint.

Young, brilliant and fiery, Señor Toledano is distinguished for his intellectual attainments and for his political shrewdness. He is a lawyer and is excellently informed on labor problems and current political problems and current political trends. Although he is frequently called a Communist, he stoutly denies the association and says proudly, "I am a Revolutionist and my alegiance is to the National Revolutionary Party" (Mexico's administrative party).

In an interview with foreign correspondents, Señor Toledano defined his political and labor philosophy with precision and fearlessness.

"Mexico being a semi-colonial country, the progress of the working class is the progress of the Mexican nation," he said. "Without proper capital, with its principal fountains of wealth in the hands of foreign capitalists, the only true riches of the country are the human riches—the populace. To this fact is due our national program—Revolutionary and Anti-Imperialist.

"From the point of view of potential richness, Mexico is one of the richest countries in the world. But from the point of view of the benefit which these physical riches actually lend to the country, Mexico is one of the poorest countries in the world. Our strength consists, precisely, in struggling so that the material riches of our country benefit our nation directly.

"The petroleum companies established in Mexico are the prototype of the imperialist enterprise. In the epoch of General Porfirio Diaz, they obtained concessions and privileges contrary to the lawful tradition of the country and the interests of the Mexican people.

"Since the adoption of the Constitution of 1917 the Mexican people have been struggling to limit the privileges of the petroleum companies, in order to reclaim for the benefit of our own country some of the fabulous riches which they obtain from our land, and to improve the moral and material condition of the workers.

"In the strike, we made a true popular demonstration, identifying the interests of the proletariat with the interests of the nation, and we hope that once the exact resources of the petroleum companies are known, not only will it be possible to require them to accept the demands of the workmen, but also to share their profits."

New Plane Called Most Potent Of Fighting Craft

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 19 (AP)—What the United States Army calls the most potent fighting airplane ever built was ready today for preliminary tests here.

A War Department announcement, issued in conjunction with the aircraft corporation which designed and built the five-man ship, kept secret its speed but declared "this plane can overhaul anything in the air."

The racer strikes with six machine guns—"more powerful armament than ever before carried by a fighter"—and it carries small bombs in addition, the announcement said.

Largest Pursuit Plane

Pursuit planes have been small, it added, mostly one-place ships, but this fighter is nearly as big as the giant bombers she is designed to escort or attack.

The motors are of the pusher type, a radical change from fighting aircraft design. With the propellers on the trailing edge of the wing, gunners have a clean sweep in front. They need not fire through the whirling blades or fight the wind blast.

Pilot, co-pilot and radio operator—all of them gun handlers in a fight—sit in the central cockpit. Several feet out on each wing are outboard cockpits with additional guns.

(Each spot is heated, because the army said it expected the plane's fighting ceiling to be around 30,000 feet. The men aboard can go from one station to another while the ship is in flight.

All Metal Plane

The new ship is low-winged, of all metal construction. It has wing flaps for lower landing speeds. An auxiliary power plant operates nine electric motors which run the retractable landing gear, lights, radio, starters, and a telephone system that connects the three cockpits.

Fuel is carried in liquid-tight wing compartments to reduce the fire hazard.

Quake in Long Island; Third in N. Y. History

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP) — The Empire State sighed with relief today as the third earthquake in its history ended with no apparent damage.

The earthquake, described by Dr. L. Don Leet, director of the Harvard University seismograph station, as of "slight intensity," began at 11:52 p. m. (Eastern Daylight Time) last night and lasted for about three minutes.

The shocks were felt in sections of Connecticut and Long Island, but did not extend to Manhattan Island, where a majority of the metropolitan area's rock-bedded skyscrapers tower. Bungalows at the nearby beaches rocked with the trembling earth.

Dr. Leet, first to identify the shocks as an actual earthquake, said the movement centered 160 miles from the seismograph station at Cambridge, Mass.

Women to Consolidate Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

tional institutions and leading organizations of business and professional women will be asked to cooperate "in a thoughtful, analytical piece of work which will open new doors of opportunity and understanding for business and professional women."

Noted Women at Helm

On the steering committee for the celebration will be Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Secretary of Labor Frances E. Perkins, Dr. Mary E. Woolley, Mrs. Ruth Comfort Mitchell, Mrs. Emmet Finley, Miss Margaret Cuthbert, and Miss Helen J. Sioussat.

The idea for the celebration originated with Mrs. Catt in a recent speech in which she called attention to the observations made by Harriett Martineau, an English journalist, on a visit to the United States 100 years ago.

Miss Martineau found just seven occupations open to women, with domestic service and teaching employing the largest number. Women are now engaged in 500 different occupations but domestic service and teaching still are near the top.

One hundred years ago teachers were earning 50 and 75 cents a week. Mary Lyon was working in New England for a weekly wage of 75 cents and two Ohio teachers who were making $2.25 a week were considered very well paid. Working women were in a group apart from the social order and their dark clothes were the garb of servitude.

Considering the woman of 100 years ago it is expected that the modern business or professional woman will regard herself as very well off and that she also will be stirred to more vigorous defense of her right to whatever work will enable her to fulfill her own capacities for service and her responsibilities for individual or family support.

The federation is making another move in this direction with the organization of a council of business and professional women's associations to which four other groups have adhered and three more are considering joining.

The council will undertake no legislative action in its own name, but will serve as a vigilance committee to try to check any backward steps for women, particularly employed women. It will turn its attention to civil liberties for women, protection of the right of married women to gainful employment, general improvement of the status of women, and the promotion of international understanding.

The movement for defense was spurred by a message sent by Miss Williams, as national president, to Mrs. Ellen S. Woodward, assistant to the deputy administrator of the Works Progress Administration deploring the appeal of the Massachusetts Woman's Political Club to discharge married women workers first in the WPA personnel reductions.

Miss Williams in her message said: "I respectfully record with you the unalterable opposition to such discrimination on the part of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. We have long believed that denial of the right of married women to work is an oblique attack upon the rights of all women. Presumably any reductions in WPA personnel must be made on the basis of the merit principle, namely the selection of public personnel solely on the basis of merit."

Practices Its Own Code

The organization has set an example in its own business procedures. Its income from the dues of members this year was $136,014.17 out of which there is an unexpended surplus of $7150.27. A definition of duties and qualifications of officers and committee chairmen all the way from the national group to local clubs is being formulated at this convention and Miss Williams is recommending the establishment of a code of ethics to guide the membership in official and personal relationships.

Gov. Harold G. Hoffman flew down to Sea Girt to welcome the delegates, making a speech in which he plead for a revival of faith in communities, states and nation, "the simple, straight-shooting faith of our ancestors who went out to work instead of sitting back to whine and who kept house in covered wagons."

The same traits which make a good housekeeper contribute to success in business or the professions, Governor Hoffman told the audience. Other addresses of welcome were made by Mayor Charles D. White, Mrs. Myra Blakeslee, chairman of state arrangements for the convention, Miss May M. Carty, state president, and Miss Jessie Winkworth, past state president.

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N. Y. Women Study Jury Duty

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 19—Inauguration of permissive jury service for women in New York state in September will find the feminine contingent thoroughly versed in all its panel cues, according to a "jury school summons" issued here today by the State Federation of Business and Professional Women for a conference at Vassar College, Aug. 12.

The objective of the meeting is formulation of a state-wide program of preliminary coaching for the newly-certified veniremen. It is the outgrowth of several "schools" of this sort set up by women's organizations in a few communities and in particular at the Women's National Democratic Club here, where 20 women attorneys have been drafted for a "faculty," and six classes formed. A feature of the instruction will be re-enactment of famous trials, such as the Hauptmann case.

In addition, the Brooklyn League of Women Voters has evolved a curriculum that will acquaint the prospective juror with the history of jury service and progress through the actual duties of the panel, the charge by the judge and trial.

Invitations to the Vassar Conference have gone to leading women's groups throughout the state over the signature of Miss Vera McCrea, president of the State Federation of Business and Professional Women. Organization of the federation's jury schools will be under the direction of Miss Kathryn Starbuck.

Meanwhile, Manhattan women have responded 800 strong to the legislation that will take them this year for the first time into New York jury boxes, according to James McGurrin, deputy commissioner of jurors.

"Many of those on file are of the type to make superior jurors," he said. "We are gratified that we have had no cases yet of appeals for preferment on the grounds of political affiliation.

"What we are eager to obtain is the finest type of woman citizen who registers for jury duty from a sense of civic responsibility and who will help to establish a record through which we can get mandatory jury legislation for her."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Spread of Canada Dry Belt Cuts Wheat Crop in Half; Big Relief Problem Looms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 19—Faced with the worst crop failure in the history of Western Canada, Saskatchewan, which has felt the full force of the blow, is left with the realization that perhaps 600,000 of her 931,000 people must be given relief this winter.

Linked with this is the further knowledge that hundreds of families, driven from the drought areas of the southwest, are virtually homeless and must be cared for immediately, that thousands of acres of farmland must be abandoned to the sun and wind which ruined them, and that the dry belt has extended its arid area to include once-productive districts that helped to bear the brunt in other dry years for the stricken parts of the province.

Recent rains have improved the feed prospects in central Alberta and Saskatchewan and will increase the wheat yield in these areas, but they came too late to save the heart of the drought area—southwestern Alberta and southwestern Saskatchewan. Their net effect should be to decrease, somewhat, the size of the stricken region.

Overproduction Areas Hit

This comes at a time when Saskatchewan had succeeded in reducing relief costs and the debt burden placed on the shoulders of its farmers by seven years of bad crops and poor prices and had reached the point this spring where the future could be faced with reasonable hope for better times. Up until the first week of July that hope burned bright, but wind and sun caused it to fade as millions of acres of wheat shrivelled.

South of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway hundreds of grain elevators have been closed by the companies as useless adjuncts to an agricultural scheme which has been badly shattered. It is estimated that over 1,000,000 tons of fodder will be required to feed the cattle which remain in the dry belt.

In Alberta, Saskatchewan's western neighbor of the three wheat-growing Prairie Provinces, the farmers' plight is not so serious. Except in the southeast, touched by the little dust bowl that has been gouged out of Saskatchewan's southwest, there will be crops.

Fodder Alberta's Problem

The feed situation is one which will cause concern for Alberta's cattlemen during the coming months, for Edmonton, in the northern half of the Province, has experienced the driest summer in its history and the usually lush yields of grass crops are greatly depleted. The rains of a few days ago give some promise of a better fodder crop than had been expected.

It has been estimated that Western Canada's 1937 crop will be 50 per cent of normal. In Saskatchewan the yield is likely to be only 23 per cent.

The wheat market is, of course, reacting in a bullish manner to the adverse reports from the farms. The price has climbed in recent weeks to brackets untouched for years. But the west will have the smallest crop in history to take to market and the returns from it will not go to the dry areas where funds are needed worst.

For the first time in many years Canada will have no wheat for export trade. Its place in the world market will likely be taken by the United States with a crop from 20 to 25 per cent larger than normal.

Supply Only Domestic Needs

There have been other years in which Canada did not engage extensively in international trading, but those were the days when there was too much wheat and the Dominion's farmers were willing to hold it rather than sell it at a world price which they considered too low.

This year Canada will have only enough wheat to supply its domestic needs. There is in storage about 40,000,000 bushels whereas a year ago there were 141,500,000 bushels. It is estimated that the wheat in store will be exported by August leaving the bins clear to receive a pitifully small crop of not more than 200,000,000 bushels and probably not a great deal more than 150,000,000 bushels.

Canada requires about 110,000,000 bushels for its own needs and the normal carry-over is 50 to 75 million. So it is unlikely that granaries will be scraped to secure a mere 40 or 50 million bushels for export trade.

In the meantime the Dominion is faced with the problem of caring for thousands of destitute farmers, now at the end of their resources after years of crop failure. Linked with their fate is the destiny of the land they have tilled—land that has deteriorated to the point where it will no longer support even garden stuff. Canada's central-western dry belt looms darkly as a threat to the agricultural future of the country which was once known as "the granary of the world."

Raskob Joins Montana 'Wheat King' To Farm 286,000 Acres in New Mexico

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—A Montana "wheat king" and a new York industrialist and financier, Thomas D. Campbell and John J. Raskob, have formed a partnership to conduct large-scale farming in New Mexico.

They already own 216,000 acres, which they bought last May—the La Joya Grant in Socorro County, the title of which dates from the sixteenth-century Spanish conquest—and last week they took an option on the 70,000-acre Belen Grant in adjoining Valencia County.

With the 286,000 acres, they are among the State's largest landholders.

Raskob not a Farmer

Sitting in his office on the eightieth floor of the Empire State Building—in which he and Pierre S. du Pont, his one-time employer and business associate for many years, are heavily interested—Mr. Raskob discussed his partnership today:

"I don't know anything about farming, but Mr. Campbell knows enough for both of us. I like the Southwest and for a long time have wanted to own a large tract of land which could, with irrigation and scientific farming, be turned into useful production.

"I have known Mr. Campbell for several years and when the La Joya Grant was on the market, at a tax sale, we decided to buy it in."

The price, Mr. Raskob said, was "under $1 an acre."

"But we will spend very much more than the purchase price in the next few years," he added, "in irrigation and soil development."

Mr. Campbell, who has long been known as the "Montana wheat king" and who was retained by the Soviet Government in the agricultural development under the first five-year plan, will be in charge of farming operations for the partnership. Several years will be occupied by the soil development program before actual farming operations begin on any widespread scale.

Denies Senatorial Aims

Mr. Raskob has no intention of making his permanent home in the West. His legal residence is now in Maryland and there, too, is his family home.

"There's been a story going around for some months," Mr. Raskob said, "that I intended to make my home in either New Mexico, or Nevada, or Arizona, and try to get into the Senate from one of those states. The stories are perfectly ridiculous and absolutely untrue."

Mr. Raskob, however, likes the Southwest and spends considerable time there. Two of his sons—John J. Jr., the eldest of his 12 children, and Robert P.—are now in Nevada, developing a mining property near Sweetwater, southeast from Lake Tahoe, and the father visits them frequently.

"They like this life better than business," he said. "They're hard-working and active, and I don't know but what they're right."

Chilean-Cuban Pact Adds Another Link To Chain of Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile — Chile and Cuba have added another link to the growing chain of inter-American trade treaties. This regulates commerce between the two countries on the most-favored-nation basis. Mutual facilities for the exercise of business by nationals are also provided.

One provision seeks to improve the interchange of special products, including coffee, pineapples, bananas, grapefruit and fine woods of Cuba, and the sulphur, natural salts, chemical products, potatoes, dried fish, iodine and pounded oats of Chile.

Each Government likewise plans to increase the interchange of Cuban tobacco and Chilean beans, while protecting trade marks and reducing duties and internal taxation. An increase in the volume of trade rather than greater participation in the existing levels at the expense of other trading nations is sought.

Henry Hudson Statue in Bronze

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

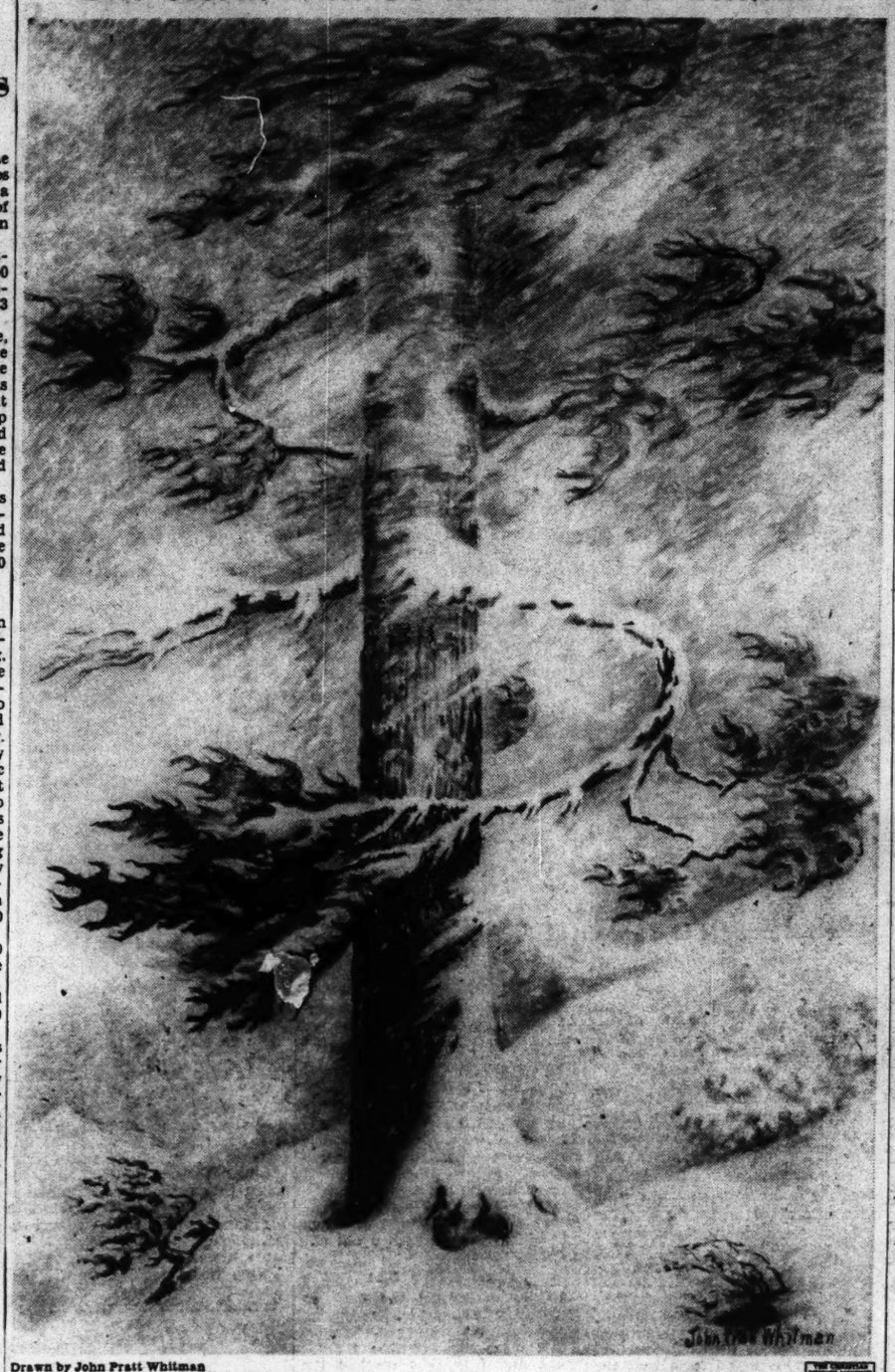
NEW YORK, July 17—That the aesthetic gears of New York City's wheels of progress move slowly will have evidence here this year when a 107-foot granite pedestal in Spuyten Duyvil, the Bronx, is to get a crowning piece of sculpture that was ordered 26 years ago. This is to be a 16-foot bronze statue of Henry Hudson which the city wanted made for the Hudson-Fulton celebration of 1909 and commissioned from the late Karl Bitter, sculptor, for that occasion.

The pedestal had been placed and the plaster model of the statue finished when funds to complete the order ran out. Then came the theft of the model itself and subsequently the passing of Mr. Bitter.

All the while the high, gray polished shaft has stood waiting, until now, once again, the commission has been offered to an artist. The new sculptor is Karl H. Gruppe, who was one of Mr. Bitter's students, and the new order comes through the Henry Hudson Bridge Authority.

Mr. Gruppe is working from a sketch of the original Bitter model. When it is finished, the statue will show Henry Hudson in a gablelike steel helmet, leather jacket, wide trousers and flare-top boots, facing his namesake bridge and river with wide seamanlike stance, his left hand clenched in determination, his right open and reaching out to new discovery.

The Storm Will Go and the Tree Remain



Drawn by John Pratt Whitman

"Breasting the Storm"

There is a tree of which the poets dream
From whose high tent the oriole swings her nest,
Some gracious elm beside a gentle stream
Where drowsing cattle come to drink and rest.

There is a tree upon a wintry height
Harried by tempests, but without avail;
Rooted in rock, it measures Heaven's might
As if the mountain would defy the gale.

Psalmest of all who may to peace conform,
By flowing waters keep your gentle tree;
Give us this mountain pine that dares the storm
High on some out-spur of eternity!
Breasting the world it stands, nor wrath, nor blow
Of time's white whirl this tree shall overthrow!

Allen Eastman Cross

Artists Find That Nature Provides Key to Character

When Pictures Speak
No. 3

By John Pratt Whitman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Nature not only holds an infinite number of pictures to be discovered by the trained eye and transformed into art, but nature holds in its mysterious depths all possible receipts for the building of manhood. Character lessons are concealed beneath the surface of a placid pool, or among the interlocking branches of a forest, or in a turbulent stream slowly carving its way through a granite cliff.

The artist should learn to compose pictures with such thoughts for his critics that they may see through line, color, form, and composition to universal truths. If it is strength, courage, and self-reliance a people need above all else then he who makes pictures should create mountains and such scenes as ocean waves beating upon rock-bound shores. Sweeping storms, swaying forests, thunder clouds, and volcanoes spouting fire—such pictures make for bigness of heart and for grandeur of soul.

If civilization is speeding up ever faster and faster, call in the artist who dreams of quietness and beauty. Let him go forth and capture sylvan scenes with standing trees as emblems of silent power and quiet strength.

"Why so hot my little man?" writes Emerson, speaking for the trees when a puny man, fevered with plans for reform, wanders into the forest.

Trees may thus be used either for quieting storms in the human breast, or for arousing courage when seen as they stand magnificently against some winter blizzard glorying in the contest.

"Storm King," as pictured above, laughs at the futile hurricane which must eventually spend itself and come docilely into camp. "Give me this mountain pine breasting the storm on some outspur of eternity; facing the world it stands, not wrath, nor threat of time's white whirl this tree shall overthrow."

Yes, the artist should have something to say in every picture worth his reader's time.

Tuskegee Opens Dietetics Course For Hotel Cooks

TUSKEGEE, Ala., July 19 (AP)—Ability to prepare a table d'hote dinner, serve it properly and make a profit on the meal will determine the grade of a number of students at Tuskegee Institute, Negro college here.

Practical knowledge of foodstuffs, their preparation and serving is the aim of "in-service" hotel cooks and chefs taking the institute's short course in commercial dietetics.

Examinations consist of a series of dinners divided in three projects: a la carte, table d'hote and cafeteria. The examination room is Tuskegee's cafeteria where 3000 meals are served daily.

A hotel manager, W. T. Wilson of Montgomery, Ala., started the idea of a school for cooks and chefs when he mentioned southern hotel men had difficulty in getting good cooks.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of the institute, added a three-year course in commercial dietetics to the college curriculum. In all, 86 students were enrolled. But the short-course was also added so cooks already in service on hotel jobs might obtain training.

A New Jersey hotel manager drove to Alabama in a station wagon to get six Negroes who will work in his establishment. Other graduates of the school have been placed in Alabama, Virginia, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, New York, Ohio and Michigan.

The faculty this summer includes R. O. Booker, head waiter of a Richmond hotel, and Chef Carson Gulley of the University of Wisconsin.

Plan New Propellers For the Queen Mary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng. — When the Queen Mary is laid up in July for overhaul she is to be fitted with a new set of propellers. This was stated here when Sir Percy Bates, chairman of the Cunard-White Star Line, left recently on a holiday to Canada.

Sir Percy said that the Queen Mary's present propellers gave all the speed necessary to keep her scheduled time, but information was wanted for her sister ship, which was now being built. He hoped that the new propellers would effect considerable economies in the fuel bill.

Earhart Search Ended by Navy After 16 Days

HONOLULU, July 19 (AP)—The mystery of Amelia Earhart lay locked in the vast Pacific today, as four naval vessels and the 1500 men who had sought her and her aviator for 16 days sailed for home.

More than 250,000 square miles of equatorial ocean, reefs and islands were scoured by ship and plane in the search for the aviator and her companion, Capt. Frederick J. Noonan.

Somewhere near the dot which is Howland Island, Miss Earhart and Captain Noonan dropped from the skies in their fuelless land plane on a 2570-mile flight from Lae, New Guinea.

The woman flier, known the world over for her aviation exploits, was circling the earth "just for fun," she said, but also to blaze possible new commercial routes.

The great naval hunt, which began a few minutes after the pair were overdue at Howland, was called off late yesterday.

The aircraft carrier Lexington, with its brood of 63 fighting planes, and three destroyers were the last searching vessels. Last week the doughty Coast Guard cutter Itasca, the minesweeper Swan and the battleship Colorado steamed toward this port after searching thousands of square miles by air and sea.

Beginning with the search by the Itasca and Swan, stationed in the vicinity of Howland to aid the fliers and culminated by the arrival of the Lexington, the search attained magnitude never before seen.

By air and sea, the search extended for a radius of between 300 and 600 miles around Howland, 1500 miles south of here. Bolstered by what some officials thought might be radio distress signals from Miss Earhart's "flying laboratory," the search made an ever widening circle around the tiny island. All possible land havens were covered but by Friday the Navy concluded the fliers had not landed on any of them.

Despite the magnitude of the search, not a casualty was reported. The cost of the search was not estimated but unofficially was set at several hundred thousand dollars. Planes from the Lexington flew more than 70,000 miles, and fuel costs for the Colorado and Lexington probably ran in the tens of thousands of dollars.

Delegates Grant Power to Congress

By Tully Nettleton
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia
July 18, 1787

A national Supreme Court—something entirely absent in the United States under the Articles of Confederation—will be inaugurated if the new frame of government being fashioned here by the Federal Convention is accepted. This significant provision was unanimously agreed to as a matter of course today as the convention proceeded through resolutions formulated in committee of the whole.

The assembly similarly adopted a broadened definition of the jurisdiction of the court and removed a former impediment against the Legislature's increasing the salaries of the judges, but it was unable to come to a conclusion as to how the judges should be allocated, and that question remains for tomorrow.

Where the earlier resolutions extended the jurisdiction of the national judiciary to "cases which respect the collection of the national revenue," James Madison proposed that this extend to "all cases arising under the national laws." To this he added the much wider words of the original resolution, "and to such other questions as may involve the national peace and harmony." All this was adopted without objection though some of the preliminary plans have specified the jurisdiction as to maritime, treaty and other cases in much more detail.

Impeachment Trials

Trial of impeachments of national officers was taken out of the hands of the court after George Mason and Gouverneur Morris remarked that the judges surely ought not to be appointed by the executive if they were possibly to sit as a tribunal for trying an impeachment of the Executive.

Though there was objection to the appointment of the judges by the second branch of the Legislature as approved in committee of the whole, the convention could not bring itself to place this authority entirely in the hands of the Executive. A motion to that end by Mr. Wilson was beaten decisively, six states to two, after some debate. Luther Martin and Robert Sherman supported appointment by the Senate, and Gunning Bedford Jr., said the supposed responsibility of the Executive for such appointments was chimerical since he could not be punished for mistakes.

Mr. Gorham of Massachusetts believed the penalty of public censure would be with honorable minds a sufficient one. He then moved that the judges be nominated and appointed by the Executive with the advice and consent of the second branch. "This mode," he said, "has been ratified by the experience of 140 years in Massachusetts."

Tie Vote on Proposal

The vote on this proposal, though, was a tie—Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Virginia supporting, but Georgia being absent and the other states opposed. Mr. Madison then proposed that the judges be nominated by the Executive, such nomination to become an appointment if not disapproved by two-thirds of the second branch within a specified time. This, by common consent was allowed to lie over till tomorrow.

When consideration came to the clause which provided that "no increase or diminution shall be made" in the salaries of judges "so as to affect the persons at the time in office," Gouveneur Morris moved to strike out "or increase." He thought the Legislature should be free to increase salaries as circumstances might require and that this would not make the judges unduly dependent on it.

Franklin Approves

Doctor Franklin supported this, saying, "Money may not only become plentier, but the business of the department may increase as the country becomes more populous."

Mr. Madison ventured, as he had in the case of salaries to members of the Legislature, that, "The variations in the value of money may be guarded against by taking for a standard wheat or some other thing of permanent value."

Mr. Morris replied that the salaries ought to be regulated not only to the value of money but also to the manners and style of living in the country and to the amount of work involved. His motion carried, six to two.

Discussion on the resolution guaranteeing "a Republican Constitution and its existing laws" to each of the states was precipitated when Mr. Morris objected to guaranteeing "such laws as exist in Rhode Island," meaning the fiat paper money statutes.

Mr. Wilson and Governor Randolph explained that the object was merely to secure the states against domestic commotions and insurrections, and Mr. Gorham emphasized the need that the general government be authorized to deal with these, lest a rebellion extend from state to state till the whole be destroyed. Mr. Wilson offered a wording which was generally accepted to the effect that, "a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to each state and that each state shall be protected against foreign and domestic violence."

1787—Making the Constitution—1937

Problems of the present day are illuminated in the once-secret sessions of the Federal Convention being "reported" by a Monitor staff correspondent as a feature of the sesquicentennial of the American Constitution.

The convention surmounted its first and gravest threat of disruption when the compromise on representation at length was reached—this by means of providing membership in proportion to population in the lower house and an equal vote by states in the upper house—but there still lay before the assembly the greater portion of the task of framing a government. Today: Convention moves toward establishment of national supreme court.

Tomorrow: Delegates decide executive shall be chosen by electors named by the state legislatures.

U. S. Farms Face Labor Shortage At Harvest Time

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP)—A new obstacle—labor shortage—faced the American farmer today as he swung into the most bountiful harvest in several years.

In the Midwest grain belt, in the Northeast and throughout the vegetable-growing region, farmers reported harvest crews shorthanded. And they were offering, federal statisticians said, the highest wages since 1930 for farmhands.

Farmers, the statisticians said, could not get an adequate supply of labor with few unemployed men seeking agricultural work.

"We hear," a spokesman for the American Farm Bureau Federation said, "there is a pronounced shortage of labor."

Works Progress Administration pay rolls in 13 states showed a decline after officials announced men would be permitted to quit jobs on projects to work in the Midwest harvests. The men, if still in need, officials said, will be re-employed within 90 days.

In 1171 counties of the 13 states in WPA's midwestern region, records for June 30 showed 287 had less than 100 men and 106 counties less than 50 on WPA rolls. The reduction ran highest in the grain states of Nebraska, Iowa and Kansas.

Regional officials of WPA said they understood "many men are taking work on farms during the harvest season." But they attributed part of the reduction to a cut in appropriations and projects. In Minnesota, Gov. Elmer A. Benson asked Robert Fechner, National Civilian Conservation Corps director, to permit CCC youths a voluntary two months furlough to meet harvest labor demands. Many men on WPA rolls, he said, were not adapted to farm work, but CCC men were.

British Exhibition Planned in Canada To Develop Market

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A general exhibition of British manufactured goods is planned for the British Prestige Exhibit at the Canadian National Exhibition the latter part of August, it has been announced by Elwood Hughes, general manager of the C. N. E. The purpose is to further the development of Canadian markets.

Early in August, Sir Edward Crowe of the Department of Overseas Trade of the British Government will arrive in Toronto to make arrangements for the exhibit, which will be in the remodelled transportation building at the C. N. E.

Control of Liquor To Lessen Abuses Studied at Parley

MACKINAC ISLAND, Mich., July 19 (AP)—Liquor control administrators from 25 states and representatives of the liquor industry opened a conference here yesterday with the announced object of correcting abuses and improving social conditions affected by drinking.

Among the objectives of the conference are: Closer co-operation between federal and state administrators, standardization of policies, exchange of tax and statistical information, study of price levels and effect on drinking, and general clearance of information pertaining to the industry and its control.

Capt. W. S. Alexander, federal alcohol administrator, will speak on co-operation between federal and state agencies in curbing trade abuses and eliminating illicit liquor.

Joseph B. Keenan, assistant to Attorney General Homer S. Cummings, will discuss liquor law enforcement.

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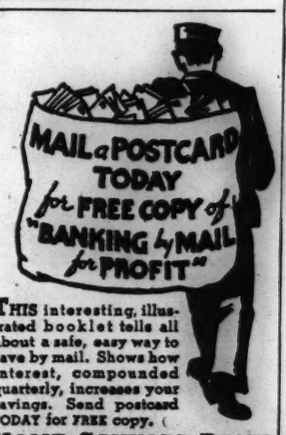
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dash of salt
dash Worcestershire sauce
6-oz. tin R & R Boned Chicken, diced
1 cup diced cucumber

Soak gelatine in cold water five minutes. Add hot broth and stir until dissolved. Add vinegar and seasonings. Cool. When mixture begins to thicken, add chicken and cucumber. Turn into a wet mold and place in refrigerator until firm. Serve with salad dressing. Serves 6.

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Hollywood Confers Its Favor On a Newcomer From Canada

Scene in Hollywood

Deanna Durbin in a few short months has become Hollywood's newest star. One is almost tempted to say, "of the first magnitude." But how anyone so diminutive as 14-year-old Deanna could be called of "the first magnitude" isn't quite clear. "Three Smart Girls," and one song a week over the Eddie Cantor radio program made her a star. Today, her peregrinations down Hollywood Boulevard, her trips to the beach, her appearance at the radio station, bring the same flutter of excitement that would be caused by the appearance of any other star—Lily Pons, Grace Moore, or Garbo. Moviegoers with long enough memories may recall another 14-year-old Canadian girl who came to the "States." Her name was Mary Pickford.

Miss Durbin was born in Winnipeg, Canada, in 1922, as Edna Mae Durbin, and somewhere along the way since then the Edna Mae has been laid aside for safe keeping and Deanna has taken its place. She moved to California in her first year, and subsequently attended kindergarten, grammar, and junior high school here. She early showed a tendency to burst into song at the slightest provocation—or even without the provocation—but was only three years ago placed under a competent voice teacher.

It was this last act which led to the audition which started her motion picture career. She made one short picture for Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer before Universal talent scouts discovered her and cast her in "Three Smart Girls." It wasn't a particularly record-smashing short. Even her introduction into her first full-length picture wasn't auspicious. Nobody knew then that a star was being born. It was intended for a rather slight comedy—and would have been if Eddie Cantor hadn't tried Miss Durbin out, about this time, on his radio program. She was an immediate success. Fan mail deluged the studio, and Mr. Cantor's and everyone else's enthusiasm was so great that Universal officials increased the budget for her picture by nearly $200,000, giving it what is known in Hollywood as "production." The rest of that story needs no telling. Deanna was a singing "sensation."

Since then, she has made two trips east, one to New York, the other to Philadelphia. The first was to confer with studio officers about her career, to be interviewed, and to see about clothes and otherwise generally enjoy a respite. The second was to work with Mr. Leopold Stokowski and his Philadelphia orchestra on the recordings for her second picture, "100 Men and a Girl," which she is now making.

California laws on the working hours of children in films are very strict, and Miss Durbin never spends more than four hours of her studio day before the cameras. The rest of it—and this should be a warning to any children who think they would have an easy time working for a picture studio—is spent in school! Studios have long satisfied the laws by running their own school right on the lot, and, when possible, moving students and teacher right out onto the set itself.

♪ ♪ ♪

Columbia, smallest of the first line studios, announced the most ambitious program in its history last week at its sales convention, held somewhat belatedly in its studio in Hollywood. It is the last of the major lots to hold its convention and make its program announcement—but that announcement is by no means the least in scope. It will make 62 feature length productions, 126 short-subject releases, and four serials for the 1937-38 season.

In fact, this was the first full-sized convention Columbia has ever held. Only a few years ago this lot was a timid graduate of "poverty row," with one stage, a great deal of ambition, and almost no assets. Today, it can point to a long line of hit pictures which would do credit to any studio in the world—including, "It Happened One Night," "Mr. Deeds Goes To Town," "Lost Horizon" and several Grace Moore Pictures.

Pictures scheduled for production in the coming year include "You Can't Take It With You," "The Awful Truth" (Irene Dunne and Cary Grant), "I'll Take Romance" (Grace Moore and Melvyn Douglas), "It's All Yours" (Madeleine Carroll and Francis Lederer), "The Second Mrs. Draper" (Gloria Swanson), "It Happened In Hollywood" (Richard Dix and Fay Wray), "I Married an Artist" (Lull Deste) and "Life Begins With Love" (Jean Parker, Douglas Montgomery, Edith Fellows).

♪ ♪ ♪

Cooper and Goldwyn

United Artists announced recently that Gary Cooper had arrived at the studio to begin his "welcome home" picture, "The Adventures of Marco Polo" for Samuel Goldwyn. One could almost picture the scene. The producer and his staff on the doorstep, waving hats and handkerchiefs as Cooper came into sight around the corner of Santa Monica Boulevard. Then the unrolling of the red rug. Star and producer proceeding to the latter's office for a long chat about old times. Times, that is, when Cooper was working for Goldwyn—and long before he became famous.

Cooper, the departmental clippings from the studio announce, was "discovered" by Goldwyn more than 11 years ago when the producer cast him in the silent film, "The Winning of Barbara Worth."

That's one side of the shield. But Alva Johnson, in his much-discussed articles in The Saturday Evening Post on "The Great Goldwyn," says that while Goldwyn seldom makes mistakes, and usually can find some way of pointing out how right he was about a thing, there was one mistake he made early in his picture career which he has always regretted. That was when he fired a long actor named Gary Cooper after the making of "Barbara Worth" because he didn't think Cooper had any future in pictures!

"Marco Polo" was written for the screen by Robert E. Sherwood, and will be directed by Archie Mayo, who recently bought his release from Warner Brothers after the completion of "Call It A Day" by paying them $50,000 for his contract. Sigrid Gurie, an importation from the Norwegian stage, makes her film debut opposite Cooper, and some of the others in the large cast will be George Barbier, Alan Hale, Ernest Truex, Veree Teasdale, Basil Rathbone and Robert Greig. The picture will take two months to film, and will be part of that time on location in the Imperial Valley, California.

♪ ♪ ♪

Two stars who have become more or less "typed" by their recent pictures are working together in a picture which spells a departure for both of them. They are Katharine Hepburn and Ginger Rogers, and the picture is "Stage Door," which Pandro Berman is producing for RKO. In it, Miss Hepburn deserts costume pictures—her last four were of the costume variety—for the role of a stage-struck society girl. Ginger Rogers hangs up her dancing shoes (except for one scene) in favor of a sparkling comedy role. The play is by George Kauffman and Edna Ferber.

F. D.

Acclaimed by Hollywood


Photo by Ray Jones, Universal Pictures
Deanna Durbin
Newest of the Celebrities of the Screen

Evolution of the Movies: A Record of Changing Tastes

Evolution of the Movies—a series of 12 articles—makes its appearance in the Monitor daily beginning today and continuing through July 31. The first article, dealing with the general background, follows:

The social historian of the future may turn to the moving pictures for information on public tastes and standards of our day. Let us look over the record of the past 20 years and see what it brings to light.

In the beginning it would appear that simple comedy, clean romance and lively action satisfied the majority of picture audiences; if complications crept into the story they should either be treated as farce or else be surrounded by an aura of unreality which deprived them of any sting. It would seem that the most serious menace to a happy marriage, then, would lie in a husband's devotion to his business, causing his wife to turn an eye momentarily toward some more attentive European; or perhaps the husband of an unduly fussy wife would happen to meet a lady who wore feather headdresses and decorated her house with leopard skins. This might cause the characters a certain amount of mental anguish but left the audience cheerful and unconcerned. On the whole, though, people much preferred to share in the satisfying conversions of "The Miracle Man," to weep with the silent version of "Smilin' Thru" or to beam approvingly at "Daddy-Long-Legs."

A latent longing for the exotic did show itself in the success of "Male and Female" and of "The Sheik," while two other groups must have registered their approval in the huge success of "Way Down East" and the German film, "Passion." The war did reach the screen in "The Little American" and "The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse" but the success of the latter may have been partly due to the rise of a new personality, and one would say that the public of the day, as a whole, preferred to laugh or weep at healthy and uncomplicated happenings and would declare unhesitatingly that White was White and Black was Black.

Costume Picture Era

The success of "The Four Horsemen" and "Passion" had convinced producers that, whether or not the public was ready for a more sophisticated viewpoint, it certainly wanted a romantic atmosphere. A regular spate of costume pictures poured forth in 1922, and when interest in foreign history seemed to lag it was found that the American scene could be just as valuable a source. So 1923 saw "The Covered Wagon" drawing happily in its wake both the lovers of romance and the devotees of action. Then "The Sea Hawk" rediscovered the sea for us and 1926 brought "Beau Geste" and "The Big Parade."

With the public taste for colorful romance rather sated for the time, two other main streams rose from the ground to reach an audience. One, the so-called "Flaming Youth" type, excitedly called attention to the theory that the young people of the land, unsettled by the war and disillusioned by its after-effects, were determined henceforth to challenge all conventions and to submit to no restraints. Its air of liveliness drew considerable support to the embattled flappers at first although many were repelled by their stridency and less-than-bright behavior.

The other important current started with Chaplin's production, "A Woman of Paris" which was soon followed by "The Marriage Circle." Here the screen portrayed a mature theme in a mature manner and sent the plumed headdresses and leopard skins out of the window. Henceforth it would be possible to touch upon the problems of men and women realistically and with some subtlety although, in order not to press the audiences too hard the earlier examples were generally along farcical lines as in "Kiss Me Again" and "So This Is Paris." In "The Merry Widow," however, the new sophisticated style reached out and annexed romance.

Regular Film Diet

In the meantime the ordinary picturegoer was evidently jogging along with his regular preferences if we may judge by the popular books and play that reached the screen. One could see "Java Head," "Main Street," and "The Little French Girl," as well as "Within the Law," "Shore Leave," and "Peter Pan." Novelties, however, were "The Sin Flood," which told how a group of citizens caught in a cellar by a sudden flood repented in haste and recovered at leisure as the waters subsided; and "Hollywood" which reversed the usual success story and never let the beautiful heroine reach a screen career at all; Grandfather and even the family parrot acted for the movies but there was no place for little Angela.

There were large audiences, too, for Douglas Fairbanks' delightful fantasy, "The Thief of Bagdad," for Emil Jannings' affecting portrait of an old German doorkeeper in "The Last Laugh" and for the best of the broodingly mysterious stories directed by Tod Browning—"The Unholy Three."

Toward the end of the '20's, however, a confusion of movements is visible. A public wearied of epics, shrill youngsters and artificial worldliness was feeling for something new. It seemed to find it in "Seventh Heaven" whose sentimental optimism triumphed at the boxoffice over the pessimism of "Sadie Thompson." Not long afterward the public fell with enthusiasm on the gangster series exemplified by "Underworld."

This period was interrupted by the advent of talking pictures and the sudden interjection of a new technique brought a great change in the type of picture offered to the public.

At first it seemed that the desire for courtroom scenes was unlimited. The addition of speech had increased the sense of drama and of realism, both of which were catered to here. It had besides substituted emotional activity for the physical action lost in the photographing of long stage scenes. Taste for pageantry was gratified by the new musical revues; the suspense and excitement of western and underworld pictures were heightened by sound.

As we became more accustomed to the new medium, however, it is interesting to observe our original preferences working their way to the front again, for although in the individual picture the exact subject may not matter, provided it is well enough presented, in the long run a type must appeal to great masses if it is to prosper. Thus, when we consider the three great non-musical successes of 1930, we find that two of them—"All Quiet on the Western Front" and "Anna Christie"—were remarkable for their adult appeal, but, as might have been expected, they were surpassed in general support by the homely heart-toucher, "Min and Bill."

In 1931 the lagging epic was galvanized by the merited success of "Cimarron," newspaper stories started on their career with "Front Page," and "Little Caesar" brought a new feeling of pity and terror to the gangster pictures. This period is notable for an almost complete reversal in the typical attributes of hero and villain which cannot be dealt with fully now, but if black did not exactly pass for white, it could scarcely be distinguished from a neutral gray. Nevertheless, although such films as "The Maltese Falcon," "Blessed Event" and "The Mad Game" exhilarated large audiences by their briskness and brashness, we find that it was "Daddy-Long-Legs," "Merely Mary Ann," "Bad Girl" and "The Champ" that came home winners when the final count was in.

In recent years such productions as "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," "Mutiny on the Bounty," "Life of Louis Pasteur," "A Tale of Two Cities" and "The Barretts of Wimpole Street" have done much to restore our sense of values. Lately, too, we have seen a change in the attitude of the screen. Public indignation over the later underworld pictures may have been responsible for the sudden change to G-Men for heroes; other violent aspects of our contemporary scene may seem more novel, also, to the producers; but we are beginning to notice a tendency to express an opinion upon affairs of the day. Apart from Griffith's early film, "Intolerance," the screen has attempted little social criticism, but "I Am a Fugitive from a Chain Gang," "Fury" and the recent "Black Legion" are moving in that direction. If the public accept them, together with such films as "The Informer" and "Winterset," it may open up a whole new era of popular taste.

Margaret Pipe

Saving the Franc—Third Try Since the War

European Commentary

PARIS—Three times since the World War the franc has been devaluated.

In 1914 the franc was worth 322 milligrams of gold, that is, roughly, 25 to the pound. When the Cartel des Gauches (the Radicals with Socialist support) had been in power a few months after the elections of 1924, the franc fell disastrously, and was only saved by Raymond Poincaré who first brought it back from about 240 for the pound to 125, and then stabilized it with a content of 65½ milligrams of gold.

It is, of course, completely misleading to suggest that the franc will more or less have reverted to the Poincaré figure if it again stops around 125 to the pound, for the pound itself has in the meantime fallen, and the equivalent rate for the franc should be 75 to the pound.

That is where the franc stood when the Front Populaire—i. e., the Socialists supported by the Radicals and Communists—came to power something over a year ago. But Vincent Auriol, despite promises to keep the franc unchanged, was obliged, owing to the cost of the Blum progressive measures, to devaluate.

Gold Content Reduced

The gold content was reduced to the limits of 43 to 49 milligrams. At first this meant in practice about 106 to the pound. Later, after a period of social unrest, strikes, unbalanced budgets, high expenditure, and uneasiness on the part of holders of capital, small or large, the franc sunk to 110. The lowest point would be about 113 to the pound, but the Equalization Fund held it until it was exhausted and the French Treasury was literally empty.

Then Georges Bonnet was called by the Radical Premier Camille Chautemps, who succeeded the Socialist, Léon Blum, back from the United States to "save" the franc as M. Poincaré saved it in 1926.

Will he succeed? If not, the repercussions will be felt throughout the world.

One of his first acts was to abolish the fixed content of the franc in gold. Already the holder of the franc had only 43 milligrams instead of 322 milligrams, which means that his capital in gold is little more than an eighth of that of prewars days. And with the franc now allowed "to find its own level," it is obvious that he stands to lose once more. In short, the French pre-war rentier, if everything is taken into account, is fortunate if he possesses effectively a tenth of his former revenue if valued in terms of gold.

To indicate the causes of this decline would require much space.

Paris

(Continued from Page 1)

tence" on the Cabinet has already had the effect of lessening political uncertainty.

Premier Warns Rioters

Other reasons for the franc's decline were: the increasing labor unrest in France, certain incidents in Paris over the hotel and cafe strike, and the menace of a strike in the Paris gas and electricity plants and other public services.

This threat has now been averted and Premier Chautemps has issued a strongly worded statement regretting that the hotel strike still continues—though it is by no means complete—and concluding: "Disorders and violent clashes have occurred in various part of the capital. They positively cannot be tolerated. The Government is resolved to put an end to these shameful practices, and I warn perpetrators that whoever commits such acts of vandalism or attacks on persons will be immediately arrested and severely punished."

Confidence Bolstered

This seemingly superfluous warning has been warmly welcomed, for the government's failure to act more firmly in the face of repeated violations of law and order by strikers—who incidentally were disavowed by union leaders—had given rise to a genuine uneasiness on the part of the public.

These various indications that reports of governmental instability were unfounded, added to Mr. Bonnet's announcement of the new economy decrees, are expected to strengthen the position of the franc provisionally at least. The details of the measures to be taken are not yet available but they are understood to include a drastic cut in expenditures for public works undertaken to reduce unemployment, and if possible, a conversion of the public debt.

Sometimes it seems as though little attention had been paid to the lot of the man or woman whose savings, often hard-earned, have lost their money in Government Funds.

Yet France has escaped comparatively lightly. The present writer has witnessed many devaluations since the war. In Germany there was a complete breakdown in 1923.

In July, 1922, the Wirth Government informed the Reparations Commission that the mark was shooting downwards because Germany was forced to buy foreign currencies on a large scale to pay the Allies. The strain was increased when the French proceeded to occupy the Ruhr.

The mark dropped at vertiginous speed. It went to 20 billions to the pound. Foreigners bought castles for pieces of paper that had cost them hardly anything. The housewife who went to bed with sufficient money for the next week, found that prices had changed overnight. Fortunes were wiped out.

Dr. Hans Luther and Dr. Hjalmar Schacht issued the rentenmark, which gradually gained the confidence of the people.

The Russian rouble had already become valueless. In Austria the writer heard the most pitiful stories of financial ruin when the crown collapsed. Precious things were sold for absurd prices—tapestries, pictures, furs. Those who had always considered themselves well-to-do were suddenly penniless, with no prospects.

Other Financial Upheavals

For those who had obtained foreign currencies, of course, living was easy for some time. Rents did not go up—or went up slowly, and not in proportion to the fall of the crown. One could live in a palace for $50 a month. One could go to the best restaurants, with English or American money, and pay only a few shillings. Eventually matters were adjusted, but the poverty in Austria persists today; and it will be remembered that it was the failure of an Austrian bank which gave the signal for the general débâcle of 1929.

In Hungary, in Roumania, in Greece there were financial upheavals. Italy did not escape, though it made a point of putting the lire higher than the franc. Switzerland and Holland were, until a short time ago, about the only countries which kept their money on a pre-war basis. They, too, reduced the value of their currency when France went off gold last year.

Managed Devaluations

The financial troubles in Great Britain six years ago led to the formation of a National Government. But the pound was detached from gold and depreciated. So in the United States was the dollar. It should, however, be noted that devaluation in these countries—as in Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, and the Scandinavian countries which belong to the sterling-dollar group—was so managed as to lead to economic restoration.

The depreciation diminished debts, private and public, in terms of gold, and stimulated external trade. But while devaluation might become necessary, to permit of an alignment, it is never good in itself.

Now in every recent case—Russia, Germany, and the Central European countries, which were the victims of war and revolutionary conditions, set aside—devaluation has been beneficial, because it has been undertaken soberly, with skill, with proper precautions. Every recent case—except that of France. It succeeded in England, in America, in Switzerland, in the Netherlands, in Belgium, in giving a lift to prosperity. In France it signally failed.

Why should France alone have muddled this measure? There was, clearly, a lack of technical ability; but chiefly the political conditions were unfavorable. The Front Populaire insisted on boosted wages and prices, when the whole point about devaluation was that it should bring French prices down to the level of world prices.

The worker, in spite of increases, was not given higher purchasing power, for prices ran up as quickly as his wages; and the cost of production was augmented, so that France was still further handicapped in its foreign exchanges.

Add to this blunder the fact that instead of an effort at suppression of expenditure, the budgetary deficit, by heavy spending, vastly increased. Many lost confidence in the currency. Inflation was thought to be inevitable. Consequently, there was a flight from the franc.

France has thus succeeded once in a devaluation operation, that of Poincaré, and has failed on the second occasion. It is now for M. Bonnet to show that, on this third time, the franc can still be saved.

By Sisley Huddleston

Former Acrobat Sprints

NEW ALBANY, Ind., July 19 (AP)—Everett Sylvester, one-time circus acrobat, now 78, sprints daily over his own cinder track. "I took up running for exercise when I was 68," he explained.

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Technology and Progress: Survey Seeks Stability

(Continued from Page 1)

opening and almost endless uncanny operations. The committee concludes that the number of workers whose job could be done better and more economically by the electric eye and associated equipment would "probably be at least 250,000."

It is such displacements as this that the experts want to foresee and provide adjustment for, through establishment of a planning body.

In their aim, President Roosevelt heartily concurs. In a comment on the report, he says:

"This report holds out the hope that we can anticipate some of the effects of major inventions and make plans to meet new situations that will arise as these inventions come into widespread use.

"While it is certain that much of the unemployment caused by the march of technical advance is absorbed by new occupations born of new industries, it is equally true that in the meantime labor may pay a very heavy price through the readjustment and adaptations necessary on the part of workers whose jobs are affected by change. Employers likewise are deeply affected by swift technological changes producing obsolescence and displacement of capital investment.

More Than Jobs Affected

"More than jobs and investment are affected by technical change: family, church, community, state and all industry are subject to its influence. Study and investigation of technological advances and their social implications constitute one of our most important American planning problems.

"I commend this report for earnest consideration in solving the great problem of how best to conserve and develop our vast national resources."

Findings of Committee

The committee has 11 "findings" and six recommendations. They are:

Findings:

1. The present large number of inventions shows a tendency to increase.

2. But inventions, although comparable to an immigration of iron men, create jobs as well as take them away.

3. Although technological unemployment has not yet been satisfactorily measured, it is certain that labor and capital both pay a constant price through occupational and material obsolescence, and continuous, widespread and not always successful readjustments and adaptations are necessary.

Unemployment Factors

4. Unemployment in the next period of business prosperity depends on many factors: composition of the country's production, such as changes in the service activities, growth of population, changes in the demand for goods and services, shift in markets, migration of industry, hiring age policies of industry. Even if other factors should remain unchanged, production would have to be increased 20 per cent over that of 1929 to have as little unemployment now as existed then. If labor efficiency, through new inventions, continues to increase—as it inevitably does—then the production of physical goods and services must be more than 120 per cent of what it was in 1929 in order to have as little unemployment as then.

5. Aside from jobs added or subtracted, new inventions affect the family, church, local community, state and industry. Many new inventions now to be foreseen, says the committee, "will have important influences upon society and hence upon all planning problems."

6. Science and research are the basis of a large part of industrial development.

Contributions of Research

7. If the contribution of research were to be reduced, the industries would tend to freeze to a particular pattern.

8. Though the influence of invention "may be so great as to be immeasurable," as in the case of gunpowder or the printing press, "there is usually opportunity to anticipate its impact upon society since it never comes instantaneously without signals . . . from the early origins of an invention to its social effects the time intervals average about 30 years."

9. Lack of knowledge is not the greatest obstacle to planning ahead with inventions: more serious are inertia of peoples, prejudice, lack of unity of purpose, and the difficulties of concerted action."

10. Monopolies resist technological improvement; likewise better accounting practices in industry would lessen resistances in scrapping obsolete equipment to install new.

11. "The time lag between the first development and the full use of an invention is often a period of grave social and economic maladjustment, as, for example, the delay in the adoption of workmen's compensation and the institution of 'safety first' campaigns after the introduction of rapidly moving steel machines. This lag emphasized the necessity of planning in regard to inventions."

Committee's Recommendations

Recommendations:

1. Since a number of very important inventions are "imminent" (the list given above) the committee recommends special study of each of them.

2. A special governmental committee is urged "for the purpose of keeping abreast with technological developments and ascertaining and noting the occupations and industries which are likely to be affected by imminent technological changes and the extent to which these inventions are likely to result in unemployment."

3. Federal agencies are recommended for the continued study of technology and applied science, with committees in the respective departments investigating and reporting on progress and trends of science and invention and possible economic effects therefrom.

Review of Patent Laws

4. A review of the whole system of the patent laws is urged—not by legislators, but by social scientists and economists—to consider its better service "with the fundamental processes of human progress and the types of economic systems."

5. A special study of "the adequacy of the reporting of inventions and of discoveries in applied science" is urged.

6. Finally, the committee proposes "a permanent over-all planning board" in the light of "the continuing growth of the already high and rapidly developing technology on the social structure of the nation." To co-ordinate the already existing "47 state boards, 400 county boards, and 1100 city boards."

Monumental Research

These recommendations are based upon monumental research. The report is divided into three very unequal parts. Part one is on "Social Aspects of Technology," with these sections: Secton I, National Policy and Technology, by William F. Ogburn; section II, The Prediction of Inventions, by S. C. Gilfillan; section III, Social Effects of Inventions, by S. C. Gilfillan; section IV, Resistances to the Adoption of Technological innovations, by Bernhard J. Stern; and section V, Unemployment and Increasing Productivity, by David Weintraub.

Part two, on science and technology, is very brief, with section I on The Relation of Science to Technological Trends, by John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institute, and Section II on The Interdependence of Science and Technology, by Edward C. Elliott, president of Purdue University.

Part three, constituting about 75 per cent of the entire study, contains some of the most arresting material. It contains nine sections, written by technical experts, in the following fields: agriculture, the mineral industries, transportation, communications, power, the chemical industries, the electrical goods industries, metallurgy, and the construction industries.

The opening chapter on National Policy and Technology, by Prof. Ogburn, points out that this whole study begins where President Hoover's social trends study left off. In the few years which have elapsed since the beginning of the century, technology has revolutionized life for most human beings.

Professor Ogburn writes in arresting vein. Studying the problem of selecting what inventions will be great, he points out that cotton-picking machines have been announced for two generations, that 900 patents have been granted for them by the United States Patent Office, and that "in the case of television, it seems to be a case of the watched pot never boiling."

Privacy and isolation of the individual has also been greatly reduced by invention. First came mail delivery, then the telephone, lately the radio. Facsimile transmission and television are rapidly under way, with one result that "one may foresee the individual as being more and more subject to the influences of propaganda or education. The power of mass appeals will be greatly strengthened because of these inventions all pointing in varying degrees to the same end."

Effects of invention on government are manifold, among them the outmoding of local units of government such as counties.

Withal, invention produces obsolescence, and Professor Ogburn gives striking illustrations. The trade journal Power in 1934 studied 484 "better-than-average" industrial power plants, finding that 62 per cent of the equipment was over 10 years old and 25 per cent over 20 years, and most of it so obsolete that "by replacing it by facilities of the most advanced design, 50 cents could be saved out of each dollar spent in the older plants for industrial power."

In 1935 the American Machinist concluded that because of rapid improvements, 65 per cent of all metal-working machinery in the United States was obsolete. In 1935 the machinery and allied products institute, sampling 35 per cent of American industry, estimated that the potential machinery requirements of all American industry amounted to over $18,000,000 worth.

Gallatin's 'Friendship Hill' Preserved for Nation



Pennsylvania Mansion as It Appears Today

Upper—Bedroom in Albert Gallatin's Home, Showing Period Furniture
Lower—View of Mansion. The Low Wing Was Built in 1789, the Addition in 1823. In Foreground Is Lawn Where Lafayette Was Feted in 1825

Upper—Banquet Hall, Shown as It Probably Appeared at Gallatin's Time
Lower—Back Parlor of House, Revealing Marble Mantel Which Was Sent From France

Leaders in Survey

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, July 19

Members of the Sub-committee on Technology, which is a part of the Science Committee operating under the National Resources Committee, and which prepared the report on Technology submitted to President Roosevelt yesterday, are as follows:

Director, Dr. William F. Ogburn, sociologist, of the University of Chicago.

Dr. E. C. Elliott, president of Purdue University.

Dr. J. C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institution of Washington.

Other members of the Science Committee are as follows:

Dr. Frank R. Lillie, president of the National Academy of Sciences and zoologist, of the University of Chicago.

Prof. Edwin B. Wilson, mathematician, of the Harvard University School of Public Health.

Prof. Charles H. Judd, director of the School of Education, University of Chicago.

Dr. Walter D. Cocking, Commissioner of Education of Tennessee.

Dr. Harry A. Millis, professor and chairman of the Department of Economics, University of Chicago.

Dr. Carter Goodrich, American Commissioner to the International Labor Office at Geneva, former professor of economics at Columbia University.

Gallatin's Friendship Hill Mansion Restored and Opened to the Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UNIONTOWN, Penna., July 19—With the opening in western Pennsylvania of Friendship Hill, eighteenth-century country seat of Albert Gallatin, who was a friend of General Lafayette and prominent among American statesmen of that day, another historic spot has been made available to the public this summer.

Located about 15 miles south of here, near New Geneva, Penna., Friendship Hill overlooks the Monongahela River in a picturesque section that has been named the "Switzerland of America." The work of preserving the mansion has gone forward under auspices of the Friendship Hill Association, of which Mrs. Alvin M. Sowers of Morgantown, W. Va., is president.

Today, the house is a combination of the original brick structure to which Mr. Gallatin came with his bride in June, 1789, and another house completed from stone quarried on the estate which originally covered 370 acres, but now extends over 600. The original part of the house is covered with stucco and consists of the library, a small dining-room and two second-story bedrooms. General Lafayette visited the mansion in May, 1825.

According to available data, the original grant for the estate was made to Albert Gallatin on Jan. 26, 1788. Its name was said to have been derived from a nearby Indian camping ground known as Friendly Hill. A few miles to the east was the famous Cherokee Trail leading from the Carolinas, Georgia and Florida through Virginia and Pennsylvania to New York and Canada. The town of New Geneva was named for Mr. Gallatin's birthplace in Switzerland.

In restoring the house, the association has furnished it with several pieces of furniture which belonged to the Gallatins.

Supreme Court

(Continued from Page 1)

interest rates of 3½ and 4 per cent on $3,000,000,000 of loans to farmers.

Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia, a Democratic conservative, is also prepared to lead an attack on quick action on the Roosevelt Executive reorganization plan.

Lewis Has a "Feeling"

Senator J. Hamilton Lewis (D) of Illinois, majority whip, said today he "had a feeling that the whole court question will be settled this week without any rift in the Democratic Party."

Senator Lewis called at the White House but did not see the President. He said he opposed court legislation "but I am for the President."

The feeling that this week will be decisive, either in an actual vote or in indicating the strength of the two sides prior to a prolonged battle was shared by many here besides Senator Lewis.

Publication of the letter of Governor Lehman of New York to Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York urging him to vote against the court bill on the ground that it "would create a dangerous precedent" aided the morale of the opposition, but will not affect Senator Wagner's attitude. He is expected not only to vote for the measure but to speak for it shortly.

Purely Democratic Fight

The close fight between the Barkley and Harrison factions, which comes to a vote Wednesday, will not present an accurate picture of sentiment on the court fight. In the first place it is confined to Democrats, so that the 16 Republicans, all of whom are against the President's plan, cannot participate. In addition, personal friendships will cut across lines, giving Senator Harrison a number of votes of members who are prepared to support the Roosevelt court plan, and vice versa. In general, the feeling is that Senator Barkley favors close Senate cooperation with the White House, and that Senator Harrison would like greater independence of the Senate.

Many observers believe the court bill opposition will not bring the Logan-Hatch substitute to an immediate vote this week unless it is sure of a clear-cut majority. This is felt to be highly questionable.

The opposition motion to recommit, which is debatable, would be followed immediately by the Administration move to lay that motion on the table, which is not debatable. Thus an immediate roll call would be forced and the size of the opposition immediately disclosed. Up to now this has not been thought to constitute a majority.

Speaker William B. Bankhead of the House meanwhile saw little prospect of early adjournment despite a belief that the court fight will crystallize this week. As soon as the leadership fight is settled, he said he hopes to see "something worked out on the court situation." He hoped Congress would stay in session long enough to pass several important bills. Among these he named:

1. Executive reorganization.
2. Wages-hours legislation.
3. Legislation to stop tax avoidance loopholes.
4. Farm legislation.

Lehman Opposes President's Plan To Change Court

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, in a letter to Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York, today asked him to voice opposition to President Roosevelt's Supreme Court "reform" bill.

Governor Lehman, Democratic successor to President Roosevelt as New York's Governor, told Senator Wagner that "the President is already familiar with my views with regard to the bill."

"Several month ago I wrote to him that I believed its enactment would not be in the best interests of the country," he asserted. "In the months that have passed since then my convictions have become strengthened.

"Like many others, I have frequently felt keen disappointment that important measures have been unconstitutional by a slim and unconvincing margin in the Supreme Court, and yet I believe that the orderly and deliberate processes of government should not be sacrificed merely to meet an immediate situation.

"From the broad standpoint of the public's interest, whatever immediate gain might be achieved through the proposed change in the court would, in my opinion, be far more than offset by a loss of confidence in the independence of the courts and in governmental procedure."

Nation's Leaders Render Last Homage to Robinson

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 19 (AP)—Scores of the nation's leaders joined thousands of saddened Arkansans yesterday in final tribute to Joseph T. Robinson.

The last rites for the Senator brought together people from every walk of life. Vice-President Garner came from his home in Uvalde, Texas, officially to represent President Roosevelt. Postmaster General James A. Farley stood beside his grave. Nearly 50 of his Senate colleagues and a large delegation from the House served as honorary pall bearers.

Former Vice-President Charles J. Dawes and Patrick Hurley, Secretary of War under President Hoover, followed in the funeral procession. Governors of Arkansas, Louisiana and Oklahoma were among an estimated 10,000 men and women who walked past his bier.

Loyalists Claim Repulse of Rebels In Madrid Sector

MADRID, July 19 (AP)—Insurgent air and ground forces attacked Government positions on the front west of Madrid yesterday in a drive to regain lost territory.

One of the biggest air battles of the war was fought over the mountains 15 miles west of Madrid when squadrons of insurgent warplanes, bombing Government trenches, encountered a strong force of Government planes.

The Government said that 18 insurgent planes and four defending ships were shot down in the fight, which involved about 160 planes.

At Valencia, however, the Government Defense Ministry said that 28 insurgent planes were brought down in air battles around Madrid, and that the Government lost only one plane.

A communiqué asserted that 17 insurgent planes were downed in one engagement, including seven of Italian and three of German manufacture.

Insurgent ground troops, strongly reinforced by thousands of men rushed to the Brunete salient by Generalissimo Francisco Franco, launched an attack on government trenches after artillery shelled the defenders for two hours.

The Government claimed that this insurgent offensive was repulsed after fighting which lasted all afternoon.

Britain Demands Release of Ship Seized by Franco

LONDON, July 19 (AP)—Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden disclosed to the House of Commons today that Great Britain has demanded that Spanish insurgents release the captured British merchantman Molton.

Mr. Eden said that the demand was sent to insurgent Generalissimo Francisco Franco through Sir Herbert Chilton, British Ambassador to Spain, who is at Hendaye, on the Franco-Spanish border.

The demand, he said, warned General Franco that Britain would hold him responsible for any damage to the freighter.

Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, British First Lord of the Admiralty, announced last Wednesday that the British ship had been captured by the insurgent cruiser Almirante Cervera.

The Admiralty Office said that the Molton was stopped inside Spanish territorial waters trying to reach Santander, major insurgent objective on the Bay of Biscay coast.

Finger-Printing Urged

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19 (AP)—Finger-printing of applicants for automobile operators' licenses as an aid to crime detection was urged by Charles A. Harnett, motor vehicle commissioner.

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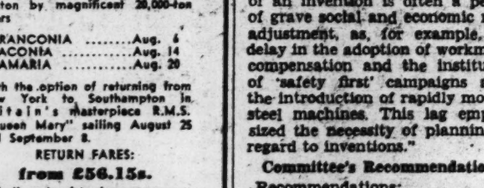
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United States Takes Lead in Davis Cup Match With Germany on Wimbledon Turf

Budge-Mako Team Victor In Four Sets

WIMBLEDON, Eng., July 19 (AP)—America's young California doubles combination of Don Budge and Gene Mako whipped Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Heinrich Henkel today, 4—6, 7—5, 8—6, 6—4, and gave the United States a 2-1 lead in the Davis Cup interzone tennis finals with two more singles matches yet to be played.

Budge and Mako's brilliant victory in the crucial doubles test was regarded by most critics as an almost certain guarantee that the Americans would win the series and thus gain the right to battle Great Britain for the coveted international trophy in the challenge round starting Saturday.

Even should Henkel defeat Bryan M. Grant of Atlanta in tomorrow's singles, Budge is considered a virtual certainty to whip Von Cramm for the deciding point.

The redheaded ace from Oakland, Calif., trounced Von Cramm in straight sets recently to win the all-England singles crown and nothing has occurred in the interzone finals thus far to indicate the titled Teuton can turn the tables.

Budge handed Henkel a terrific trouncing in the second of last Saturday's singles matches after von Cramm had whipped Grant in the opener just as conclusively.

Today's match found the Americans coming from behind in each of the last three sets to snare the vital point most observers believe they needed to clinch the series.

After they had won the opening set by breaking through Mako's service in the eighth game and Budge's in the tenth, the Germans tossed away a 5-3 lead in the second set; were within one point of winning the third set in the tenth game of that deuced chapter before the Americans rallied, and led 4-1 in the fourth and final set.

But the two young Californians were not to be denied. They saved the second set by cracking Henkel's delivery in the ninth game and Von Cramm's in the 11th, and pulled the 14-game third set out of the fire by storming through Henkel's service in the 13th game.

Despite these brilliant comebacks, Budge and Mako saved their best for the fourth set. After dropping the third, fourth and fifth games without scoring a single point and trailing 4-1, the Americans got down to work. They won the next five games in a row, breaking Henkel's service in the seventh game and Von Cramm's in the ninth. Thus they led 5-4 going into the tenth game and Budge, serving, scored four successive points, the last on a clean ace, to win set and match.

Point Score—First Set											
Budge-Mako	4	5	3	5	4	4	3	3	4	2	—37—4
Von Cramm-Henkel	6	3	5	3	2	1	5	5	6	4	—40—6
Point Score—Second Set											
Budge-Mako	1	5	2	4	3	4	0	1	4	4	5—37—7
Von Cramm-Henkel	4	3	4	1	5	0	4	4	2	1	3	2—33—5
Point—Third Set											
Budge-Mako	5	2	0	4	3	4	3	7	3	6	4	4	4—53—8
Von Cramm-Henkel	3	4	4	2	5	1	5	5	5	4	6	2	1	2—49—6
Point Score—Fourth Set											
Budge-Mako	3	4	0	0	0	4	4	5	4	4	—28—6
Van Cramm-Henkel	5	0	4	4	4	1	3	2	0	0	—26—4

Dorothea Bliss Keeps Her N. E. Diving Title

NEWPORT, R. I., July 19 (AP)—Dorothea Bliss of the Olneyville Boys' Club auxiliary of Providence retained her New England title yesterday in the women's senior high diving championship at the Newport Beach pool.

She scored 108.49 points to nose out a teammate, Maryon Sadowski, in the final event.

Dorothy Leonard, representing the Worcester, Mass., Women's Swimming Association, won the one-mile freestyle race in 27m. 53 2-5s., a new record for New England.

Thomas McGrath of the Worcester Boys' Club won the men's 100-meter backstroke and George Gibbons of the Olneyville club captured the 300-meter junior medley.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Five Years Ago

Babe Ruth lost to Yankees for two to three weeks.

Allison Opens Play That May Lift the Bowl

With the first day of play in the Longwood Bowl tournament getting under way this afternoon, officials of the Longwood Cricket Club look for a successful week despite the absence of "big time" names in the men's division.

In the long list that comprises the Bowl entries only one name is found linked with national prominence—that of Wilmer Allison. The last year has seen little of Allison in the way of tournament action but about a month ago he opened up on the comeback trail in a manner that left little doubt as to his ability to still play with the best the game has to offer.

Wins at Spring Lake

His sensational comeback was greatly strengthened yesterday when he won the annual Bathing and Tennis Club invitation tourney at Spring Lake, N. J. Losing only two sets in the entire tournament, and one of those in the finals when he won from Ernest Sutter, national intercollegiate singles champion, by the decisive score 1—6, 6—1, 6—4, 6—2, Allison gained a leg on the Clifford Hemphill challenge bowl won by Frankie Parker for the past four years.

Allison began his sweep of tennis tourneys as a member of the University of Texas team which he captained his senior year. That year he won the Southwestern Conference championship and since that time his victories, especially in doubles, have included the major championships of the world as well as many Davis Cup matches.

1935 Best Year

It was in 1935 that Allison seemed to reach the height of his performance. In August of that year the national doubles were played at Chestnut Hill. Allison teamed with John Van Ryn of Philadelphia to win the title by defeating Don Budge and Gene Mako of California.

The following month saw the five-foot-ten, sun-bronzed Texan bring the dominance of foreign players in the national singles to an abrupt end. In sweeping three-set victories the then unbeatable "Texas Tornado" downed three great stars, Enrique Maier, Sidney B. Wood Jr. and Fred Perry. In only one of the nine sets was he deuced—by Perry in the first set of their semifinal match.

The 33-year-old Texas business man is seeded first in the Bowl entries and is favored to retire the trophy which has been in play for the last 16 years, and engraved with the names that have made tennis history during that time. Having won two legs in '28 and '34, a victory in Saturday's final will see the departure of the cup for a place in the already well-stocked trophy case of Allison.

Guibord Seeded

Other seeded players in their order are: Robert Harman of Oakland, Calif., and ranked 19th nationally; Richard Murphy, winner in '33; Gardnar Mulloy, Miami University youth; Alfred Jarvis of Tenafly, N. J.; Gilbert Hunt of Washington, Paul Guibord of Melrose, Mass., and Paul Newton of San Francisco.

The greatest array of stars at the courts will be in the women's division which will see at least six of the ten top ranking nationally seeded striving to win the honors. Since the withdrawal of Alice Marbie, last year's champion, Sarah Palfrey Fabyan will head the seeded list with Gracyn Wheeler, Helen Pedersen and Marjorie Gladman Van Ryn following in that order.

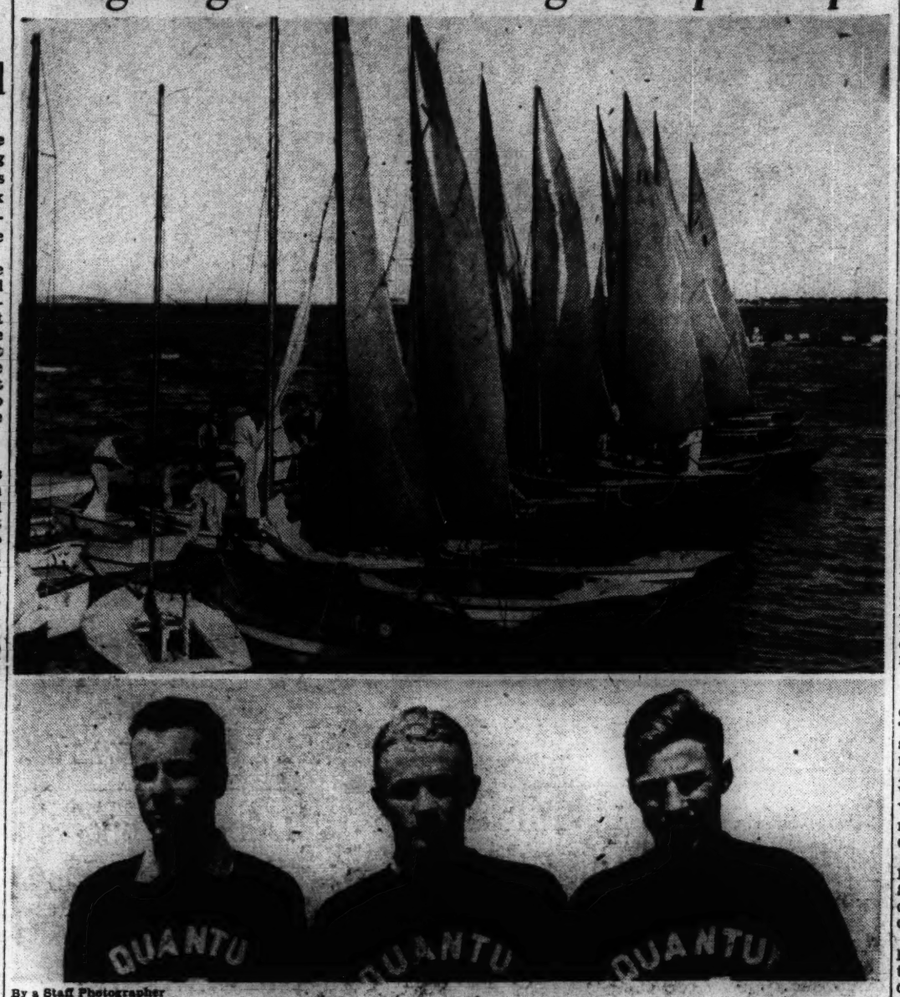
In the opening drive this afternoon on the grass courts Allison will meet Modesie Allo of Berkeley, Calif., and second-seeded Harman will swap volleys and drives with William V. Tripp of Boston.

The women's matches will start tomorrow morning at 10.

Adams New Caddy Champion

In an 18-hole playoff at the Commonwealth Country Club yesterday, blond curly-haired Ted Adams, 16-year-old Wollaston youth, captured the Bay State caddy golf championship in easy style. Adams beat Charley Weisberg of Winthrop with a score of 76 over Weisberg's 84. The two boys had tied over the same course last Tuesday.

Figuring in Junior Sailing Championship



By a Staff Photographer

Upper—Indiana Nosed Into Float Awaiting Signal to Do Battle for South Shore Junior Honors.

Lower—William B. Cornell, Capt. Ronnie Darling and Walter MacDonald, Members of the Defending Crew, Representing Squantum Yacht Club

Racing Series For Finlay Cup Gets Under Way

BULLETIN

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

QUINCY, Mass., July 19—Clever spinnaker handling by Duxbury crew brought smoke from the victory cannon this morning in the first race of the twelfth annual South Shore junior races for the Albert W. Finlay Cup held off the Squantum Yacht Club.

QUINCY, Mass., July 19—The South Shore juniors' annual "big series," namely the Finlay Cup series, emblematic of junior championship along this sector, opened today as nine crack crews from nine yacht clubs prepared to invade Quincy Bay waters for the first race of the three-day series.

South Boston, Squantum, Wollaston, Quincy, Hingham, Cohasset, Scituate, Duxbury and Wellfleet are all competing for the much coveted Albert W. Finlay trophy and the honor of representing the South Shore in the national junior championship races held in Marblehead this year.

Squantum's championship crew last year of Capt. Ronnie Darling, Laddie MacDonald and Billy Cornell, crew, remains intact, and rules as favorite to repeat their achievements of last year.

South Boston is expected to provide the greatest threat to Squantum with its champion Snipe skipper Billy Aicardi again taking the helm of its junior crew. It was only with a spectacular finish last year that Skipper Darling was able to overcome the 2¼ point lead that young Aicardi held in the last race.

Contestants, boys or girls, must be under 18 years by Sept. 1 of this year and their parents or guardians must be members of the yachting organization which they are representing.

As was the case last year, Indian class boats are being used. Nine races will be sailed, with the crews alternating in a rotation of boats, so that each crew races once in each boat.

George Hey, chairman of Squantum's regatta committee and champion of the juniors after the passing of John Russell two years ago, heads the race committee for the three-day regatta. He will be assisted by George Hills of Hingham, or his substitute, Elroy Lane, commodore of the Hingham Yacht Club, Gregg Bemis of Cohasset, chairman, and Joseph Lund.

Each crew receives one point for each boat it defeats and one point for starting in the point system which decides the championship. The winning crew in each race receives an additional one-quarter point to eliminate any possible tie.

W. A. D.

Kelley Sets Record

DEDHAM, Mass., July 19 (AP)—Johnny Kelley of Arlington won the New England A. A. A. U. 15-kilometer championship Saturday night and set a new course record. Taking an early lead, Kelley covered the 9½-mile course in 49:52.3. Andrew "Hawk" Zamparelli of Medford, who set the old record of 50:24 here in 1935, was second. "Tarzan" Brown of Alton, R. I., defending champion, finished strong for third place. A few yards behind him came Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket, R. I.

Training School Moves

HARTFORD, Conn., July 19 (AP)—The Rochester Red Wings, owned by the St. Louis Cardinals, ended their week-long training school here, and departed for Providence, R. I., where they will hold a similar school for this week for over 500 boys.

Foreign Invasion Starts in Tennis

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Three foreign tennis stars, the vanguard of the 19 who are expected to play in the national doubles championships at Chestnut Hill, Mass., Aug. 23 and the national singles at Forest Hills Sept. 2, arrive this week.

They are Jiro Yamagishi and Fumiteru Nakano, the Japanese Davis Cup players who took a sound beating from the United States team at San Francisco last spring, and Jadwiga Jedrzejowska, the stocky Polish girl who has been the sensation of European women's tournaments this year. The Japanese arrive tomorrow and Mlle. Jedrzejowska Thursday.

All three competed in the All-England championships at Wimbledon and their showings there indicate what may be expected of them here. The best feat of Yamagishi and Nakano was winning a doubles match from Christian Boussus and Yvon Petra, strong French team. The Polish girl, who smashes the ball with all the severity of many men players, was runner-up to England's Dorothy Round for the Wimbledon title.

The Polish champion defeated Dorothy Andrus of Stamford, Conn., and the American champion, Alice Marble, of San Francisco, as well as Peggy Scriven of England, at Wimbledon. She took a straight-set decision from Helen Jacobs in the French hard-courts championship and in minor events beat Miss Marble twice and Kay Stammers of England once.

In addition to these three, who will begin competition next week at Seabright, N. J., and follow the eastern grass-court circuit right through to the nationals, 10 British players, three Germans and three French are expected to seek American titles.

Besides six members of the women's Wightman Cup team, Britain is expected to send four men. Gottfried Frhr. von Cramm and Heinrich Henkel, Davis Cup aces, and Marieluis Horn will make up the German team. France likely will send Boussus, Petra and Jacques Brugnon.

Schoolboy Tennis Under Way Today

HAVERFORD, Penna., July 19 (AP)—The national interscholastic tennis championship tournament will get under way today at the Merion Cricket Club, with 32 crack schoolboy racket-wielders entered in the singles and 17 teams ready for play in the doubles division.

Seeded No. 1, is Robert Low Jr. of the Choate School, Wallingford, Conn. Low is the defending champion. He won the title at Forest Hills last September when he defeated Billy Gillespie of Atlanta, who will represent the Scarborough School in the play opening today. Gillespie is seeded third.

Low meets Charles Harnden Jr. of Haverford School in the first round, while Gillespie plays Harry Zink Jr. of Steubenville, Ohio. Zink represents Wells High School.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	49	29	.628
New York	50	30	.625
Pittsburgh	42	35	.545
St. Louis	41	36	.532
Boston	36	44	.450
Brooklyn	32	44	.421
Cincinnati	31	45	.408
Philadelphia	31	49	.388

Results July 17

Boston 7, Cincinnati 0.
New York 4, St. Louis 3 (10 innings).
Philadelphia 8, Pittsburgh 8.
Chicago 9, Brooklyn 7 (10 innings).

Results July 18

New York 6, St. Louis 5.
New York 11, St. Louis 0.
Philadelphia 6, Pittsburgh 2.
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 5 (11 innings).
Cincinnati 4, Boston 1.
Cincinnati 1, Boston 0.
Chicago 7, Brooklyn 6.
Chicago 9, Brooklyn 4.

Open Series For The Curtis Cup

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKPORT, Mass., July 19—The first attempt to sail a race in the North Shore junior championship series for the Curtis Cup met with failure here this morning, when, after a half mile of racing, a backstay on the Eastern Point Yacht Club's entry broke at the time when this crew was leading the fleet. The judges, after inspecting the damage, ruled the craft a defective boat and ordered the contest resailed this afternoon.

The Corinthian crew took starting honors but could not hold the lead and eventually Gerry Clark sailed his boat through Corinthian's lee, but meantime Eastern Point had gone into the lead on a hitch inshore, while Pleon and Eastern were fighting out a private affair in the middle of the bay.

Only seven crews reported to the judges this morning as the Boston Yacht Club entry was withdrawn. These crews were: Annisquam, Capt. Kirkham Cornwell; Corinthian, Capt. Stephen J. Connoly 3d; Eastern, Capt. John D. McBeath; Eastern Point, Capt. Franklin Cunningham; Pleon, Capt. Caleb Loring Jr.; Sandy Bay, Capt. Geoffrey Clark; Swampscott, Capt. C. Barber Dunwoody.

Easy Aces?

PORT SMITH, Ark., July 19 (AP)—Gene Phillips, Fort Smith golfer, sank a hole-in-one at the Rolling Knolls golf course here Saturday and then to satisfy the gallery critics he did it again on the next round—with the same club on the same hole.

Both came on the 115-yard No. 3. On each shot Phillips used a No. 9 iron.

When Phillips and John Reints, his partner, started their second round, others waited near the No. 3 tee.

"Well, you might as well shoot another one here, Gene," a member of the group said.

"O. K., here goes," Phillips replied, and a shot reproduced his feat of the first round.

LYNNFIELD, Mass., July 19 (AP)—Two Sagamore Spring Golf Club golfers today scored "aces" within a few minutes of each other. Emil Backman registered a hole-in-one on the 212-yard fifth hole with a midiron. At the 227-yard eighth, John Clark of Lawrence sank his tee shot, using a spoon.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 19 (AP)—Four western New York golfers told today of the holes-in-one they scored within a few hours of each other.

George H. Chisholm took the honors when he used a driver to hole an ace at the Buffalo Country Club's 175-yard sixteenth, a trick that has never been turned before.

Frank C. Shields banged a seven-iron shot 115 yards to the cup on Sheridan Country Club's No. 4. Joseph Schuchert counted his ace at the Audubon Club's 145-yard tenth. Clif Anderson, tournament chairman at Delaware Park, bounced a seven-iron to the ninth pin on his home course, 160 yards from the tee.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	51	23	.689
Chicago	48	32	.600
Detroit	45	31	.592
Boston	42	32	.568
Cleveland	37	36	.507
Washington	30	43	.411
St. Louis	25	50	.333
Philadelphia	22	53	.293

Results July 17

New York 9, Cleveland 8.
Detrit 5, Washington 0
Chicago 4, Boston 0.
St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 2.

Results July 18

Detroit 3, Washington 1.
New York 5, Cleveland 1.
St. Louis 10, Philadelphia 6.
Chicago 6, Boston 5.
Chicago 1, Boston 0.

Yankees-Cubs Hold Leads In Major Leagues

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Teams from New York and Chicago held the spotlight in the baseball week ending with yesterday's games. While Boston's own Bees were compiling a noteworthy defensive record, as were the Cincinnati Reds, the Yankees and White Sox paced the American League, and the Giants and Cubs led the parade in the National.

The Yankees, with a record of four victories in five starts during the week and a lead of six full games over their closest rival, which at the moment happens to be Chicago, appear certain winners in the junior league pennant race. Only disaster can stop the champions from entering their second straight World Series in October.

However, Manager Joe McCarthy is too well stocked with reserves to be hindered by injuries, and owns enough power hitters to keep the team away from a protracted batting slump. At the present time the Yankees are enjoying their most successful western trip of the season. In winning four of their five starts in Detroit and Cleveland, the champs made 58 hits and scored 44 runs.

Scramble for Second

The Red Sox, therefore, must be content to fight it out with the Tigers, Indians and White Sox for second place. The five triumphs registered during the week, over the Athletics and Red Sox, elevated the White Sox into the slot behind the Yankees. The scramble for the runner-up position should be interesting.

Dropping four out of six in St. Louis and Chicago knocked the Red Sox to the bottom of the second division. The Tigers captured three out of five and assumed third place.

The National League pennant race has settled down to a duel between the Cubs and Giants. By taking five of their seven contests through the seven-day period, the Giants were almost even with the Bruins. The Terrymen were in front for one day, but finished the week yesterday one half game in the rear. Terry's high-grade pitching is being supported by hard hitting, a dangerous combination. They piled up 81 base hits in the process of winning five and losing two, including eight home runs.

Although they managed to win only three games of the seven played, the Bees put together an outstanding defensive record. In fact, only the Reds challenged their right to top defensive honors. In seven engagements, the Bees limited opponents to exactly 14 runs, which should have been good enough to win every game. However, the story is told in another column, which shows only 14 runs scored by Boston runners. The Reds limited rivals to one less run than did the Bees, but played only five games.

Grissom Blanks Bees

The most disappointing exhibitions of the week from a local standpoint took place yesterday, when both the Red Sox and Bees lost doubleheaders. Fresh from winning two out of three from the league-leading Cubs, and on one occasion succeeding in driving them out of first place, the Bees turned around and dropped their Beehive series to the seventh-place Reds by a similar margin. The Bees scored only one run in two games yesterday. They were held to two hits by Lefty Lee Grissom in the second game, which goes down in the records as a defeat for Jim Turner, 1 to 0.

In the first game at Chicago yesterday, the Red Sox lost by 6 to 5, in 10 innings. Arch McKain, who has taken his place among Joe Cronin's regular starting pitchers, lost a 1-to-0 mound struggle to Monte Stratton in the second. Arch allowed only five hits, but the best the Red Sox could do against Monte was two.

Other Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

NEW YORK — Frank Bowden, seeded No. 6, advances to fifth round of eastern clay courts championship at Jackson Heights by downing Harry Heffner, Washington, 5—7, 6—3, 8—6.

DALLAS—John Woodruff runs 800 meters in 1:47.8 bettering accepted world record by two seconds and defeating Elroy Robinson by eight yards in Pan-American games; Glenn Cunningham whips Chick Fenske by ten yards in 1500 meters in 3:56.4; Jack Patterson and Roy Staley run dead heat in 65 meter hurdles; U. S. athletes win every event by javelin throw.

PRINCETON, N. J. — Oxford-Cambridge track and field team beats Princeton-Cornell 7—5; Arthur G. Brown wins 440 and 880 for British setting meet record of 1:52.5 in half; Alan Pennington takes both dashes for invaders.

NEW YORK—Joseph Fishbach takes eastern junior singles title, beating Harry Heffner, Washington, 6—3, 6—2, 6—1; Fishbach and Marvin Kantrowitz win doubles.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Ray Billows, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., swamps Tommy Goodwin, 11 and 9, to win New York State Amateur Golf championship.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Md.—Truck In, driven by Earl Lofland, sets world record of 41.744 miles an hour for 91 cubic inch hydroplanes; S. Mortimer Auerbach wins Maryland State 135 cubic inch speedboat title; Douglas Fonda takes outboard events.

DENVER, Col.—Bobby Riggs, Los Angeles, outclasses Arthur Hendrix, Lakeland, Fla., 6—0, 2—6, 6—2, 6—3, to win Colorado open tennis championship.

OMAHA, Neb. — Elwood Cooke, Portland, Ore., whips Morey Lewis, Gambler, Ohio, 7—5, 6—2, 6—1, to take Midwestern Amateur Tennis championship.

SAGINAW, Mich.—Walter Senior, San Francisco, defeats George Toley, Los Angeles, 6—4, 6—0, 4—6, 6—1, to win men's singles title in Michigan open tennis tourney and pairs with John J. Moreno, Los Angeles, to down Toley and Myron McNamara, Hollywood, 6—1, 3—6, 1—6, 9—7, 6—1, in doubles finals.

DALLAS, Tex.—Pat Dengis, Baltimore, wins 26-mile marathon event of Pan-American games in 2h. 42m. 43s; Argentina beats Canada in soccer, 8—1.

EASTBOURNE, Eng. — British Davis Cup team leads Australia 4-2 in informal series as Bunny Austin whips Jack Crawford, 10-8, 6-4, 6-4, after Adrian Quist and Vivian McGrath beat Charles Hare and F. H. D. Wilde, 4-6, 6-0, 6-4, 6-4.

WILMINGTON—Bobby Kamrath whips Dave Perchonock, 2-6, 6-1, 6-3, 6-3, to win Delaware state title and pairs with Louis Wetherell to capture doubles.

NEW YORK — Oxford-Cambridge tennis team defeats Rockaway Hunting Club, 9-5, in two-day series.

PORT FAIRFIELD, Maine—Dickie and Palmer of the Fredericton (N. B.) Tennis Club pulled their mates through to a tight 8-7 victory over the Aroostook Valley Country Club here.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—A Connecticut team captured the tri-state golf championship at the New Haven Country Club, recording 22½ points while Massachusetts scored 13 and Rhode Island tallied 9½. Massachusetts won the title last year.

KEENE, N. H.—Joe Melanson of Wolfboro, retained his New Hampshire amateur golf title by defeating Thomas J. Leonard Jr., of Nashua, 4 and 3, in the 18-holes final match.

HOLYOKE, Mass.—Joe Abrams of New York, varsity player at Tulane University, beat his touring companion, Paul Massey of Pittsburgh, Penna., and Penn State College, 6—1, 6—3, 6—3, in the Connecticut Valley singles finals sponsored by the Holyoke Canoe Club.

And Talking of . . . Lawn Tennis

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The Team-Picking Puzzle

WIMBLEDON—The evidence furnished by the 1937 lawn tennis championships here, as to who are Britain's strongest women players, has been rejected by the selectors of the British team that is to oppose the pick of America's feminine talent in the match for the Wightman Cup at Forest Hills, New York, Aug. 20 and 21. It would be uncomplimentary to suggest that the said selectors did not know there was a tournament here or that they did not study the results of matches in it. But it is merely the truth to say that they did no allow these matters to cloud their judgment in the slightest.

The average follower of the game would have been tempted to choose Peggy Scriven, who fought her way impressively into the last eight of the women's singles with real Yorkshire grit and a forehand punch like a kicking mule—she was the only British girl to progress so far, in addition to the ultimate winner, Dorothy Round—and Miss Billie Yorke, who proved her claim to be considered one of the world's finest players of the four-handed game by winning the women's doubles championship with Madame R. Mathieu, of France.

Doubles Selections

The average follower would also have felt, no doubt, that he had interpreted current form correctly if he had included, as a doubles pair, Mrs. Elsie Pittman and Mrs. M. R. King, who progressed further than any other British pair in the doubles and were defeated in the final by Mme. Mathieu and Billie Yorke at a score of 6—3, 6—3.

In the fourth round of the doubles—the round of "the last eight," Mrs. Pittman and Mrs. King accounted in straight sets (6-1, 7-5) for Kay Stammers and Freda James, who have been selected to go to America and will presumably do duty as a doubles pair at Forest Hills. Kay and Freda won the Wimbledon championship last year and in 1935.

So much for what the average follower might have done. Now for what the selectors actually did do. They have picked Kay Stammers, who has been decidedly off song this summer, has had a disappointing playing season, and was beaten in straight sets by Peggy Scriven in the fourth round of the singles championship here—7-5, 6-3.

Then they picked Margot Lumb, an incomparable squash-rackets champion who is now devoting her serious attention to lawn tennis. This young lady came through the first round of the singles after a hard three-setter with Miss N. B. Browne and was put out in the second by Anita Lizana, the charmer from Chili.

Miss Lumb entered for the Ladies Plate (a "consolation" affair for players eliminated in the first or second round of the singles) and was defeated in the final by Freda James, who played one match in the championships—against the Countess de la Valdane, of France, née Elia d'Alvarez, of Spain—and lost it by 4—6, 0—6.

Mary Hardwick Named

The other singles player selected for the trip is Mary Hardwick who came up against Alice Marble, U. S. A., in the first round here and lost in three sets (9—11, 6—4, 6—3). Their meeting furnished the most colorful women's match of the meeting. The other members of the Wightman Cup side are a doubles pair, Joan Ingram and Evelyn Dearman, who battled their way to the semifinal round of the women's championship and there lost to Madame Mathieu and Miss Yorke after a great fight. The score was 3—6, 6—2, 8—6.

So much for what the selectors have done in the light of what it is seemly to describe as their superior knowledge of all the relevant points that there may be. Picking a national team for any sport these days is a very much harder job than criticizing one that has been picked and it may be that the result of the forthcoming match at Forest Hills will vindicate the British selectors' judgment in the present instance.

From the British point of view it is a great pity, of course, that Dorothy Round, Wimbledon champion this year and in 1934, could not see her way to accept the invitation to play for the Wightman Cup. She has made a remarkable "come-back" this summer, as you can judge from the fact that she reached the final of the women's singles here without losing a set, defeating Mrs. I. H. Wheatcroft, Great Britain, by 6—1, 6—1; Miss G. Terwindt, Holland, by 6—2, 6—0; the Countess de la Valdane by 6—1, 6—0, and Helen Jacobs, U. S. A., by 6—4, 6—2.

The Round of Eight

While all this was going on, a resolute, squarely built, sun-bronzed damsel from Poland — Jadwiga Jedrzejowska—was punching her way through to the final in the other half of the draw. She laid low in transit Susan Noel, Great Britain, by 6—2, 6—0; Miss G. Beazley, Great Britain, by 6—1, 6—1; Miss G. M. Southwell, Great Britain, by 6—1, 6—1; Mrs. D. B. Andrus, U. S. A., by 6—0, 6—2; Miss M. C. Scriven, Great Britain, by 6—1, 6—2.

In addition to Miss Round and Miss Jedrzejowska, the people who reached the "last eight"—a feat that is held to confer the hallmark of ability upon anyone who achieves it—were Mrs. Hilda Sperling, of Denmark (formerly Hilda Krahwinkel, of Germany), Alice Marble and Helen Jacobs of the U. S. A., Anita Lizana of Chile, Mrs. R. Mathieu of France and Miss M. C. Scriven. Here is how the fifth round and semi-final matches worked out: Miss Jedrzejowska defeated Miss Scriven, 7—5, 6—3, and Miss Marble, 8—6, 6—2, Miss Round defeated Miss Jacobs, 6—4, 6—2, and Madame Mathieu, 6—4, 6—0. Miss Marble defeated Mrs. Sperling, 7—5, 2—6, 6—3; Madame Mathieu defeated Miss Lizana, 6—3, 6—3.

The Jedrzejowska-Round final provided one set of gripping tennis followed by two others in which the skill varied in inverse ratio to the tenseness of the combat. Miss Jedrzejowska has a forehand drive harder than that of most first-class men players when she chooses to let it rip and is allowed to do so.

Miss Round gave her much more opportunity to utilize this powerful weapon than was expected, and the Polish girl, taking chances, took with them the second set. But in the third set, after leading at four games to two, she seemed to lose confidence with her big hit and Dorothy began to bombard her backhand consistently. This policy, which could well have been adopted earlier, did the trick. Jadwiga found herself compelled to run more and more, and, fighting gallantly, she lost the match at 6—2, 2—6, 7—5.

Both girls made a great number of mistakes, and I suppose that, assessed just as tennis, those last two sets were about as poor as any ever played in a Wimbledon final.

Thinking back on the women's play at Wimbledon this year, I would describe it, in a single generalization, as unimaginative. Except in the case of Alice Marble, who plays an all-court game like a man, Helen Jacobs, U. S. A., the 1936 champion (although she was by no means at the top of her form) and one or two others. And I was particularly struck by the fall off in quality between most people's first service and the second. There seems to be a lack of appreciation of,

As Mr. Ernest Tryer says:



Drawn by John A. May

"The desirability of an effective second service."

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The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Cousins From the North Pole

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by Henry Beston

Once upon a time there was a family of Brown Bears who lived in a house of their own near the red farm. There were a father bear and a mother bear, twin boy bears, twin girl bears, and a baby bear, too. One day as they were having their breakfast, the postman knocked twice at the door.

"I have a letter for you from a very long way off," he said to Father Bear who opened the door.

"Is that so?" asked Father Bear, interested. "Let's have a look at it."

The letter was postmarked North Pole.

"Why, that must be from our cousins, the Polar Bears," said Father Bear. "We haven't heard from them for years."

It was, and it said that if convenient, the Polar Bears would love to visit the Brown Bears for the summer, as they thought a little travel was very good for young bears and the Polar Bear children had never been away from their own iceberg. Father Brown Bear sat right down and wrote them a letter, and so did Mother Brown Bear, and for the next week nothing was talked about but the coming of the cousins. It seemed as though the time would never pass, but at last all the family went down to meet the North Pole Bear train, which came into the station, painted white with long white icicles hanging from the roof. The engineer was a bear and so was the conductor, but the person who sold the candies, magazines and tonics was a young porcupine in a blue suit and cap.

The Arrival

All the Brown Bears were very much excited when their cousins came down the steps of the train, and they were delighted to find that the Polar Bear family was just like theirs, a father, a mother, twin boys, twin girls, and a baby, too. Their luggage was all white and they were a most distinguished looking family.

The drive home was in a hayrick, the only thing that would hold two such large families. At first the bear children were a little shy with each other, but they soon made friends. The Polar Bears said that a drive behind horses was a great treat to them, for they had never known anything but sleds and avalanches.

For several weeks the Polar Bears were delighted with everything they saw. It was all new to them, even common things like leaves and grass, and they loved the things they were given to eat, asparagus and spinach and strawberries, which they had never tasted in all their lives.

But after a while a change began to take place. The Polar Bears hardly ever laughed and shouted any more, and the children were always hanging round the ice house sucking bits of ice, and one day Mrs. Brown Bear found Mrs. Polar Bear slipping away from the ice box in the kitchen with a big lump of something in her cheek and looking rather embarrassed.

And at last one day the twin Brown Bears found the twin Polar Bears actually crying.

"What's the matter?" they asked. "We haven't done anything, have we?"

"Of course not!" cried the twin Polar Bears. "You've been wonderful! But, but, but—we're homesick!" And they began to cry harder than ever.

Father Bear's Plan

Of course the twins told their father what had happened and Father Brown Bear went into a brown study and thought and thought and thought. Then he hitched up one of the horses and went for a drive. He didn't say where he had been, at dinner time, but very early he suggested that the Polar Bears were tired and perhaps had better go to bed.

As soon as they were out of the way he called all his family together and showed them sacks and sacks and bags and bags of popcorn he had collected from all the neighborhood, and then Mother Bear lighted all the burners in the stove and Father Bear started the fire in the fireplace, and brought out six poppers, and they all began popping corn as fast as they could, and even the baby bear sat up and helped pop when anyone's arm got tired. And by midnight, all working together, they had popped so much corn that all the downstairs was thick with it and it even flowed out of the doors and windows. When the last of it was done, Father Bear sent them all to bed on their tiptoes so as not to wake their cousins, but early in the morning, as soon as the sun rose, he called them again and they all tiptoed downstairs, even the baby.

Then such a wonderful time as they had! They covered all the green grass with popcorn! They covered all the flowers in the garden deep out of sight! They covered the trees till the branches bent low with the white weight, and all the birds flew up uttering cries of astonishment! Still all the popcorn wasn't gone and they covered the roofs with it, and the road and the hill! There was popcorn as far as the eye could see, all white and cold-looking and beautiful. When the last white kernel was in place, the Brown Bears called the Polar Bears who woke up rubbing their eyes.

When the Polar Bears Waked

But oh! If you could have seen them when they came out and found the white world all about them! They shouted for joy, they ran and danced and rolled in the popcorn, and then they all brought out their skis and snowshoes and toboggans and played up and down the hills all day long and even in the moonlight.

On the third afternoon the baby Brown Bear happened to be sitting all by himself in the middle of the white lawn when he looked up and saw a solitary bird shivering on a branch.

"What are you shivering for?" asked the baby Brown Bear.

"Because of all this snow, of course!" snapped the bird, who was feeling very sorry for himself. "All the other birds started south yesterday, but our eggs aren't hatched and so we can't go. I just have to sit and shiver."

"Silly!" said the baby Brown Bear. "It isn't snow! It's popcorn."

"What's that you're saying? Goodness, popcorn?" asked the bird excitedly.

"Popcorn," said the baby Brown Bear. "It's a secret."

The bird gave a quick peck at something white on the branch.

"Why, it is!" he said, almost in a whisper, and flew away.

He flew south, found all the other birds who had started, and told them the secret.

After that night there was no secret, for all the birds came back and ate popcorn all night long, and by morning grass and trees were as green as ever.

But somehow the Polar Bears didn't mind. The three days had been enough to get them over their homesickness. For the rest of their visit they were glad to have everything different from home, and when at last the day of parting came and the Brown Bears waved good-by to the bear train, the Polar Bears declared that they had never had such a happy time in their lives, and all leaned out of the train windows, alternately waving and wiping their eyes on their large white handkerchiefs.

Only the baby Polar Bear was too busy to wave or cry, for he had just come upon some popcorn in his pocket, which he was very busy eating.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

"Why that must be from our cousins, the Polar Bears," said Father Bear—A Drawing by Maurice Day



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Red Dolls' House Goes on a Journey

"Why," said the red dolls' house, "they are taking me downstairs!"

For years and years it had stood in a play-room at the top of the house, for it had belonged to the Little Girl's mother and grandmother before her. Its walls were covered with a bright red paper, marked to look like bricks, and inside was a family of dolls that most people would have thought old fashioned but which the Little Girl loved.

The red dolls' house wondered how the doll family would like this shaking and bumping, but when it saw the tiny maid in the kitchen still quietly cooking her pretend joint, it said, "Good—if she can take it all so calmly I certainly mustn't make a fuss!"

It was carried out through the front door and put on a cart, piled with old things, and drawn by a horse.

"Well," said that animal, "I've pulled coal, potatoes, books, and animals, but I've never been asked to move a house before. If you're too heavy you must get off and walk."

"Please," answered the red dolls' house meekly, "I don't know where I'm going."

"You will soon find out," the horse replied, and he picked up his feet and trotted along, past traffic lights and policemen.

"This is where I drop you," said he, drawing up suddenly outside a second-hand shop.

"Oh," said the red dolls' house sadly, "am I to be sold? What will my Little Girl think when she comes home again?"

"Couldn't say," replied the horse as it went off down the road.

Soon the dolls' house found itself in the shop window staring through the glass into the busy street.

"It's quite wrong for me to be here," it whispered to itself. "My Little Girl would no more have sold me than would her mother or grandmother."

For a time it felt sad to think that after all these years it should have landed in a second-hand shop. But at last it said, "Come, come, crying won't do, and if it is wrong my Little Girl will be sure to find me."

It saw the brave small doll-maid still cooking in the kitchen, and the set of doll-children sitting stiffly on their high chairs in the dining-room, and thought, "What a splendid family I have. Yes, yes, I must pull myself together!"

The shop man dusted the red walls and tiny windows, then he wrote on a big card: "First-class Dolls' House for sale—at a low cost." And went back to his other work.

The little house felt quite upset. "I am first-class," it agreed, "but why 'at a low cost'? Perhaps he doesn't mean to hurt me, though."

For a long time it watched the people and traffic outside, but when a lady came in to ask about it it got scared, for it did not want to be bought. She looked it all over, inside and out, and then said, "No, thank you. It's much too old and quaint."

"I'm glad of that," whispered the dolls' house as she left the shop, and it hoped that everyone who asked would think the same about it—and they did.

So the days slipped into weeks and, although the small house couldn't count very well, it knew that the Little Girl must have come back long ago. It hoped and hoped she would search until she found it, and told itself again and again that she could never have meant to part with it.

At last came a day when it saw a little girl and a lady outside the window and said to itself, "I'll play that they are my Little Girl and her mother looking for me." Then it gave a gasp.

"Why, they are my people!" it said.

Two minutes later the dolls' house was being nearly hugged to pieces.

"My dear, dear thing!" cried the Little Girl. "It was all wrong to try to sell you!"

"I thought so," whispered the dolls' house as it was carried happily home and set down once more in the middle of the play room.

(These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.)

Little Cat Hunts His Cane

By Ralph Bergengren

In the house where Little Cat lived everybody was asleep except Grandfather Clock in the hall and all the other clocks and watches wherever they were. For those things do not need sleep. If they go to sleep it is not because they are sleepy, but because somebody has forgotten to wind them up.

All over the town in which Little Cat lived the moon looked down on dark houses, for it was nearly midnight. The motto on the town seal, with which the mayor stamped all the public documents and his own private letters, said:

Early to Bed and Early to Rise

and so nobody ever stayed up much later than eleven, and as late as that only when they were having an evening party. Then when it got on toward eleven everybody said what a good time they had been having and hurried home, so that the very latest anybody ever stayed up was half-past eleven.

At the Stroke of Twelve

Little Cat was asleep in his basket behind the kitchen stove. But when Grandfather Clock began to strike twelve Little Cat woke up.

"Ding-dong. Ding-dong. Ding-dong," said Grandfather Clock, as he finished striking twelve.

"I hear you all right," said Little Cat, sitting up in his basket. "What a noise you do make—and nobody in the house hears you but me! How they sleep! How they sleep!"

Little Cat jumped briskly out of his basket.

"My exercises," said Little Cat. He stood on his hind legs, clasped his front paws over his head, and bent himself over, up and down till he had counted six, each time touching the floor with his front paws. Then he lay down on his back and counted six times as he raised his hind legs and touched the floor behind his head with his hind paws.

"That's a hard one," said Little Cat, getting up. "Now my face and whiskers." He washed his face with his paws and combed his whiskers with his claws.

"That's done," said Little Cat. "Now my cane."

He looked in his basket. "That's funny!" said Little Cat. He looked under the stove and behind his basket. Then he looked again in his basket, feeling in all the corners.

A Walk Without a Cane

"That's funny," repeated Little Cat, and looked again under the stove.

But look where he might Little Cat couldn't find his cane.

"That *is* funny," said Little Cat. "Whatever did I do with that cane? I dare say it will turn up. I have observed that when human beings lose something it about always turns up. But where *can* it turn up? And Dog Wow will be looking for me. And wondering where I am. I will look again where I have looked before and if I don't find it I will go without it. That is all there is to do. That is all there is to do."

So Little Cat looked again, in his basket and around his basket and under the stove, but he couldn't find his cane.

"That *is* funny," repeated Little Cat, letting himself out of the house.

The moon was full, shining aloft in such serene and lovely shininess that for a moment Little Cat forgot the loss of his cane.

"What a night! What a night!" said Little Cat, balancing himself on his hind legs like a little gentleman, but finding it hard to keep his balance without his cane. "Oh, those people! Those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket, and here I am, up and out and enjoying the beauties of nature. What fun! What fun!"

But if it was difficult to stand on his hind legs without the support of his cane, for a cane is really like another leg, it was even more difficult to walk on his hind legs. Little Cat made half a dozen wobbly steps, and then he gave it up and came down on all fours.

In this ordinary way he trotted down the gravel path and along the sidewalk to the Smith's house where Dog Wow had his own smaller house in the back yard. Dog Wow was sitting in his doorway, which was more convenient than most because it had no door in it. Dog Wow had on the light gray hat that he had found in the dump and usually wore when he went out on a spring night. If it had been summer he would have had on his straw hat.

Dog Wow Helps

"You're late this morning, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "And on all fours! Where's your cane?"

"If you could tell me that, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, "I would be much obliged. It isn't in my basket. Or under my basket. Or under the stove. Or behind my basket. It *is* funny. I can't find it anywhere. And I can't walk on my hind legs without it."

"Too bad! Too bad, Little Cat!" said Dog Wow sympathetically. "Are you sure you've looked everywhere?"

"Again and again, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "In the basket. Under the basket. Behind the stove."

"You ought to have more than one cane, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "I have more than one hat. If I lost a hat it would make hardly any difference at all."

"Canes are not so common as hats, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "Human people do not throw away canes on dumps, and if they did it wouldn't do me any good. The canes would be too big. My cane used to be the handle of a doll's parasol. I can't think whatever I could have done with it when I came home yesterday morning."

Little Cat Remembers

"Ha, Little Cat!" exclaimed Dog Wow. "Did you have it when you came home yesterday morning?"

"Why not, Dog Wow?" said Little Cat. "Why, of course."

"I think not, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "Let me recall. We walked far enjoying the beauty of the night. As we were returning we stopped at the Robinson's to do a good deed. Do you remember our good deed?"

"I never remember our good deeds, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "A good deed is something to do and think no more about. But I seem to remember that we were somewhat in haste."

"It was getting along in the morning, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "Dawn was in the sky and the milkman would soon be up and about. We were in such haste that I brought you home on my back."

"I remember, Dog Wow," cried Little Cat. "It comes to me in what the human people call a flash. I had laid down my cane and I didn't pick it up when I jumped on your back. Is it still there? Do you suppose it is still there?"

"Maybe. Maybe, Little Cat," said Dog Wow. "It will do no harm to go and look."

At the Robinsons'

Dog Wow settled his spring hat more firmly on his head with both front paws. The Robinsons lived quite a distance away on Milkweed Avenue just before it made a corner with Buttercup Road. Little Cat and Dog Wow hurried along Milkweed Avenue, neither saying a word, for they were both thinking about Little Cat's cane, Little Cat because he was so fond of his cane and Dog Wow because he was so fond of his friend Little Cat.

They got to the Robinsons. They looked all over the sidewalk.

"Here it is, Little Cat," cried Dog Wow, who had been looking over the curbstone. "In the gutter. Somebody accidentally kicked it off the sidewalk."

Little Cat joyously picked up his cane. He stood on his hind legs, leaning on it with both front paws like a little gentleman.

"Oh, those people! Those people!" said Little Cat. "They think I'm asleep in my basket and you're asleep in your house, and here we are—up and out and remembering just exactly where we left my cane when we were doing a good deed. What fun! What fun!"



Gertrude Kosh.

Candle Dick's Adventure

This is the tale of Candle Dick
Whose hat was made of a flaming wick.

Becoming tired of his brass-bound home
He decided one day afar to roam;
So forth he stepped in a jaunty way
All togged in white and spirits gay.



He'd not gone far when the heat he felt
And his white wax coat began to melt.

Quoth Dick "Indeed it seems to be
Adventure is proving too much for me.
What I thought at first would be a joke
Now comes to an end in a wisp of smoke!"

CAROLYN LYONS



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to be a dealer in antiques..

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In either case, you will enjoy conferring with antique dealers who advertise in The Christian Science Monitor.

If they haven't what you want, they no doubt know where to get it and enjoy the exhilaration of the hunt as much as you.

The Home Forum

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BOSTON

Showboat Evening

DRIVING down the north side of the valley, we spied the showboat across the river at Winfield, West Virginia, a small town on the Great Kanawha River about twenty-five miles from where the Kanawha empties into the Ohio at Point Pleasant. Luckily, there was a small ferry to take us across. Just after we had run our car on the barge which is lashed to the ferry boat proper, and had cast off for our journey across, a towboat pushing barges hove into sight around the bend. The ferryman put back. We had to wait for the tow to pass—one of the rules of the river, for the river as well as the road has its traffic laws. As the towboat whistled past, we read "The Steel City" on her starboard side. She was pushing coal to Cincinnati.

We drove our car off the ferry and up the bank to the beautifully treed streets of Winfield. It was a fitting place to see a showboat, a small sleepy old river town. Parking the car, we slithered down the clay banks through the elms, alders, sycamores, and willows which line them and hem the river between high walls of green.

It was almost time for the show to begin. Billy Bryant, owner and proprietor of Bryant's Showboat, was on the hurricane deck with a performer who doubles at the calliope. Suddenly the calliope began its windy, wheezy routine: "In the Good Old Summer Time," "Way Down Upon the Swanee River," "Let Me Call You Sweetheart." We stopped short in our tracks to listen. "I get homesick every time I hear a calliope," said a man standing near us. Talking with him underneath the scream of the calliope, we learned that he was an old showman, who used to be with Barnum in the horse and buggy days. He'd come down to get a whiff of show into his nostrils.

* * *

A CROWD ANSWERED the calliope, almost as if the people had been waiting on the bank for the signal to descend. Before the last strains of "When Irish Eyes Are Smiling" had ceased to echo between the hills, a double line of hatless, coatless men, women in summer dresses, and children of all ages stretched from the box office on the bow end of the showboat over the stage-plank and up a path sickled only that morning through luxuriant greenery.

The play was "Jesse James." I believe every one of the other three showboats which ply the waters of the Ohio Basin have gone Broadway, have given up the old-fashioned melodrama for such New York successes as "Peg o' My Heart." Bryant's showboat alone sticks to the old repertory—"Nellie the Beautiful Cloak Model," "Bertha the Sewing Machine Girl," "From Rags to Riches," and their like. There are no programs. The play just begins. The actors swagger on in long mustaches, flannel shirts, and high boots into which they have tucked the bottoms of their trousers. The play is packed with lovely stock lines: "Now I'll show you, my proud beauty, what it means to scorn Tom Halliday." But, of course, Jesse James enters to the rescue in the nick of time. The language is formal and stilted; the stage, a series of tableaux which remind one of Currier and Ives prints. But the audience does not take it as antiquarianism. Munching peanuts and showboat candy, it drinks in the simple drama with eager eyes and ears.

* * *

BEFORE THE FIRST-ACT curtain has hit the stage, Billy Bryant is out in front. "How're we doin'?" he asks, and the crowd answers enthusiastically with hand and voice. To the play proper, Billy has supplied comic relief. Now he is master of ceremonies, introducing the vaudeville which fills the intervals between the acts of the "drammer." One villainous desperado has made a quick change to appear as an old-time musician, half contortionist, half banjoist. He whirls the banjo through his legs, over his head, around his shoulders, plunk-plunking all the while. Betty Bryant, Billy's sixteen-year-old daughter, dances, sings, and monologues the belle of Hopkin's Corners. In a tenor and style reminiscent of the George M. Cohan of "Forty-five Minutes From Broadway," Billy himself sings "On a Bicycle Built for Two" while lantern slides which once illuminated the front of a nickelodeon buzz on the screen. The words of the chorus are flashed on, and the audience sings with gusto.

The second act of "Jesse James" opens in a mountain fastness. Jesse holds up a train painted on a sheet. Shorty, the towboat's engineer, pulls it across the stage on a wire. Occasionally the scream of a train or the roar of a steamboat whistle causes the actors to pause and wait for quiet.

Vic Faust, who used to play with the old minstrel shows, is the star of the vaudeville which follows the second act. He plays the country simpleton, and the audience goes wild over his comedy. He jokes, clowns, plays the xylophone, rings out "The Bells of St. Mary" on Swiss bells.

But it is "Sipping Cider Through a Straw," a song with the true spirit of jollity in it, which brings down the house. For this, an old song of "The Green Grass Grew all Around" kind and period, Vic has a tune you will not find in the song books.

"I picked it up some thirty years ago from a man in a repertory show," he tells me later. "He was always singing it back stage."

Vic sings the song fast with emphatic swells on "cider" and "straw."

* * *

AFTER JESSE HAS got his just deserts, the audience files out slowly into the summer night, talking. There is an eddy around the pop stand where Billie Hamilton, the showboat's Negro cook, sells iced drinks. Neighbors and friends meet and talk over the show and their affairs. From the top of the bank comes the roar of starting motors.

Billy comes out from back stage, and seated on short bollards we watch the night and talk over the events of the day. On the moist evening air floats from the bank the sweet odor of honeysuckle. It is a time of completion and relaxation. Someone turns off the lights in the theater, quenches the searchlight which has lighted the last of the audience up the river bank, and we sit in the heavy shadows of the trees along the shore. The lights of a towboat appear up river. Soon her searchlight picks up our boat and runs jerkily along the name BRYANT'S painted in large letters on her side. Billy gets up and goes over to the port side of the boat. Framed in the arc of the searchlight, he both waves and calls a greeting. The lights in the pilot house of the passing tow flash thrice in reply.

The swell churned by the paddle wheel of the tow laps against the showboat and sets her gently rocking. The actors take off their mustaches and boots, wash off their make-up. Shorty banks the fires. *La commèdia è finita.* The showboat prepares for sleep.

HORACE REYNOLDS

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ELEPHANTS, BY JOHN STEUART CURRY

JOHN STEUART CURRY is one of several American artists who have come into prominence in the last half dozen years. In the subjects they choose to depict, and in the manner in which they paint, they show a distinction and an individuality, which certain critics are prepared to call American. Because Fine Art had seemed for a generation or two to become *denationalized*, there has come a reaction in the past years in which a positive effort is made in several countries to promote native traits and tendencies.

Mr. Curry is one of the most appealing of modern American artists. Born in Kansas, he has often portrayed native themes. His interest is divided between dramatic scenes and the beauty of nature and animal life. Whatever theme occupies him for the time is handled as a study of plenitude of form and rhythmic swing. No better example can be found than this painting of elephants in a circus tent. The artist traveled with a large circus company a few years ago and did a series of circus pictures.

Mr. Curry is "artist in residence" at the University of Wisconsin.

D. A.

The Further Bank

I LONG to go over there to the further bank of the river,

Where those boats are tied to the bamboo poles in a line;

Where men cross over in their boats in the morning with ploughs on their shoulders to till their far-away fields;

Where the cowherds make their lowing cattle swim across to the riverside pasture;

Whence they all come back home in the evening, leaving the jackals to howl in the island overgrown with weeds.

Mother, if you don't mind, I should like to become the boatman of the ferry when I am grown up.

They say there are strange pools hidden behind that high bank,

Where flocks of wild ducks come when the rains are over, and thick reeds grow round the margins where water-birds lay their eggs;

Where snipes with their dancing tails stamp their tiny footprints upon the clean soft mud;

Where in the evening the tall grasses crested with white flowers invite the moonbeam to float upon their waves.

Mother, if you don't mind, I should like to become the boatman of the ferryboat when I am grown up.

I shall cross and cross back from bank to bank, and all the boys and girls of the village will wonder at me while they are bathing.

When the sun climbs the mid sky and morning wears on to noon, I shall come running to you, saying, "Mother, I am hungry!"

When the day is done and the shadows cower under the trees, I shall come back in the dusk.

I shall never go away from you into the town to work like father.

Mother, if you don't mind, I should like to become the boatman of the ferryboat when I am grown up.

—From "Collected Poems and Plays of RABINDRANATH TAGORE." (New York: Macmillan.)

Two Linen Cupboards

AS I ARRANGE, in the two or three shelves allotted to it, my pile of linen, there comes to me a picture of those days when, as a small child, it was a privilege to help my grandmother put away the linen after the weekly laundry had been unpacked by the servants. Meekly I would follow her into the depths of a Victorian basement where the dim light, as far as I remember, was supplied by a gas jet.

In the sanctuary of the servants' parlor stood the mighty linen press. Grandmother would take out her keys and, selecting some from the bunch, solemnly open the drawers and cupboards where the piles of sheets, pillow cases, and table cloths were arranged in order. It was my task to hand to her the returned linen, piece by piece; to help her lift and arrange the piles, the latest returned piece being placed at the bottom, in order that the whole pile might be used in rotation.

Afterwards I would receive the week's supply for the household. There was one kind of towel for the visitors, another for the maids; grandmother had her own "special," and so had my aunts. Patiently I trotted up and down the long flights of stairs, delivering them to their appointed rooms. Also the kitchen cloths were sorted out, and it was quite a ceremony to take them into the kitchen, where old Sara, the gruff cook, reigned for thirty years.

* * *

DIM AND GAS-LIT is that picture of the past, yet the present, too, has its tale; and even my scanty stock of scattered sheets and covers, suitable to our present wandering existence, has its share of romance. The heavily embroidered, hand-woven towels, a brightly colored runner, and some cushion covers were picked up for a mere song at an open-air market in Roumania—drawn from a pile of tumbled goods and breathlessly bargained for in a roaring wind.

Here are two fine, hemstitched linen sheets, such as perhaps England most frequently produces. "Why," my little Bulgarian maid exclaimed, when she saw the satin-like smoothness of their texture with no sign of woof or web, "they are like paper!" What a tale they could tell of a journey by sea in a cargo ship round Europe, via Marseilles, Genoa, Istanbul, till they landed up at Burgas on the Black Sea! And these damask table napkins, which came by way of Hamburg, through Germany, Austria, Hungary, and finally by some slow paddle boat down the Danube.

This cloth was found in the bazaar at Istanbul; this we bought at a little monastery in the mountains, selected from a store of presents in the abbot's chest. I put it aside tenderly with those other sweet memories of my grandmother's linen chest.

R. B. K.

Öröm

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudományi (Crristian Science) cikk fordítása

MILYEN nagy szüksége van az emberiségnek az igazi örömre, mely besüt a fáradtak és csüggedtek szivébe s megkönnyíti a földi élet gondjait; arra az örömre, mely a szellemi jó elvárásából és a jó megvalósulásából származik! Az ilyen örömnek határozott gyógyító rendeltetése van, mindég lelkesítve azokat akik érezik és akikkel örömüket megosztják.

Az ős idők zsoltárosa eltalálta e tárgy alapgondolatát mikor igy énekelt: „A Te jelenlétedben van az öröm teljessége" (Zsoltárok 16:11, Angol Biblia fordítás). Az öröm Isten örök jelenlétének, gyermekeihez való közelségének megértésétől függ; és minél tisztábban látjuk a létezés ezen igazságát, annál nagyobb lesz a minden szándékot és tettet átható inspirációnk.

Közeledő győzelmére várva, a keresztyénség Mestere, Jézus Krisztus, mélyre ható és mégis egyszerü módján ezt mondta (János 16:22): „Ismét meglátlak majd titeket, és örülni fog a ti szivetek, és senki el nem veszi tőletek a ti örömeteket." Jézus felismerte az öröm szellemi természetét, és gyógyító munkáiban hüen illusztrálta azt az igazságot, melyet Mary Baker Eddy fejezett ki "Miscellaneous Writings" (Vegyes Irások) cimü müvében (19-ik oldal): „Az Életnek és nagyszerü hivatásainak szellemi értelme már magában véve is egy áldás, egészséget adó és örömmel inspiráló."

A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) egyik tanulója, mikor az öröm valódi értelmén, mint életerős szellemi tulajdonságon gondolkozott, azt kérdezte magától, hogy hogyan van az, hogy ő ezt a tulajdonságot néha olyan természetesen és önkénytelenül tükrözi vissza, mig máskor annyira hiányos vagy erőltetett az öröm a gondolkozásában és annak külső kifejezésében. Ekkor egyszerre egy gyermekkori iskolájának egyszerü kis szobájára emlékezett vissza. Az ablakban egy üveg prizma lógott, mely már magában véve is szép darab volt. De csak akkor rágyogott fel nagy fényességgel és diszitette fel az egész szobát színpompájával, mikor a nap derüs sugarai sütöttek rá az ablakon át. Ebből aztán tisztán látta, hogy amint a prizmának szüksége volt a napra hogy csillogtasson és hogy színeivel a kis szobát beáraszthassa, ép úgy van a szivnek szüksége arra, hogy a Szeretet fénye süssön át rajta, hogy örömet fejezhessen ki.

Gyakran halljuk az olyan beszédet, hogy „Nekem nincs min örülnöm; beteg vagyok, szerencsétlen körülményeknek vagyok az áldozata, még a mindennapi kenyerem sincs meg." Óh, meritsen az ilyen ember új bátorságot és új reményt! Mikor még a legkisebb észrevehető áldásért is hálát kezdünk adni, avval beengedjük a Szeretet fényét, ami eloszlatja a levertség felhőjét, s lehetővé teszi az igazi öröm eljövetelét. Nincsen olyan ember, aki nem érzi hogy van valami áldása, akármilyen szerény mértékben is. Ha örömet találunk annak tudatában, hogy az Isten jó, hogy az ő jósága és segitsége csak használatunkra vár, ez az öröm meg fogja a szivnehéz terhét könnyebbiteni. Örülhetünk azon, hogy az igéret, „Fiam, te mindenkor én velem vagy, és mindenem a tiéd" (Lukács 15:31), most és itt beteljesülhet. Tudja a betegség, a bün és hiány magát az olyan öntudatban érvényre juttatni, mely a mennyei Atya azon határozott igéretével van eltelve, hogy minden jó jelen van és élvezhető? Ahogy a nap szétoszlatja a ködöt, úgy oszlatja el a szellemi öröm a tévedést. Senki sincs annyira elnyomva, vagy lehet túl levert vagy csüggedt ahhoz, hogy az öröm gyógyító hatalma ne segitsen rajta. Mert nincsen olyan ember, aki nem érezte a szeretet és megbecsülés hirtelen rokonszenves melegét és benső visszhangját mikor olyan emberrel találkozott, kinek egész egyénisége az ilyen örömmel volt áthatva. Milyen gyakran javitotta ki az ilyen visszatükrözés az üzleti nap hangulatát, vagy az otthon légkörét! Nem egy bonyolult helyzet, véleménykülönbség, vagy az emberek közötti feszült viszony oldódott már meg mikor a részvevők megengedték, hogy a Szeretetben fogamzott öröm világitsa meg a problémát.

A Krisztusi Tudomány tanulója megtanulja, hogy az az öröm, mely ellent tud állni a kritika és gunyolódás minden támadásának, minden helyes dolgot el tud végezni. Mrs. Eddy ismételten bebizonyitotta ezen szavainak igazságát (Vegyes Irások, 135-ik oldal): „Az Igazság áramlatainak, Isten gyógyitó módszerének és eszközének, kiküldése, és evvel a Szeretet evangéliumának terjesztése, már magában véve az öröm oly örökkévalósága, mely értékesebb egy óránál."

Az öröm akkor jelenik meg, mikor a Szeretet világa fénylik a gondolkozásunkban; és ennek arányában is lesz állandó tulajdonunkká, melyet tőlünk elrabolni, vagy melytől minket megfosztani nem lehet. Igyekezzünk ezt az örömet minden erőnkkel visszatükrözni és kifejezni, bárhol is legyünk! Meg kell ezt tennünk, hogy a világ érezhesse a Szeretet áldását. Akkor mondhatjuk majd a szeretett himnusz szavaival:

„Enyém az öröm, melyet senki el nem vehet;
A Szeretettel járok ma."

A Krisztusi Tudománynak magyar forditásban megjelent irodalmáról The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A. küld felvilágositást.

Queen Anne's Orangery

BLENHEIM is the only massive erection of which Queen Anne can be accused, for happily she built nothing else. That is, nothing else but one lovely fragment, a dream in very truth, and yet one that has brought substantial shelter and delight to millions since her time—the Orangery that she commissioned Sir Christopher Wren to build in the gardens of her palace at Kensington as a present for Prince George. No greater contrast can be imagined than this exquisite garden-room built for her simple, loyal husband, and Blenheim, that colossal mausoleum of her friendship for the Churchills.

The Orangery was finished towards the beginning of 1705. That spring whenever George was prevented from walking in the garden . . . and Anne could escape from her official duties, she would be carried from the side door of the palace and through the garden in her chair. There, sitting together in the Orangery, with golden shafts of light falling through the long doors upon them, they could rest in happy silence with their dogs about them, looking out upon the garden that George had made and loved.

But though the peace and solitude of that "sunshiny" time together were as grateful to Anne as the beauty of the Orangery or its sylvan setting, she did not mean to keep all this loveliness entirely to themselves, and was busily planning supper parties that would afterwards take place on fine summer nights when the panelled walls of the Orangery would be illuminated by quantities of candles.

Here, on warm evenings at round walnut tables set with Eastern china and silver candlesticks, the stout hostess and her husband beamed upon their guests; upon the ladies, dressed in hooped gowns of silk brocade with sweeping trains, elaborate head-dresses, high-heeled shoes and fans; and upon the gentlemen, who, having cast aside their periwigs for such a grand occasion, sported their dress wigs called "furbelows." These extraordinary head-coverings rose high above the forehead and fell in long curls over the shoulders of cinnamon, dove or salmon-coloured coats of cloth or "sagathy," then worn with knee breeches of the same material, and completed by neck-cloths and embroidered waistcoats. . . .

After these banquets, the company, led by George and Anne, withdrew towards the round music-room at the end of the Orangery, where high-backed chairs had been placed facing the harpsichords which accompanied the performers of some one of D'Urfey's pastorals, or those who sang his latest songs, sometimes tender and sometimes humorous. It was for one of these concerts that he wrote and set to music the well-known ballad, "T'was within a Mile of Edinburgh Town." Anne herself appears in some of his songs as "Great Flora," a double compliment intended for the Queen and for Prince George's garden.—From "Anne of England," by M. R. HOPKINSON. (New York: Macmillan.)

Joy

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

HOW great is humanity's need of the true joy which shines into the hearts of the weary and discouraged and lightens earth's cares, that joy born of spiritual expectancy and the realization of good! Such joy has a positive healing mission, and never fails to inspire those who possess it and those with whom it is shared.

The Psalmist of old touched the keynote when he sang (Psalms 16:11), "In thy presence is fulness of joy." Joy is contingent on the understanding of God's ever-presence, His nearness to His children; and the more clearly this fact of being is realized, the greater will be the inspiration animating one's every motive and act.

Anticipating his approaching victory, the master Christian, Christ Jesus, said in his profound, yet simple way (John 16:22), "I will see you again, and your heart shall rejoice, and your joy no man taketh from you." He recognized the spiritual nature of joy, and in his healing mission he truly exemplified the truth stated in "Miscellaneous Writings" by Mary Baker Eddy (p. 19), "The spiritual sense of Life and its grand pursuits is of itself a bliss, health-giving and joy-inspiring."

In pondering the real meaning of joy, as a vital, spiritual quality, a student of Christian Science asked herself why she sometimes reflected this quality so naturally and spontaneously, while at other times it seemed lacking or forced in thought and expression. Suddenly, her thought traveled back to a somber little classroom of her early school days. At the window hung a cut-glass prism, in itself an object of beauty. It was not until the bright rays of the sun shining through the window touched it, however, that it sparkled with brilliancy, thereby beautifying the whole room with its various colors. Then it came to her very clearly that even as the prism needed the sun to enable it to gleam and give out its colors in the little schoolroom, so the heart needs the light of Love to shine through it, that joy may be evidenced.

The argument is very frequently heard, "I have nothing about which to be joyful; I am ill, I am the victim of unhappy circumstances, I lack even the necessaries of daily life." Oh, let such a one take fresh heart and hope! When one begins to express gratitude for even the smallest of blessings discernible, the light of Love is admitted, thereby dispelling the cloud of gloom, that genuine joy may enter. Surely there is no one who is not conscious of some present blessing, be it ever so humble. To be joyous in the knowledge that God is good, that His goodness and help are ours for the taking, lifts the heart's heavy burden. One can rejoice that the promise, "Son, thou art ever with me, and all that I have is thine" (Luke 15:31), is possible of realization here and now. Can sickness, sin, or lack presume to assert itself in a consciousness filled with the heavenly Father's assurance that all good is present to enjoy? As the sun dispels the mist, so does spiritual joy clear away error. No one is too oppressed, too heartsick or discouraged, to withstand the healing power of joy. For who is there that has not felt a sudden warmth and an inner response of love and appreciation when he or she has come into contact with one whose presence is buoyant with such joy? How often the whole tenor of the business day or the atmosphere of the home is righted by such a reflection! A difficult situation, a conflict of opinions, or a strained human relationship is frequently adjusted when the joy born of Love is allowed to shine on the problem.

The student of Christian Science learns that every right work can be accomplished with the joy which withstands any onslaught of criticism or ridicule. Over and over again, Mrs. Eddy proved the truth of her words (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 135), "Sending forth currents of Truth, God's methods and means of healing, and so spreading the gospel of Love, is in itself an eternity of joy that outweighs an hour."

Joy appears as the light of Love shines in our thinking, and in this measure it is a permanent possession of which we cannot be robbed or deprived. May we all earnestly strive to reflect and express this joy wherever we are! We must needs do so that the world may feel Love's benediction. Then we can say in the words of a loved hymn:

"The joy that none can take away
Is mine; I walk with Love today."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Elm Trees in Sun

THROUGH the cloistered greenness of elms
Narrow windows of sky
Let sunlight down in flights of gold
While every sparrow wears a halo
On his smooth, brown head.

ELIZABETH-ELLEN LONG

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AND
HEALTH
With
Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Nine | Closing Stocks Pages 12-14 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1937

World Peace Is Main Goal Of Dr. Woolley

Educator in Retirement Plans Drive to Prevent Future Wars

Lauds Teaching

She Served Mount Holyoke College as President for 37 Years

Dr. Mary E. Woolley, one of the world's best known educators, has recently retired as president of Mount Holyoke College, after occupying that post for 37 years. Now, as she is moving from the president's house she tells of her plans for starting a "new life at the age of 74."

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., July 19 (AP)—Dr. Mary E. Woolley is ready to move from maple-shaded Mount Holyoke College, of which she was president for 37 years, to a life of active retirement, in which she will read intensively, write, and work for world peace.

"I'd like to accomplish a great deal more than I have," the 74-year-old educator and champion of international understanding said today. "It will be a busy time—but I hope a rational time.

"I want to stop living under pressure for a while. I have lived many years turning from one thing to another as quickly as possible in order to accomplish what I've promised.

Active Retirement

"Now I shall have time to 'read around' a thing; to prepare a talk the way I want it given. I want the satisfaction of knowing that it is done as well as it can be done.

"Of course, you can't give up a piece of work to which you have devoted half of your life without a certain regret. But I feel that this, too, is an opportunity.

"Why shouldn't one start life at 74 as well as at 40?"

Dr. Woolley, who retired a few weeks ago, will continue her work as chairman of the People's Mandate to Governments to End War; chairman of the Committee on International Relations of the American Association of University Women, and chairman of the Co-Operating Commission of Women in the Federal Council of Churches—interests she had during her long Mount Holyoke administration.

Work for Peace

"I am determined," she said, "to use every effort to help keep not only this nation but other nations out of war."

At the present time, she plans to hold no full-time post.

In two weeks she will leave the quiet village and sun-dappled campus to which she came, at 38, as head of the pioneer institution in America for the higher education of women.

She will "establish headquarters" at Westport, N. Y., on the shore of Lake Champlain, in the cottage where she and three women friends of the Mount Holyoke staff have passed their summers for 20 years.

Next spring she may go to South America for three or four months—"an unofficial trip, but not idle."

May Write Autobiography

Eventually, she may write an autobiography—may tell how she saw young women graduate from Mount Holyoke, and their daughters come to take their places two decades later; of her days at Geneva, as the first woman delegate to an International Disarmament conference; and back further, of her student days at Brown University, which gave her the first bachelor's degree Brown ever granted a woman.

Does she feel that "the best is yet to be?"

"I feel it is a great mistake," she replied, "to believe all the interests and enthusiasms of life belong to the young.

"As you grow older, you accumulate a great many things young people can't have—not only experience, but so many delightful memories and associations.

"There is a certain deepening. You learn to discount the trivialities, and cherish the things that endure.

"I think it is a very grave mistake to feel that life is coming to an end. I don't believe that it does."

She looked meditatively beyond the Terrace and the Connecticut River valley at Mt. Tom, blue in the distance, and added:

"The only regret one need have

(Continued on Page 11, Column 3)

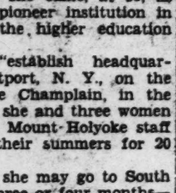
Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair and moderately warm weather tonight and Tuesday; gentle to moderate northeasterly and variable winds.

All New England States: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate north or northeast winds becoming variable over the north portion and fair weather tonight and Tuesday.



Official Temperature

	A	B		A	B
Boston	70	83	Minneapolis	66	80
Bermuda	82	86	New Orleans	80	90
Chicago	66	72	New York	74	82
Denver	60	86	Norfolk	76	92
Helena	50	68	Philadelphia	74	84
Kansas City	66	90	St. Louis	64	84
Los Angeles	60	76	San Francisco	56	62
Miami	80	90	Washington	68	80

A—7:36 a. m. D. S. T. July 19.
B—Maximum July 18.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 9:22 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Tuesday, 9:57 a. m.; height, 7.9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:45 p. m.

Peace Worker



Wide World

Dr. Mary E. Woolley
Former President of Mount Holyoke College, Who Plans to Continue Her Activities for World Friendship Despite Her Retirement

Democracy Seen As Recognition Of Value of Man

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 19—Democracy is more than a political system or a method of government, it is the recognition of the value of man, Dr. John J. Moment, pastor of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church of Plainfield, N. J., declared at the Summer Institute for Social Progress last night. "By virtue of this recognition," he said, "government and all other institutions must be conducted not for the few but for all."

Dr. Moment spoke in the Wellesley College Chapel as the institute began its second and final week of consideration of the general subject: "The World Challenge to Democracy—How Can America Meet It?"

"Religion," he stated, "needs democracy as its living, practical expression of faith in God and man. And belief in God is essential to democracy."

Democracy, Dr. Moment continued, implies the love of the "neighbor, who is seen," which is the expression of the love of "God, who is not seen."

In spite of apparent eclipses of the spirit of democracy, he declared, it has wrought a lasting change in human society all over the world.

"No government on earth today would dare to confess that it was not for the people but for the favored few," he asserted. "Everywhere the institutions of society are now intended to serve all equally."

"State-olatry" Threat

The one important force working against the principles of democracy, Dr. Moment stated, "is not a recrudescence of the aristocratic principle of inequalities among men, but a recrudescence of the still older doctrine of the supremacy of the state, which denies value to any man.

"State-olatry" was the name given by the lecturer to this doctrine.

Under state-olatry, he said, the individual is reduced to zero and the state is supreme—practically worshipped by each of the citizens who make it up.

"This idea is lower than paganism," Dr. Moment declared, "for the devotee of a state is worshipping an abstraction—not even a material object.

"While this insanity may do vast harm while it lasts, I have no fear that it will last long. Some day people must waken to the realization that if the constituent elements of the group have no value, the group itself cannot be of any great account.

"The abolition of state-olatry, however, does not necessarily imply the restoration of the individual to his place of honor. It is difficult to believe in human values unless we see these values rooted in the purposes of the Power which placed us here on the earth. Unless we begin with 'I believe in God' as the first article of our creed, it will be difficult to get on to the second, 'I believe in man.'"

Democracy Not Foolproof

Democracy, Dr. Moment continued, "may not be quite the foolproof system we once took it for. It will not work among a people lacking in intelligence and character, but among such a people any form of government will ultimately fail."

Although both democracy and religion have lost some prestige of late, he said, "neither is in quite as bad a case as is often assumed.

"The church has continued quite steadily to grow in numbers beyond the rate of growth of the population, while—with all the present swing toward dictatorship—it still remains true that no country in which democratic institutions were thoroughly established before the war has turned to any other form of government."

At a public forum tomorrow evening at 8 p. m., in Billings Hall, the speakers will be Dr. Malaku E. Bayen, cousin and personal physician of Haile Selassie, who will present "The Case of Ethiopia," and Cornelia James Cannon, author of "Red Rust," whose subject will be "population Control in a Free State."

Mayor Denied Privilege Of Quizzing Witnesses

In Boston Today

Mansfield Again Present at Hearing

Mayor Mansfield appeared again today at the Finance Committee's hearing on the so-called "gift contracts" of the Codman Hill Construction Company from the George Robert White Fund, but came as a court reporter and interlocutor and not repeating his demand of Thursday that he be heard as a witness.

The mayor entered the council chamber early and followed closely the testimony given by Mark Linenthal, an engineer employed by the Finance Committee to check on work done by the Codman Hill Company at 192-200 Boylston Street, property of the White Fund. He took notes and frequently objected to questions put to the witness by Special Counsel George R. Farnum and to replies by Mr. Linenthal.

The witness testified that he had never been able to obtain any plans for the waterproofing and cellar construction work done at the Boylston Street property other than those drawn by the building commissioner for underpinning.

Asked if Codman Hill had eliminated a sewage nuisance, Mr. Linenthal replied, "I can't answer yes or no, but there is certainly a sewage nuisance there now." The witness said that in his opinion the present condition warranted notifying the board of health.

"What would you report on this job done without plans?" asked Mr. Farnum.

"It would be a very rough hit-and-miss sort of job. It would take a long time and a good deal of money. Its effectiveness would be quite problematical."

The methods employed by the Codman Hill workmen were not those he would have chosen himself, nor those in common use, Mr. Linenthal said. He was asked if he knew why one company refused to do work by this method.

Mayor Mansfield asked that he be permitted to object. Chairman David Lasker replied that the rules did not permit such examination of witnesses. The Mayor interposed that the testimony was incompetent.

"We've been taking irrelevant, incompetent and hearsay testimony all along," responded Mr. Lasker. "This is not a court of law."

Attorney Farnum added his explanation that, "We've never been bound by the technicalities of a law court."

Coldest in Two Years for Couple

Mr. and Mrs. Karl Parrish—the former Yale graduate, and the latter the former Miss Virginia Swan of Lowell—walked down the gangplank of the Canadian National Steamships liner Lady Hawkins this morning into the coldest weather they have experienced in two years, they said.

It was just 70 degrees in the shade on Commonwealth Pier when they stepped ashore, but for the past two years in Barranquilla, Colombia, they have experienced daily averages ranging between 90 and 100.

Mr. Parrish has been working as a consulting engineer in that equatorial climate.

The Lady Hawkins brought 123 other passengers from Bermuda and British West Indian islands. Of these, 22 are sailing on to Saint John, N. B. Among those landing at Boston today was Miss Eleanor Early of Wellesley, a former Boston newspaper woman, and now an author. She took the West Indian cruise in order to gather material for a new story.

Although the Lady Hawkins arrived exactly on time, radio messages from the American Export Lines steamer Excambion, due in at noon from the Mediterranean with a number of passengers for Boston, stated that her arrival would be delayed until this evening—presumably because of bad weather yesterday, since early messages reported her to be on schedule. She is now expected at 5 p. m.

Railmen Get $830,000 Refund

Approximately 34,500 employees of the Boston and Maine Railroad, the Maine Central Railroad, and the Portland Terminal Company today and tomorrow will share in receiving $830,000, representing funds by the three companies of contributions made by employees toward the pension fund of the Railroad Retirement Act, during 1936, it was announced here today by W. S. Trowbridge, vice-president in charge of finance.

The refunds represent deductions from wages during 1936. The Railroad Retirement Act as finally passed became effective Jan. 1, 1937. Later refund covering the difference in the amount of deductions from wages during the first six months of 1937 and the amount required by the final terms of the act will be made as soon as clerical computations are completed.

Refunds on the Boston and Maine will amount to approximately $646,000; on the Maine Central Railroad, $141,000, and on the Portland Terminal Company approximately $43,000.

Fore River Plant Opposes Oil Tanks

Rear Admiral Paul E. Duncan, senior officer of the naval inspection corps at Fore River, today secured complete data referring to the proposal to erect a refining plant and storage tanks for 855,000 barrels of petroleum on land adjoining the area on which the giant aircraft carrier Wasp is under construction, for forwarding to the Navy Department. The Admiral regards the petroleum plant as a menace.

The Braintree Board of Selectmen granted a license for plant and storage to Matthew P. Scullin, Newton contractor.

In joining the navy as objectors to the plan, the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Company has appealed to State Fire Marshal S. C. Garrity to hold up the permit. The Braintree Taxpayers Association also is opposed to the project.

New Features In 1937 Directory

Between pages 1 and 2896, Sampson and Murdock Company has tucked in a number of new features relative to Boston and to the 454,034 persons listed aphabetically in the 1937 Directory. Newest of the line which dates back to 1846, this tome will be delivered throughout the city beginning early Monday morning.

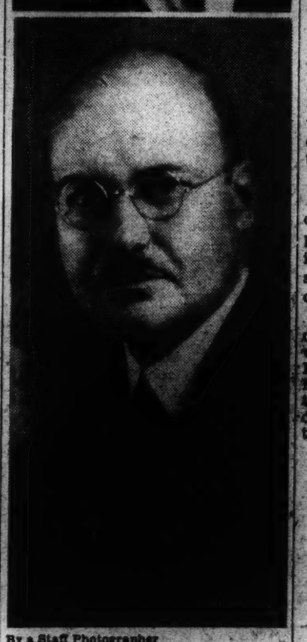
One of the best features is a completely new map of Boston and large portions of contiguous towns. This has been a year in preparation, according to the publishers, and uses a new style of map drafting which permits showing this congested area clearly, yet on a sheet small enough to be handled conveniently. More than 8000 streets are shown. These are indexed on the back of the map by co-ordinates, so they may be located quickly.

In the 454,034 names listed, there is an increase of 6269 over last year. This would correspond to an increase of about 11,500, the publishers say. Changes of address, occupation, removals, newcomers, etc., amount to about 65 per cent of the names listed.

At the request of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Sampson and Murdock have included a designation of residents who own their own homes by a special symbol in the house and street directory section where households and places of business are listed by streets. While the information is printed as given to the directory enumerators calling at the homes and cannot be taken as legal proof of title, the data are expected to be of interest and helpful in many cases.

Educators





By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Tyler Dennett
(Top) Who Has Resigned as President of Williams College

James P. Baxter
(Below) Mentioned as Successor of Dr. Dennett

Baxter Appears Prospect as New Williams Head

Naming of a successor to Dr. Tyler Dennett, independent and outspoken president of Williams College who disclosed yesterday that his resignation had been accepted July 9 by the board of trustees following a disagreement over the board's purchasing the old Greylock hotel property on the Williamstown campus, will be taken up at a session of the board at the Union Club tomorrow at 2 p. m., Chairman Bentley W. Warren announced today.

Mr. Warren, president of the Boston Bar Association, senior trustee and chairman of the executive and

(Continued on Page 10, Column 3)

Fall River Line Resumption Is Held Possible

Officials Indicate Trips Will Be Scheduled If Strike Is Settled

Seamen Ask Rise

An indication that steamship service of the 90-year-old Fall River Line may be resumed, if a strike by the seamen can be settled, came today from officials of the line.

Operations of overnight service between Fall River, Mass., and New York City had been suspended indefinitely yesterday after the strike had tied up steamers for nearly a week.

At the same time, demands of organized seamen made news in two other fields.

In one, seamen asked higher wages and shorter hours at a hearing before the United States Maritime Commission at Boston, and in the other, were ordered by the National Labor Relations Board at Washington, D. C., to choose at every Atlantic and Gulf port between two rival labor unions.

Resumption Possible

Resumption of the Fall River Line operations appeared to be a strong possibility as both the union and its owners indicated a desire for resumption of service, if an agreement on labor demands can be reached.

As Joseph Albert, business agent of the National Maritime Union, went to New York to confer with Howard S. Palmer, president of the New Haven Railroad, on the matter, the following statement was issued over Mr. Palmer's name at the Boston offices of the railroad:

Asked to comment on the suspension of operations of the Fall River Line, Howard S. Palmer, one of the three New Haven trustees and president of the railroad, said:

The Fall River Line and the New Haven Line employees are still on strike and the service has been temporarily discontinued. It is impossible at this time to tell when the strike will be terminated or what the final outcome will be."

Union officials indicated yesterday they hoped that operation of the steamers might be resumed tonight.

Protest Over Election

The strike was called by the National Maritime Union in protest over an election in which it was defeated by its rival, the International Seamen's Union, among employees of the New Bedford, Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket Steamship Company, also owned by the New Haven railroad.

Approximately 170 members of the crew of the side-wheeler Commonwealth were ejected by police at Fall River as the railroad announced it would not attempt to operate the boats. Tied up by the same strike at New York is the side-wheeler Priscilla.

In the hopes of straightening out the tangle caused by union rivalry among the seamen, the National Labor Relations Board ordered collective bargaining elections among seamen of 50 coastwise and intercoastal shipping companies "as soon as practicable."

Observers commented on one feature of the board's order, which, they suggested, might further complicate the situation, instead of untangling it. This is the provision that new elections shall be held even where previous ones were completed

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

Up and Ahead



Wide World

Igor Sikorsky
Airplane Builder and Designer Sees More Public Flying

U. S. Contracts Worth $725,000 To N. E. Firms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 19—Contracts totaling approximately $725,000 were awarded New England firms, under the Walsh-Healey Act during the week ending July 15, Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, has announced. The contracts were distributed through Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine and Vermont.

Massachusetts contracts totaled $85,206.80 as follows: George D. Emerson Company of Boston, miscellaneous canned goods for the Civilian Conservation Corps, $12,906; American Oil Products Company of Somerville, fuel oil for the procurement division of the Treasury, $27,411.80; P. J. Keating Company of Fitchburg, Portland cement for the War Department, $18,315; Leland Gifford Company of Worcester, drill presses for the War Department, $11,782; United States Envelope Company of Springfield, envelopes for the Government printing office, $14,792.

A $470,500 contract to the Pratt and Whitney Aircraft Company of East Hartford, for parts and tools for the Navy Department, topped the Connecticut contracts, which totaled $524,302.20. Other contracts awarded to Connecticut firms are: American Brass Company of Waterbury, copper alloy tubing for the Navy, $32,802.20; Universal Stamping Machine Company of Stamford, machine parts for the Post Office Department, $10,000; and Machlett Laboratories, Inc. of Springdale, X-ray tubes for the Veterans Administration, $11,000.

Contracts going to Maine companies aggregated $104,593.83, and included one for $80,000 for steering gear for the Navy to the Hyde Windlass Company of Bath, and one for bituminous coal for the War Department, totaling $24,593.83, which went to Randall and McAllister of Portland.

Private Flying Found To Need Easier Landing

Growth, Noted Designer Says, Means Plane for Backyards

Day Thought Near

Sikorsky Says Flight Must Be as Easy as Automobiling—Sees Right Trend

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 19 (AP)—The trouble with airplanes, Igor Sikorsky said today as he scanned the experience of 30 years in building the things, is that they won't come down safely just anywhere.

Where would the horseless carriage be, he asked, if twoscore years ago the manufacturers had so constructed them that an owner had to go to an auto-port to use one?

The subject of the manufacturer, whose giant flying boats are plying both the Atlantic and Pacific air lines, was the future of the flying business.

"A most important change in the general outlook of aviation," he said, "may happen within the next 15 years or possibly slightly later—namely, great expansion of the use of aircraft by private individuals in a manner similar to the use of motor boats and even automobiles.

"The key to the situation depends, among other factors, on the creation of good, reasonably priced amphibions (capable of alighting on either land or water) and possibly of direct lift aircraft along helicopter lines that would eliminate the necessity of airports.

"Strange as the statement may seem, I believe that the necessity of nearly always using the airport is the first enemy of private flying.

Key to Private Flying

"If we were to have auto-ports situated a few miles from the city in order to be able to use our automobiles, there would certainly never have been the automobile industry. The automobile is based on the possibility of having it in our own backyard garage and using it from our own door. When aircraft with similar characteristics are developed, a considerable expansion of private flying should be expected."

As for the big transport planes, Mr. Sikorsky, who built wide-winged bombers equipped with four engines for the Russian army during the World War, said it was possible to construct aircraft of 100 or 200 tons weight.

"It appears, however," he said in qualification, "that the limitation of size of the aircraft will come from the volume of traffic and other economic factors and not from engineering possibilities.

"The essential characteristic of air travel is speed, and the advantages of high speed can be properly utilized for mail and passenger travel only if there are frequent departures.

"It is not practical to shoot a letter in 10 hours across the ocean if the same letter should have to wait several days for the departure of the aircraft. Contrary to that, even a 24-hour crossing, which we consider slow at the present time, but with daily trips would represent a very satisfactory service for mail and passengers.

Launching Device Needed

"This being the case, it is the volume of traffic which will limit the size of the plane which, therefore, may not exceed the figure of 100 to 200 tons for a considerable time."

Mr. Sikorsky took note of growing traffic at air terminals, the need for directing it, and the probable development of a launching device for assisting long-range, heavy aircraft to take off.

Looking ahead to 1950, he declined to hazard accurate predictions. He supplemented, however:

"There seems no doubt that by that time fast, very comfortable, luxurious airliners, with sleeping accommodations, dining rooms, promenade decks and so forth will permit the traveler to reach any important point of the globe within hours in most cases and within one or two days as a maximum."

As for speed, he said science apparently has established a maximum of 500 miles an hour for the airplane.

"The transport aircraft," he concluded, "will, of course, remain far below this figure."

Workers Indifferent in Maine to C. I. O. Voting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 19—Maine citizens interested in so-called New Deal labor legislation have had their eyes, recently, on Lewiston and Auburn where the National Labor Relations Board conducted elections for employees of 12 shoe factories. The board limited voting to those employed on March 24 when the C.I.O. called a general strike in 19 factories. Handicapped by the refusal of manufacturers involved to permit use of their payrolls to check voters, each shoe worker has been called upon to sign a statement that he was employed on that date in the factory for which he comes to vote.

The Week in Maine

While the C.I.O. hailed the board's order for elections as an opportunity to prove conclusively to doubtful citizens its strength in Lewiston and Auburn factories, results of the voting in the first six shops to cast ballots would appear very disappointing to C.I.O. cohorts. The voting has been noticeably light. Scarcely more than 1000 persons voted in the elections for the first six shops according to unofficial check-up. These same shops were employing more than 3000 on March 24.

C.I.O. Extensively Campaigned

If complaining will bring votes out, the C.I.O. should have had more, since each day automobiles covered with C.I.O. slogans have carried voters to the polls. Organizers have campaigned vigorously away from the polls but, mindful of regulations, have desisted from carrying their campaign to the doors of the polling place. Despite this the big vote C.I.O. leaders confidently expected had not materialized at the close of three days' voting.

It would appear that the only way in which a C.I.O. majority could result from the elections in any shop would be for the board to determine the collective bargaining agency on basis of a majority of votes cast rather than on a majority of production employees. Regulations state that when a union controls 51 per cent of the production employees of a given shop it shall be the sole collective bargaining agency. But the board has in at least one instance, the R.C.A. case in Camden, N. J., determined the bargaining agency on the majority of votes cast regardless of the total number of production employees.

C. I. O. Disappointed

The reasoning behind this is simple. C. I. O. followers point out that political elections are decided by those who vote, not by those who stay away from the polls. They have to accept what the voters choose. On such a basis as this the C. I. O. might look with complacency on the voting, but actually the C. I. O. is believed to be both worried and disappointed at the outcome.

That it will win the elections is a foregone conclusion, but what the victory will amount to is another matter. Before abiding by any such election as has been held here, with a majority of employees now at work barred from voting by the labor board's March 24 ruling, manufacturers will contest the case to the highest courts of the land and have said so.

There has been some humor in the elections. The polls were directly across the street from one of the largest factories. Unemployed C. I. O. voters could hear the hum of busy machinery as they went to vote. Members of the local union who boycotted the election manifested much interest in it; they came daily to the polls and exchanged for the most part good-natured comments with C. I. O. members.

Sales Tax Debated

Meanwhile, debate wages on the 1 per cent sales tax, which is to be accepted or rejected by Maine voters in a referendum on Aug. 16. Proponents of the tax maintain it is necessary or else there can be no equalization of education and no old-age pensions.

Using these two popularly desired programs more or less as a weapon in their battle for the sales tax, proponents of the measure insist both depend upon it. Many State officials appear to favor the sales tax measure, although Senator Roy L. Fernald (R) has found it distasteful. "The taxpayers' money should not be used to pay for political propaganda. Elective and appointed public officials should realize they are public servants and not public parasites," wrote Senator Fernald, recently, to George W. Leadbetter, head of the department of health and welfare. What several state officials have said is that neither old-age pensions nor equalization of education will be possible unless new

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"The Girl Said No," a Grand National Picture presented by Edw. L. Alperson featuring William Danforth, Vera Ross, Vivian Hart, Irene Hervey, Robert Armstrong, Paula Stone, Ed Brophy and others. 2:30 and 8:30.

Esplanade Concert

Embankment Road, Acoustic Shell—8:30
Overture to "Russian and Ludmilla" . . . Glinka
Symphony No. 5 in E minor . . . Tchaikovsky
First Two Movements:
I. Andante: Allegro Con Anima
II. Andante Cantabile, Con Alcuna Licenza
Interval
Procession of Bacchus from "Sylvia" . . . Delibes
Prelude to "Lohengrin" . . . Wagner
Aragonaise from "Carmen" . . . Bizet
Sixth Slavonic Dance . . . Dvořák
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Movies

Boston—
"Born Reckless," featuring Brian Donlevy and Rochelle Hudson. 10:46 a. m., 1:07, 3:28, 5:49, 8:10, 10:30. Also Eric Linden and Cecelia Parker in "Sweetheart of the Navy." 9:30, 11:50 a. m., 2:12, 4:33, 6:54, 9:15.



State and Orpheum—
"The Emperor's Candlesticks," starring William Powell and Luise Rainer. Orpheum: 9:50 a. m. Both theaters: 1, 4:10, 7:20, 10:25. Also "Pick a Star," with Patsy Kelly, Jack Haley, and Laurel and Oliver Hardy. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Metropolitan—
"Singing Marine," with Dick Powell, Doris Weston and Doc Rockwell. 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10. Stage: Clyde Lucas and his orchestra. Revue with Troy and Lynne.

Radio Programs
Page 10

Fenway and Paramount—
"Midnight Madonna," with Warren William, Mady Correll, Kitty Clancy and Edward Ellis. Fenway: 2:15, 5, 7:35, 10:20. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 7:10, 9:55. Also "She Had to Eat," with Jack Haley, Rochelle Hudson and Arthur Treacher. Fenway: 2:55, 3:40, 6:15, 8. Paramount: 9:30 a. m., 12:12, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

Uptown—
"Slim," with Pat O'Brien, Henry Fonda and Margaret Lindsay. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:20. Also "There Goes My Girl," featuring Gene Raymond, Ann Sothern, Gordon Jones, Frank Jenks and Alec Craig. 2:30, 5:40 8:50.

South Station Theater—
"Travel the Orient," "Circus Comes to Town," Peter Van Steeden and his orchestra, "Silly Symphony," "Reunion in Rhythm," "The Land of Magyar," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Memorial—
"The Road Back," featuring Richard Cromwell Slim Summerville, Barbara Read, Louise Fazenda and others. 10 a. m., 1, 4:7, 10. Also, "The Lady Escapes," with Gloria Stuart and Michael Whalen. 11:52 a. m.; 2:54, 5:56, 8:58.

Modern—
"Another Dawn," with Kay Francis and Errol Flynn. 9 11:30 a. m.; 2:05, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45. Also, "Fly Away Baby," featuring Glenda Farrell. 10:25 a. m.; 1, 3:30, 6:05, 8:35.

Arts and Sports Events

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going on in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Feature Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Monday.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Sports events are listed in a daily column on the Sports Page.

Fine Arts—
"Cloistered" (intimate life of nuns), 2:20, 4:50, 7:25, 10. Also "The Blue Light" film taken in the Dolomites. 1, 3:30, 6 8:30.

Coolidge Corner—
"23½ Hours Leave," with Doug MacLean, James Ellison, Terry Walker and Morgan Hill. 2:05, 5:05, 8:10. Also "Woman Chases Man," with Miriam Hopkins and Joel McCrea, 2:55, 6:50, 10:05.

Tremont—
"The Devil Is a Sissy," with Freddie Bartholomew. 9:26 a. m., 1:02, 4:38, 8:14. Also "Born to Dance," featuring Eleanor Powell. 11:08 a. m., 2:44, 6:18, 9:54.

University—
"I Met Him in Paris," featuring Claudette Colbert, Melvyn Douglas and Robert Young. 3:05, 6:30, 9:55. Also "A Family Affair," starring Lionel Barrymore. 1:40, 4:50, 8:05.

Music

WPA Concert—
Tango Ensemble under the direction of Oscar Elgart. Boston State Hospital. American Legion Highway, Dorchester. 7:30.
Federal Music Project—
County Concert Orchestra under the direction of Theodore L. Bailey. Y. M. C. A., City Square, Charlestown. 8.



Other Events

Hotel Brunswick—
Second in the series of programs on "Der Ring Des Nibelungen," illustrated with the new Victor recordings of "Wotan's Farewell," sung by Lawrence Tibbett. Herbert Boardman to speak on "Die Walkuere." 520 Boylston Street. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance and lecture on English Paintings by Mrs. Tanner. 11.

Harvard to Open Astronomy Talks

The program for the remaining summer "Open Nights" lectures at the Harvard Observatory, sponsored this year by the Dowse Institute of Cambridge, was announced today.

Because of a great demand for the free tickets to ths lcturss, the Harvard Observatory said the talks will be given twice on each Open Night. In spite of this doubling up, however, only a few tickets remain.

"Stellar Evolution" will be the topic discussed by Dr. Cecilia H. P. Gaposchkin, astronomer of the Harvard staff, at the Observatory Open Night, Wednesday evening at 8 p. m., and again at 9 p. m. Dr. Gaposchkin is an authority on the evolution of stars.

"The Stratosphere" will be the topic of Dr. Brian O'Brien, of the University of Rochester, at the Open Night on July 28. Dr. O'Brien is one of the experts responsible for the analysis of records obtained during stratospheric flights of the United States Army.

"Relativity of the Solar System" will be discussed by Dr. H. P. Robertson, of Princeton, August 4.

Worcester Citizens to Pay For Lighting War Memorial

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 19 — Opposition aroused through the city last week, when it was announced that the Worcester City Council failed to appropriate money for lighting the city's World War Memorial at Lincoln Square, abated somewhat yesterday when Admiral Ralph Earle (U. S. N. retired), president of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute and chairman of the memorial trustees, issued a statement that the light bill would be paid by contributions from private citizens and veterans' organizations.

The memorial, at Lincoln Square in front of the Worcester Boys' Club opposite the Municipal Memorial Auditorium, was constructed about five years ago and is regarded as one of the beauty spots in the business section of the city. It is of granite, circular in shape, with the backs of the stone seats inscribed with the names of the chief battles of the World War. Surmounting the memorial is a 60-foot flag pole.

The entire memorial is lighted by six 1000-watt floodlights.

At the dedication it was voted that the flag would fly from the pole both day and night, and that the light bill, amounting to about $500 a year, would be paid by the city. Admiral Earle recently called the attention of the Mayor and finance committee of the city council to the fact that the lighting fund was exhausted. Both the Mayor and the committee recommended an appropriation, but the council defeated the recommendation.

Thursday night, for the first time in five years, the flag was lowered and the memorial was in darkness. Protests began pouring in to the Mayor and to Admiral Earle. The Mayor declared that he could do nothing, as no funds were available and no money could be borrowed for this purpose.

Pst! Newport—Cameras Coming!

Red sails in the darkroom light will be sighted in many Greater Boston photo-finishing establishments after next Sunday's "Picture Train" completes its land cruise to Newport, R. I.

Camera fans and artists will have a full eight hours in the fashionable Rhode Island resort in which to snap or sketch sea and shore scenes of all kinds—particularly the cup yachts on Narragansett Bay, and the nearly 150 others of all classes which will be taking part in the Conanicut Yacht Club Regatta.

The picture train will be made up—according to custom—of several air-conditioned coaches, offering cool welcome to shore-bound picture makers as soon as they step aboard at the South Station at 9:30 a. m., D. S. T., and will also include a popular-priced lunch car, a dark-room car, and a baggage car with plenty of space for bicycles.

Bicycles will be available for renting at low rates in Newport, where party boats and shore-touring buses will also be on hand.

The train will arrive at Newport at 11:30 a. m. after a two-hour run from Boston with stops at Back Bay Station at 9:34 a. m. and at Canton Junction at 9:53 a. m. It will remain on a siding at Newport Station—a few minutes' walk from the center of the town—until 8:05 p. m., arriving back at South Station at 10:05 p. m.

Baxter Appears Prospect as New Williams Head

(Continued From Page 9)

finanace committtees of the trustees, said this meeting had been called but would not admit that Dr. James Phinney Baxter, 3rd associate professor of history at Harvard University, and intimate friend of Dr. Dennett, was more than "one of those being considered" to fill the vacancy Sept. 1. Dr. Baxter is a Williams graduate, class of 1914.

From equally high sources it was learned today that the trustees favor the election of Dr. Baxter, an authority on United States naval affairs and diplomatic history. Last month he was elected a permanent trustee of Williams after serving on the board as a representative of the alumni. He was suggested as president of the college at the time of Dr. Dennett's election in 1934.

Dr. Baxter was reported at Harvard today as returning to Boston from his vacation because of his schedule at the summer school. He could not be reached, however, at Adams House, where he is master. His return apparently was not expected there.

The Dennett resignation entered the news unexpectedly over the week end upon the issuance of a prepared statement by the educator in reply to published reports that he would soon be dismissed from the college. Dr. Dennett's answer was that he had resigned a month ago and that his resignation had been accepted at the meeting of the trustees July 9 in New York.

Early reports attributed Dr. Dennett's resignation to alumni sentiment and resentment over the president's desire to make the student body more heterogeneous and to his remark some time ago that there were "too many nice boys" in colleges.

The Dennett statement gives the basic reason for the rift between him and the trustees. "The sole issue between the president and the board," he wrote, "has been whether he (by the laws of the college a member of the college corporation) should be regarded as an employee of the board, commissioned to direct the educational affairs of the college, or whether he should be regarded as a leader, both of the faculty and of the trustees."

"The question," the statement continued, "which occasioned my resignation, is whether a liberal arts college has 'non-educational policies' which are the particular concern of its board of trustees and whether the board should take action on such policies without reference to the effect on the general plan for developing the college.

"The immediate issue, the purchase of the Greylock Hotel property, arose without previous notice, and was characteristic of the planless fashion in which other recent acquisitions of property had been undertaken."

Dr. Dennett took exception to the trustees acting independent of the president, purchasing property without considering the planned development of the college or the need for appropriating money for matters of academic importance. As president, he pointed out, he was concerned with the college budget and general educational plans. He asked the power of a suspensory veto to acts of the trustees. This was refused.

Chairman Warren explained the purchase of the hotel property as a private subscription of $35,000 by three members of the board, leaving only $7000 to be paid for by the college. Mr. Warren defended the trustees' action on the grounds that purchase of this property, which adjoins college fraternity houses, was justified at the price and prevented others from acquiring it and blocking some possible future development of the college.

President's Son Seeks to Aid WPA Workers



By a Staff Photographer

James Roosevelt

Meets With Editors on Committee to Seek Means of Providing Private Employment for Thousands of WPA Workers Who Must Be Dropped From the Rolls

Fund of $20,475 Under Social Law Waits Claimants

More than $20,000 is waiting to be paid to Social Security-ites in and around Boston who have failed to file claims for lump-sum payments, Clarence N. Grey, manager of the local field office, announced today.

So far, Mr. Grey said, claims for only a small part of the $20,475 estimated to be due on behalf of 1950 employees in the local area have been filed. He pointed out that eligible wage earners who have reached the age of 65 since Jan. 1, or heirs of those who have passed on, should prepare and file claims immediately.

While cash values of individual claims were small during the early months of 1937, Mr. Grey explained, they have increased in value each month so that now a payment from the board is worth receiving. If an employee earned $100 a month from the first of the year, he said, his claim would amount to approximately $21 if his 65th birthday occurred June 30. Average payment for the first six months was $10.50.

Roosevelt WPA Lifeline Kinks; Another Planned

The idea of James Roosevelt for Massachusetts newspapers to publish free advertisements of those seeking jobs seems to run into unexpected delays. The plan was broached to a group of some 300 editors and civic leaders last Friday.

A committee, headed by Albert N. Murray, president of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, met at the Parker House today to discuss launching the program; but a hitch in the procedure came when Mr. Murray, to admitted "frank surprise" of Mr. Roosevelt, announced that the Associated Industries had formulated a plan of their own. He said it would be announced in a few days.

He declined to outline the plan in advance.

Present at today's conference, among others, were: P. A. O'Connell, of Slattery's store; A. J. Philpott of the Boston Globe, Joseph Tope of the Traveler; Robert L. Norton of the Boston Post and George E. Stevenson of the Boston Transcript.

Encouraging to the committee was news from Lowell that the Sun in a front page editorial today announced its classified columns would be opened to workers seeking jobs without cost; likewise, the Sun offered to run the advertisements of employers looking for men free.

The Sun described the Roosevelt plan as "plausible" and urged that businessmen and job seekers cooperate to make it successful. The advertisements will be run free for discharged WPA workers as well as other unemployed persons, the editorial said.

Here and There in Boston Shops



Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Did you ever get yourself all dressed up for a party and then for some unknown reason proceed to feel uncomfortable, ill at ease, and even downright miserable during the entire occasion? It's been known to happen, you know, even among the best dressed women. And the answer is invariably the same. You've been wearing too much lace, chiffon, flower gew-gaws, trick jewelry and ribbons at once, and you feel like one of those pink bonbons that are all set in paper frills in a candy box. And that's no way for a woman to feel at any time . . . outside of a costume party . . . and even at that it would be hard to live up to.

♟♟♟

Material, Line And Cut Are First

Not that we're downing jewelry, ribbons, and so forth, by any means. For we realize that they have their time and place. But we do know that they're at their very best when worn separately, and not all run in together. Which brings us to the matter of good-looking inexpensive clothes one can buy occasionally that are practically ruined by the most conspicuous gawdy looking rhinestone buckle. Now there are rhinestone buckles and there are rhinestone buckles, but unless the dress is equipped with one that passes the critical eye, it's much better that you cut it right off and replace it before it ruins the dress altogether. No good dress depends on just a buckle, or a row of buttons; rather it depends on material, line and cut. First, last and always.

♟♟♟

Defy Detection Under Heavy Dresses

And speaking of line and cut reminds us that even the best of both can be wrecked by bulky underwear. For undies that don't fit perfectly, and undies that are scalloped and laced and ruffled have an unhappy way of making a bad line in the wrong place. And the dress doesn't have to be transparent to get this effect. In fact a heavy serge dress can suffer the same consequences. The Kickernick people have been realizing this fact for years . . . and the result is that we (who own no stock at all in their firm) practically defy you to detect even so much as one unwanted line when you're wearing their undies. And, although you may be under the impression that they cater only to those who require really large sizes, they make up items in the smallest sizes, in the smallest way . . . as well. Their little Skimpscamps, for instance, are one of the answers to the modern woman's needs, as are their step-ins, knickers, and bras. In fact, even their nighties are so designed that they look like well-tailored evening gowns. Especially a silk number that's covered with either corsages of violets, or little Tyrolean dolls in flamboyant colors. Miss Fowler at 420 Boylston Street, carries the Kickernick line, and if there's an item you want that she hasn't on hand, she'll gladly order it for you.

♟♟♟

Fish-Net Skull Caps In Evening Colors

Unless you have the kind of hair that stays right in place, come what may, you probably like some kind of a little hat for evening wear. Just for this purpose are the little fish-net skull caps in evening colors, and silver and gold. They are open and cool, they don't hide the coiffure you worked so hard to get, yet they have a gentle way of holding things in place. Some are turban like, with swathed edges that make a flattering effect around the head. At Jay's. Perhaps even newer, though, are those that look like nothing but an inverted funnel . . . with the little pointed peak sticking right up in the middle of the head. We counted four of them at the Cohasset Playhouse Tuesday night . . . and each girl was escorted by a man; who could obviously 'take it'! For that matter, we ran into a woman recently who was wearing just one small uncurled ostrich feather for a hat . . . or would you call it a hair-covering. It didn't cover much . . . but it had been pinned down flat, and was worn at an angle. Don't try it with a tailored suit, however.

♟♟♟

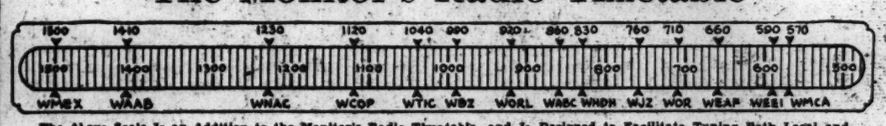
Acetate Jersey Is Quite Popular

This material called acetate jersey is certainly getting quite a play. And why not . . . it lends itself very nicely to the slim, nicely moulded lines women are looking for nowadays. Especially in a dress such as Slattery's offers now for $10.95. Which is a lacquer jersey with short puff sleeves, a collared V-neckline that runs itself in an intricate manner right down into the waistline and belt (which ties in the front), and lots of that shirred effect in front. Moulded waistline. Up in the Thrift Dress Shop. All black all over. And just the thing to wear with it right now, and then wear right on into and through the winter months would be Jordan's new little velvet skull cap that has the huge butterfly bows right in the front. Sort of a mammy bandana effect, and most flattering. Which is yours for a $5 bill. Or even five ones, for that matter.

Janet Treat

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Feature)

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs
(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

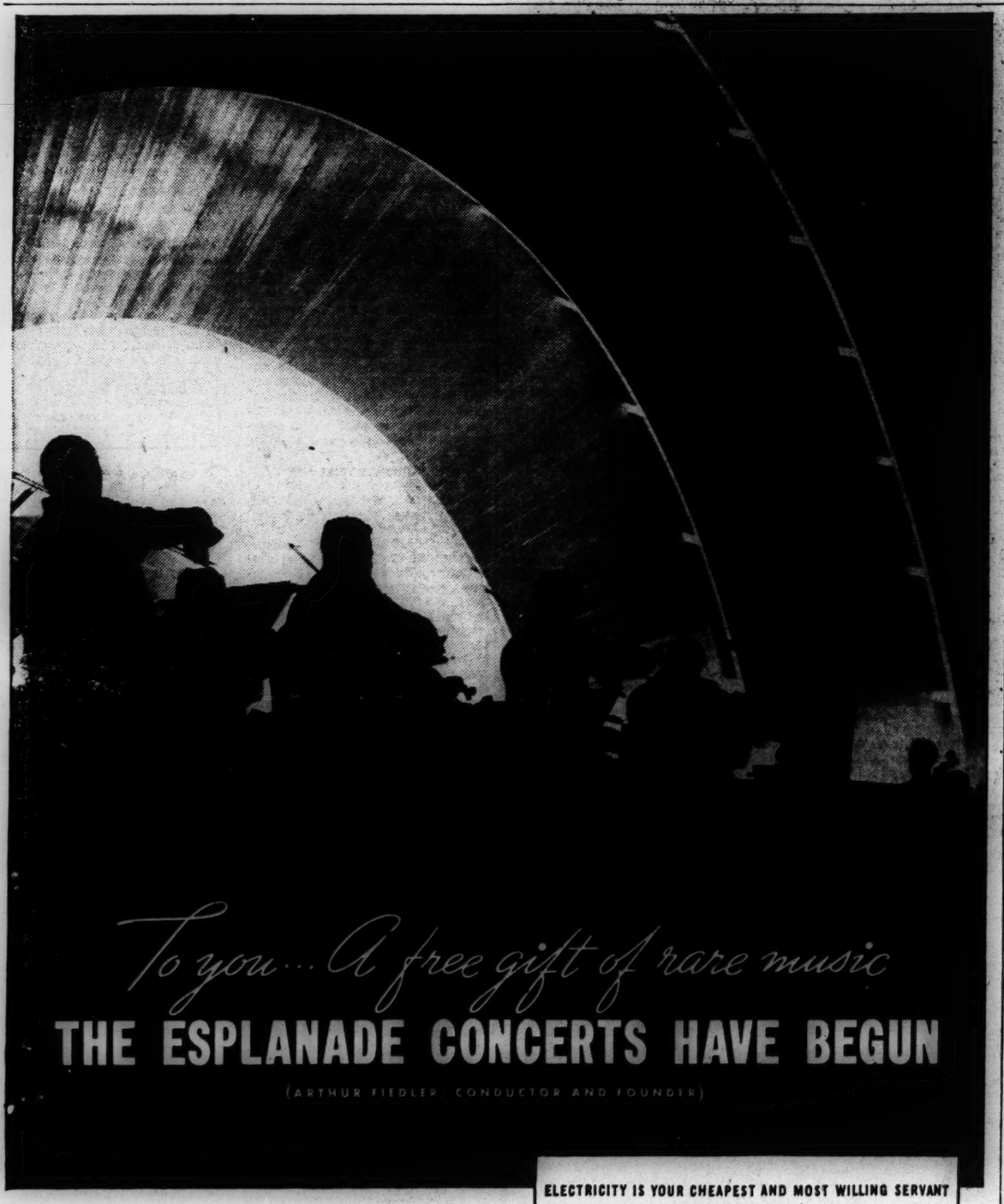
590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Clyde Barrie songs	Interview	Carol Weymann, songs	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Elon Quartet	Organ recital	Dramatic sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	"Don Winslow": sketch	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Jackie Heller, tenor	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show;	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Popular soloists	orchestra; soloists	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian review
6:30 Music; sport column	News; music; sketch	"Musical Roundup"	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Garden talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Frances Langford, songs	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Reader and orch.	Hugh Barrett's Orch.;	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 Piano club	John Gambling	"Uncle Ezra": sketch	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Radio Gazette: t'lks	"Lum and Abner"	Soloists: orchestra	Supreme Court Series	What Would You Do?
7:45 Bosko Carter	John Herrick, songs	Campbell's Royalists	Jackie Duggan; organ	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Horace Heidt's Or.	"Good-Time Society":	Burns and Allen: Ray	"Jazz Nocturne"; solo-	Message to motorists
8:15 Horace Heidt's Or.	all-Negro program	Noble's Orch.; soloist	ists; orchestra	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 Pick and Pat: com-	Al Roth's Orchestra;	Margaret Speaks, so-	"Let's Visit": infor-	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45 edy; soloists; orch.	Nola Day, soloist	prano; chorus; orch.	mal home interviews	"Wonder Strings"
9:00 Shakespeare Cycle:	Goldman Band concert	"Fibber McGee and	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Detective Drama
9:15 "Much Ado About	Goldman Band concert	Molly": Weems's Orch.	Joe Sanders's Orchestra	Detective Drama
9:30 Nothing"; Leslie	John Barrymore in	Phil Spitalny's all-girl	Esplanade Concert	Amateur Hour
9:45 Howard; E. Russell	"Twelfth Night," with	orchestra	Esplanade Concert	Amateur Hour
10:00 Wayne King's Orch.	players; orchestra	Lullaby Lady; quartet;	Elder Lightfoot Solo-	Amateur Hour
10:15 Wayne King's Orch.	Paul Martin's Music	trio; orchestra	mon Michaux	Amateur Hour
10:30 "Your Neck of the	Nat. Forum: talk, guest	Music for Moderns	"Pageant of Melody":	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:45 Woods"; songs; or.	speaker	Music for Moderns	vocalist; Henry Weber's	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; "Rondelay"	Yankee News Service	Orchestra	Dance music
11:15 Ted Lewis's Orch.	Sport comment	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	Girls' vocal trio
11:30 B. Cummins's Orch.	Eddie Varzos's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Jack Denny's Orchestra	Day's End: organ
11:45 B. Cummins's Orch.	Eddie Varzos's Orchestra	Emery Deutsch's Orch.	Jack Denny's Orchestra	M. Ayres's Orchestra

Tuesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock	Sunrise Special; organ.	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Top o' the Morning	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 "Let's Go": music	"Musical Clock"	"Stepping Along"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 WEEI News	Musical program	"Stepping Along"	The Chapel Singers	
8:00 Forecasts; Almanac	Serenade: music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Mac and Moore"	George and Juanita	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:30 "Hits and Encores"	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
8:45 Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:00 "Dear Columbia"	Breakfast Club; solo-	"Houseboat Hannah"	Morning Carnival	Musical Timetable
9:15 "Dear Columbia"	ists; orchestra	Household talk	Morning Carnival	Morning Melodies
9:30 Song recital; music	"As You Like It"	"Tunes for Two"	Morning Carnival	Piano; Italian news
9:45 Bachelor's Childr'n	"As You Like It"; news	Variations	"Charm Mirror"	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Pretty Kitty Kelly	Mary Marlin: sketch	"Mrs. Wiggs": sketch	Singing Strings	Daily Inspirations
10:15 Elon Boys	"Ma Perkins": sketch	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft": organist	Song recital
10:30 Between Bookends	Pepper Young's Family	Just Plain Bill: sketch	The Bachelors, songs	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Madison Ensemble	Viennese Ensemble	"Today's Children"	Don and Ted, piano duo	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Mary Lee Taylor	"The O'Neills": sketch	"David Harum": sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Hitching Your Hobby
11:15 "Mr. Sunshine"	"Personal Column"	Backstage Wife: sketch	Musical program	Home Circle talk
11:30 Big Sister: sketch	"Vic and Sade": sketch	"The Mystery Chef"	News Service	Organ Melodies
11:45 Aunt Jennie: stories	Edw. MacHugh, hymns	"The Wife Saver"	Rhythm orchestra	New England news
12:00 "Rhythmaires"	News; Noonday Show:	Organ recital	Parents Club	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Edwin C. Hill, news	soloist; orchestra	"Mary Marlin": sketch	"Sunshine Girls"	Italian radio review
12:30 Helen Trent: sketch	Stroller's Matinee	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 Our Gal Sunday	Stroller's Matinee	Studio interviews	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 Betty and Bob	Harvey and Dell	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Hymns All Churches	Comedy sketch	"Joyce Jordan": sketch	Agricultural talk	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Grimm's Daughter	National Farm and	Marjorie Mills Hour	Mid-day Service: talks;	Club luncheon
1:45 Hollywood in Person	Home Hour: guest	Marjorie Mills Hour	sacred music	Club luncheon
2:00 Romany Trail, or.	speakers; Walter Blau-	"Musical Roundup"	Ralph Guinsberg	Bill Whitley, songs
2:15 Jack and Loretta	fuss's Homesteaders Or.	"Musical Roundup"	Organ recital	Dance music
2:30 WEEI News	Home Forum: talk	Donald van Wart	Sport reports	Paul Joyce, songs
2:45 Myrt and Marge	Home Forum: talk	Three Cheers	Sport reports	Musicale
3:00 "Theater Matinee"	Variety Show	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees vs. St. Louis	Organ Melodies
3:15 "Theater Matinee"	Variety Show	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Cardinals	"Gems of Melody"
3:30 Story of a Song	Kidoodlers; quartet	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Boston Bees vs. St. Louis	Sport reports
3:45 "New Voices"	"Have You Heard?"	"The O'Neills": sketch	Cardinals	Sport reports
4:00 Stocks; music	Club Matinee	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Bees vs. St. Louis	Sport reports
4:15 The Novelteers	Sports reports	"Personal Column"	Cardinals	Sport reports
4:30 Business Women's	Club Matinee: variety	Danish Broadcast	Boston Bees vs. St. Louis	Sport reports
4:45 Program	program; orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	Cardinals	Sport reports
5:00 Ray Heberton	London program	Nellie Revell interview	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:15 Natural science talk	Studio musicale	"Choir Symphonette"	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:30 The Boston Hour	"The Singing Lady"	Play Festival	Sport reports; music	Sport reports
5:45 The Boston Hour	"Four of Us"	Play Festival	Sport reports; music	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Little Show: so-	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Dance Time"	loists; orchestra	Sport reports	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Music; sports	News; musicale	Sketch; music	Scores; comment	Sport reports
6:45 Dinner Time Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	John Grimm, tenor	Sport reports	Sport reports
7:00 Poetic Melodies; or.	"Easy Aces": sketch	Amos 'n' Andy: sketch	Colonial News Service	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
7:15 "Song Time"	Benno Rabinoff	Vocal Varieties	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Ryder Cup team	"Lum and Abner"	News; orchestra	20th Century Serenade	"Wonder Strings"
7:45 Jay Freeman's Or.	Gus Haenschen's Orch.	News; orchestra	Concert orchestra	DiPietro's Orchestra
8:00 Music Hall: comedy;	"Husbands and Wives"	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Music by Al Roth:	"Dramateers"
8:15 soloists; orchestra	"Husbands and Wives"	vocal groups	orchestra; soloists	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:30 Grant Park concert	Edgar A. Guest: "It	Wayne King's Orchestra	"Symphony in Rhythm"	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:45 Grant Park concert	Can Be Done"; drama	Wayne King's Orchestra	orchestra	"Court of Rhythm"
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Ben Bernie's Orchestra;	"Vox Pop": informal	Grant Park concert	"The Variety Hour"
9:15 comedy, soloist, or.	Lucy Monroe, songs	interviews	Grant Park concert	"The Variety Hour"
9:30 Benny Goodman's	"Love Songs": soloists;	Johnny Green's Orches-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"The Variety Hour"
9:45 Swing School	orchestra	tra; Trudy Wood; Jim-	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	"The Variety Hour"
10:00 Your Unseen Friend	"The Other Americas":	mie Blair; Jane	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Richard Johns's Violin
10:15 Your Unseen Friend	with E. Tomlinson	Rhodes; B. Wilson	"Sinfonietta"; orchestra	Jimmie McHale's Orch.
10:30 Mark Warnow's Or	Harpsichord ensemble	"Hollywood Gossip"	Andy Iona's Orchestra	Richard McHale's Orch.
10:45 Mark Warnow's Or.	Political talk	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Andy Iona's Orchestra	Al Pierotti, sports
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport reports and	Yankee News Service	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	E. Jeleshik's Orchestra
11:15 Sports Broadcast	comment	Lou Bonick's Orchestra	Eddie Prayost Orchestra	E. Jeleshik's Orchestra
11:30 Sports Broadcast	Pan-American Music	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Enric Madriguera Orch.	"Road to Fame"
11:45 Sports Broadcast	Pan-American Music	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Enric Madriguera Orch.	"Road to Fame"

'The Monitor Views the News'
For Tuesday, July 20

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
Shortwave		
4:30	W1XAL	15.25mc
6:00	W1XK	9.47mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc



Will *you* be there when Mr. Fiedler poises his baton and the first expectant hush falls across the Esplanade? You can be. It is your privilege as a citizen of this community to enjoy these leisurely, civilized hours of delightful music in the out-of-doors.

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Seamen Appeal for Wage Rise While Lines Forecast 'Ruin'

(Continued From Page 9)

and contracts entered into by the owners with one of the two rival groups.

Thus, it was pointed out, the entire dispute has been reopened in such cases as the Nantucket line and the Eastern Steamship line, which recently suffered strikes until agreements were reached.

At Boston, the Maritime Commission began hearings on minimum wages, minimum manning scales and other working conditions of seamen on ships of lines subsidized by the Federal Government. The commission is empowered to fix such standards for subsidized lines.

In opening the hearing at the Federal Building, after conducting similar hearings in New York City last week, Commissioner Thomas M. Woodward pointed out that few companies which are subsidized by the Federal Government have headquarters in Boston. He said that the commission, although limited in its final action to such subsidized firms, will investigate all ocean-going vessels.

Violation Charged

Owners of the coal fleet operating between Boston and Norfolk, Va., have been violating the agreement made on June 24 at the conclusion of the seamen's strike, two representatives of the employees of the fleet charged at the commission hearing in the Federal Building. The coal fleet is not subsidized.

deck division of the National Maritime Union, stated there was much dissatisfaction among seamen because the companies were failing to live up to the agreement.

Edward L. Rogers, representing the engineering division, charged that engineers, after standing watch all day, were then ordered to remain on call aboard the ships all night, while the vessel was in port.

Union Recommendations

Mr. Emerson presented five recommendations of the Maritime Union:

1. No seaman shall be required to work more than eight hours in any one day, unless he is paid at the rate of 70 cents an hour for overtime, cash and not compensating time off.
2. No seaman shall be made to work below decks at such work as trimming coal.
3. All work on Saturdays, Sundays and holidays shall be classed as overtime.
4. The quality of the food and service shall be improved, crockery to be substituted for enamel ware at table.
5. All ships shall have shower baths, improved quarters for the men, fans, ample locker space and clean linen at least every week.

He submitted a proposed wage scale calling for an increase of $5 a month for boatswains, carpenters, quartermasters, and able-bodied seamen, and a $10 a month increase for ordinary seamen. Present rates are: boatswains and carpenters, $90 a month; quartermasters, $82.50; able-bodied seamen, $77.50, and ordinary seamen, $60.

The commissioners were assisted by Philip King of Boston and Daniel Ring of Washington, a labor expert.

Pawtucket Stores Face Saturday Night Closing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAWTUCKET, R. I., July 19—Every store in this city, with the exception of food and drug stores, is expected to be dark hereafter on Saturday nights as a result of labor union picketing.

Approximately 40 shops closed voluntarily at 6 p. m. last Saturday as a result of an agreement reached earlier in the week with the retail clerks' union of the American Federation of Labor following a strike.

A half dozen other stores sought to continue the Pawtucket custom of Saturday night openings, however, and immediately were picketed by union members. They gave up the attempt after half an hour.

William L. Connolly, president of the Rhode Island Federation of Labor, said only food and drug stores would "be allowed to remain open."

Worcester Writ Cited In Court Reform Appeal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., July 19—A court injunction, which broke a seven-weeks strike at a screw manufacturing plant here, was linked with President Roosevelt's proposal for court reforms by the Worcester Industrial Council of the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Deploring the injunction, issued by Judge William A. Burns of Superior Court against the C. I. O. strike at the Reed & Prince Manufacturing Company, the council, which claims to represent 70,000 C. I. O. members, endorsed the President's court plan in a resolution Saturday.

"The practice of handing down sweeping injunctions on little or no provocation is a matter that demands immediate reform," said the resolution. "The injunction broke the Reed & Prince strike. It is an old story. But it graphically brings home to the people of Worcester the necessity for a reform in our courts."

At the same time, the C. I. O. council voted that calling off of the strike was a "wise retreat in the face of overwhelming and unfair odds."

Piano Teaching Plan Criticized

The teaching of pianoforte in the Arlington public schools to groups will be continued under the same method as now in effect until Jan. 1, 1938, the school board has voted, despite the strenuous protest of the Arlington Pianoforte Teachers' Association.

The association deplores the system which has been the subject of a lively discussion for a long period, claiming that best results cannot be obtained by one teacher working with a large group at one time, and that a monopoly was created in assigning the work to one teacher.

The School Board indicated the matter would be given consideration next January, at which time a decision would be made either to abolish the present system or continue it.

Roads to Freedom Through the Useful Arts



By a Staff Photographer

Four Examples of the Work Done by Fellowcrafters, Inc., of Boston

Upper—Peter Manyoni, Teacher in Metal, With a Pupil
Lower—Mrs. Eleanor Manyoni, Teaching Metal Tooling

Upper—Constantine A. Belash, Director of Fellowcrafters, Using Flex-o-Jig
Lower—David Lash Jr. Using New Silk Screen Process

Dr. Woolley

(Continued from Page 9)

with age is the regret that would come from a life completely misspent.

"If I had my life to live over, I would be a teacher again, I am sure. Without a doubt. Teaching is a splendid career for the person who can do it with interest, and not simply as a means of livelihood.

"There are tremendous problems confronting education," Dr. Woolley continued. "How are people going to live together?

"Education faces the responsibility of answering that question. Unless it does, what is going to become of the world?

"I hope that there will be, in the future, more attention paid to the education of the individual. There is too much mass production in education, there are too many pupils to a teacher.

"And communities must realize they can't be too particular about the type of persons they have as teachers."

Turning to the status of women, she said:

"I am a little disturbed. In the last few years there has been a retrogression. A woman is judged more critically than a man. She has to do a thing a little better than a man to get equal recognition.

Equal Recognition

"A man can get by just because he is a man, and a woman can't just because she is a woman.

"I believe a woman should have as good a chance, as a human being, as a man has; and, in fact, she has not.

"In this day, with the peculiar dangers confronting humanity, we can't afford to have opportunity withheld from women. It's not so much a question of the rights of women, as of the necessity of their working with men to help humanity."

Of the world outlook, she said, "there must be a more rational international understanding, or every other good cause will go by the board.

"I think there isn't a neutrality plan under heaven that is foolproof in wartime. The thing to do is to prevent war, rather than try to keep out of it."

Dr. Woolley is succeeded at Mount Holyoke by Dr. Roswell Gray Ham, the first man to head the old college founded by Mary Lyon.

"I have maintained consistently the position that the tradition of a hundred years at Mount Holyoke—a woman as head—should have been continued," Dr. Woolley said.

Plans to Widen Parkway Revived

The Metropolitan District Commission announced today that it would seek at the next session of the Legislature the passage of its defeated $2,000,000 program to widen the Revere Beach Parkway, from a point in the Fellsway to the beach. The plans, which are expected to be slightly altered to meet changing conditions, provide for doubling the width of the present highway to eliminate chronic congestion, an overpass at Revere, and new bridges at important intersections.

Handicrafters Serving Underprivileged

Wider and wider grows the circle of constructive crafts activity from one small pebble flung hopefully into the pool of unemployment six years ago. The progress which Fellowcrafters, Inc., continues to make, is gratifying indeed to the man whose dreams of rehabilitation first began to take on substance among a group of desperate Russian lads, stranded in Constantinople in 1921.

It is no longer a new story to Bostonians, how Constantine Belash, after the defeat of the White Army, in which he served as an officer, found himself an exile in Turkey with a growing feeling of responsibility toward the homeless, reckless youths who had followed the army from a desire for adventure and were developing into vagrants in a foreign land. The school which he started then to train those boys in simple handicrafts of the region and which quickly equipped them to earn an honest living was the foundation of a career followed since, with amazingly helpful results to all with whom Mr. Belash has come in contact.

It is important news to craftsmen that a potter's wheel is now on the market costing less than $25, for that essential part of the pottery equipment has usually cost at least $85 heretofore. It is welcome indeed that a form of copper and other metals is obtainable which needs no annealing, that a new tooling system enables the craftsman to produce beautiful, hand-decorated boxes and trays within the space of an hour, that a blind person can make a pewter bowl in three minutes. But the phase of these new developments which has a universal appeal is that men and women are being taken off and kept off relief rolls, cripples lifted from the beggar's corner of the city street, and criminals restored to useful activity through the constant efforts of one organization, which has thought of financial returns last.

150 Find Steady Jobs

During the past year about 150 individuals have found steady and gainful employment, peace and normal independence, through the Fellowcrafters service. Quality of work has from the beginning been emphasized. When teaching the blind, through the co-operation of the State education department, the instruction of Mr. Belash and his associates has been, "Don't make your things with a view to selling them through charity. Make them as well as they can be made and sell them on their own merits."

When Milton Leonard, one of the instructors of Fellowcrafters, went to Norfolk Colony to teach handicrafts, he found at first a suspicous, hostile attitude. When, however, one of the prisoners, who had been considered hopelessly antagonistic to educational processes, got going with a clever contraption called a Flexo-Jig, which bends strap metal quickly and easily, without annealing, and produces lovely lamp bases of a wrought-iron style, the ice was broken. The prisoners took up crafts eagerly, and many of them for the first time in their lives learned a "trade," an enjoyable one, by which they will be self-supporting when they face the world again.

Maine Reports Its Potato Output As 170,000,000 a-Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine, July 19—Nearly 170,000,000 Maine potatoes are finding their way toward the nation's table every day, according to the Maine Development Commission's figures, based on Federal Crop Reporting Service estimates.

The 1937 crop is estimated at 51,910,000 bushels—or, during the growing season—944,000 bushels a day, which means 40,000 bushels an hour or 665 bushels a minute, the commission states.

It continues to figure that the weight of the tubers taken daily from Maine soil now is about 28,320 tons, and that if the potatoes were laid end to end there would be 56,640,000 feet of them every day, or more than 10,000 miles.

The Week in Maine

(Continued From Page 9)

revenue such as the sales tax would produce is found.

* * *

Crop Increase Shown

A joint survey, results of which were made known last week, indicated an increase this year in Maine potato and apple crops over last year. The survey estimated Maine has 179,000 acres planted to potatoes against 160,000 acres in 1936. Barring disastrous weather conditions, the survey, based on conditions as of July 1, indicated a potato crop of 51,910,000 bushels as compared with 44,000,000 bushels harvested in 1936. Such a crop would be considerably above the five-year average (1928-1932) of 44,078,000 bushels.

Maine's apple crop will be much larger this year than last. The present crop is estimated at 1,202,000 bushels for this year as against 608,000 bushels last year. But even such a crop as this would not be up to the five-year average of 1,854,000 bushels.

Corn and wheat acreage was found to have dropped somewhat, while oat plantings increased slightly over last year.

* * *

Airport Program

Increases in private employment and curtailments of the WPA program in Maine as a result are impeding progress on the extensive airport program which that Federal agency in co-operation with town and city officials has been sponsoring.

Having been assured that airmail and passenger service into northern Maine will be initiated in August if the facilities are available, Representative Ralph O. Brewster conferred, this week, with the newly appointed WPA administrator, John C. Fitzgerald, concerning the program.

Mr. Fitzgerald, however, was not able to give assurance that the airport program would not continue to be somewhat hampered by lack of relief labor in those sections where private employment has increased. He said present private employment conditions in Aroostook county preclude any extensive construction projects.

Under the curtailed WPA program, municipal officers may choose the project they wish to have given preference over others and airports in some instances get the call. The extensive airport program is considered by many officials as the most important WPA project in the State.

* * *

C. I. O. Drive Slows Up

The proposed C. I. O. drive to organize Maine mills has not materialized, or at least appears to have lost its impetus. The plausible inference would be that the rough sledding the Lewis supporters received in the shoe industry has to some extent discouraged them from attacking the even larger textile industry. In the last general textile strike called on a nation-wide basis in 1934, the large mills at Lewiston were unaffected save for minor losses.

There was, however, last week, an indication that the union drive would extend into the Bath shipyards, where some 1700 are employed. The International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Welders and Helpers invited shipyard employees to a meeting this week. Some time ago the International Marine and Ship Building Workers, a C. I. O. affiliate, announced plans to attempt to organize the plant, but nothing came of it.

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Steamship	Sailing	Due		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
Berengaria	July 21	Cherbourg	July 27	July 20	8:00 pm	July 21	8:00 am
Pres. Harding	July 21	Plymouth	July 29	July 20	8:00 pm	July 21	8:00 am
Europa	July 23	Cherbourg	July 29	July 23	1:00 pm	July 23	8:00 pm
Champlain	July 24	Plymouth	July 31	July 23	8:00 pm	July 24	8:00 am

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
President McKinley	Seattle	July 31	July 26	4:00 pm	July 26	8:00 pm

Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston		Mail Closes New York	
*President Pierce		July 31	July 26	4:00 pm	July 26	8:00 pm
Maunawili	Victoria	Aug. 3	July 29	4:00 pm	July 29	8:00 pm
Niagara	Victoria	Aug. 4	July 30	4:00 pm	July 30	8:00 pm

*(San Francisco.)

Air-Mail Service

Extensive air-mail service to major points in Central and South America, the Caribbean and the Canal Zone includes planes for which the closing time (except for registered mail) at the General Post Office, New York, is 6:30 p. m. Mondays and Fridays (not including holidays).

Air mail to Hawaii, Guam, Philippine Islands, China, and Oriental points leaves San Francisco on Wednesday by "Clipper" planes, mail closing at the South Postal Annex, Boston, at 12 noon on Tuesdays and at the GPO, New York, at 3 p. m. on Tuesdays.

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Inactive Issues on the New York Stock Exchange Will Be Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,000,000
Previous day (Sat.)	343,340
1937 to date	229,904,442
1936 to date	279,858,694

Leading Stocks Have Good Gains; Greater Activity

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Stocks pushed into a new recovery move today, old-line leaders pointing the way. With activity at the rate of about 1,000,000 shares, favored issues were lifted fractions to 3 or more points. There was some profit selling near the final hour, but gains generally were well maintained.

Steels, motors, rubbers, farm implements, mail orders, coppers and specialties gave the best account of themselves, but even the rail stocks were well out in front after a hesitant start.

Conspicuous on the advance were U. S. Steel, up more than a point, Chrysler, General Motors, Yellow Truck, U. S. Rubber, Montgomery Ward, J. I. Case (up about 7 at the best on a small turnover), International Harvester, Deere, Oliver Farm, Montgomery Ward, Macy, Douglas Aircraft, Boeing, Western Union, Electric Power & Light, Anaconda, Cerro de Pasco, American Smelting, American Can, Continental Can, du Pont, Standard Oil of N. J., Socony Vacuum, Texas Corp., Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Northern Pacific, Allis Chalmers, Howe Sound, Continental Oil, Air Reduction and National Lead.

Warner Bros. held to a narrow groove despite its 13-weeks' statement disclosing an increase in net nearly three times the total in the same period last year. Paramount picked up a following. Brokers reported some short covering in the motors, in addition to fresh buying, on the theory this group may have been oversold lately.

Utility Bonds Up

Utilities and some industrials were bright spots in an otherwise uneventful bond market today. Rails lacked aggressiveness while federal loans remained quiet and steady.

American & Foreign Power 5s pushed up around ½ and Utilities Power & Light 5s improved 1¼. Columbia Gas & Electric 5s worked a little higher.

Youngstown 3½s and Bethlehem Steel 4¼s gained major fractions to a point while McKesson & Robbins 5½s and Western Union 5s crept higher.

Lower were B. & O. 4½s, Southern Pacific 4½s, St. Louis San Francisco 4½s and St. Paul 5s.

Foreign dollar issues were quiet and mixed. Japan 5½s improved a little and Brazilian loans were better. Canada 4s and Poland 6s sagged fractions.

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Strength in utilities led curb stocks into higher ground today. American Gas & Electric and United Light & Power "A" each showed gains of a full point. Fractionally higher were Electric Bond & Share, American Superpower, and Niagara Hudson Power.

American Cyanamid "B" was unchanged and St. Regis Paper was off a shade.

Oil stocks displayed a mixed trend. Gulf was up ⅜, International Petroleum was up fractionally, Sunray and Creole Petroleum held unchanged, Imperial and Humble were lower.

Wheat Price Drops On Supply Figures

CHICAGO, July 19 (AP)—Pulled down by the largest weekly increase of the United States wheat visible supply ever known, wheat tumbled 2¼ cents a bushel maximum late today. The increase was 21,861,000 bushels. A year ago, the increase was only 13,739,000 bushels.

At the close, wheat was 1⅛-1⅞ under Saturday's finish, Sept. $1.26⅜-⅝, Dec. 1.27⅞-1.28, corn 2¼ to ⅜ off up, Sept. 1.10¼-⅜, Dec. 77⅝-¾, and oats 1⅝13 cents down.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling:			
Demand	$4.97½	$4.97¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.97⅝	4.97⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0376¼	.0376⅜	†
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1683	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2291	.2291¼	†
Italy—lira	.0526½	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4022	.4022	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5510	.5510	
Sweden—krona	.2563	.2564	.4537
Norway—krone	.2498	.2499	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2219	.2221	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0091¼	.0091	.0220
Austria—schilling	.18875	.1881	.2382
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0348⅞	.0348⅞	†
Finland—finm'k	.0220¼	.0220¼	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1975	.1975	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1900	.1900	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0453	.0453	.0748
Roumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0233½	.0233½	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso	.3025†	.3030†	.7187
Brazil—milreis	.0665	.0670	.2025
Chile—peso	.0395	.0395	.2060
Peru—sol	.2600	.2600	.4740
Uruguay—peso	.5800‡	.5900‡	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2894	.2888	.8440
India—rupee	.3757	.3750	.6180
Java—florin	.5530	.5535	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.30375	.3035	*
Shanghai—dol	.2960	.2955	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5850	.5835	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.5025	.5030	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9980	.9983	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2780	.2780	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper peso.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, July 19 (AP)—The position of the United States Treasury July 16: Receipts, $22,415,086.37; expenditures, $20,839,980.04; balance, $2,516,532,214.18; customs receipts for the month, $20,073,272.40. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $234,307,128.98; expenditures, $438,330,407.43, including $109,425,810.53 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $204,023,281.45; gross debt, $36,599,426,895.68, an increase of $2,043,521.33 over the previous day; gold assets, $12,427,489,379.10, including $1,196,089,271.29 of inactive gold.

Rents in Retail Trade

Retailers who lease their premises report that rents absorbed 3.9 cents out of every dollar of sales in 1935, compared with 4.2 cents in 1929, according to the latest census returns, says Business Week. Seventeen kinds of business have a lower ratio than this, but 26 are as high or higher. Retailers in New York State pay the highest share of their sales for rents, or 5.46 cents per dollar of sales; those of Idaho pay least, or 2.27 cents.

1937 High	1937 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
55	44½	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	48⅛	48½	48½	Jul 17
84½	63¾	Acme Stl (4)	2	77	76½	77	+1½
22⅜	15	Adams Exp (.30g)	7	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	
28⅜	22¼	Adams-Millis (2)	2	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	
36	28	Addressog (1.40)	2	32¼	32	32¼	+ ¼
4⅝	2	Advance Rume	2	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jul 16
80¼	64½	Air Reduc (1a)	11	75¼	74½	75¼	+1¼
5¼	2⅝	Air-Way El Ap	5	2½	2½	2½	
15¾	11	Alaska Jun (.60a)	2	12	12	12	
5⅜	2⅜	Alleghany	5	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	+ ⅛
58½	35	Alleg pf xw	1	38½	38½	38½	Jul 16
59¾	34½	Alleg pf $30 ww	3	39½	38½	39½	+ ½
59	34	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	38½	38½	38½	—2
52⅛	39	Alleg pr pf	4	43	41½	41½	Jul 9
45⅝	30½	Alleg Steel (.80g)	10	35¾	35	35	— ⅛
27⅞	17¼	Allen Indust (1)	2	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jul 9
258½	215	Al Chem & Dye (6)	5	234	233	234	+ ½
33⅛	20	Allied Mills (2g)	8	23⅞	23⅛	23⅞	+ ⅝
21⅞	15	Allied Strs (.20a)	36	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅜
85	74	Allied St pf (5)	2	79	79	79	+2
83½	77	Allis-Ch Mfg (1g)	34	71¾	71	71½	+1⅝
39¾	23	Alpha P Cem (1)	3	25	24⅞	24⅞	+ ⅜
8⅞	4¼	Amal Lea	2	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
52¼	34¼	Amal Lea pf (3)	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	Jul 15
114⅞	80	Amerada (2)	3	95	94	94	—1
101½	83	Am Ag Ch Del(2½g)	2	93¾	93¼	93¾	+ ¾
41⅜	20⅛	Am Bk Note (½g)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅜
80¾	57¼	Am Brk Shoe(1¼g)	3	63⅞	63⅞	63⅞	+ ⅛
121	90¼	Am Can (4a)	7	105¼	102¾	105¼	+2½
174	152½	Am Can pf (7)	3	155	155	155	Jul 16
71	46	Am Car & F (¼g)	3	52⅜	52¼	52⅜	+ ⅜
104½	77	Am Car & F pf (4g)	2	81	81	81	—1
32¾	28	Am Ch & C (½g)	15	31	30	30	—1
148	115	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	141	141	141	Jul 8
106	98	Am Chicle (4a)	1	104	104	104	+2
23⅝	13⅝	Am Colortype	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
30¾	20½	Am Coml Alco	3	23½	23½	23½	Jul 16
33⅜	25	Am Crys Sug (2¾g)	4	26	25⅜	25¾	— ¼
13½	5⅜	Am Encaus Til	12	9½	9	9¼	+ ¼
17	10½	Am Europ	2	10½	10½	10½	Jun 29
13¾	6½	Am & For Pow	37	9⅛	8⅝	9	+ ⅜
58⅞	37	Am & FP $6 pf	1	44	44	44	Jul 14
68⅞	45	Am & FP $7 pf	6	54	52	54	+2⅞
38½	18½	Am & FP 2pf	5	25	24	25	+1¼
21	14¾	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	1	16	16	16	Jul 16
11¼	5⅞	Am Hide & Lea	14	7⅜	7¼	7¼	— ¼
55¾	36¾	Am Hi & Lea pf (3)	2	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	Jul 14
52⅜	40¾	Am Home P (2.40)	3	43½	43	43⅝	+ ⅝
4¾	2½	Am Ice	12	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ¼
27⅝	17⅛	Am Ice pf (1g)	4	23½	22½	22½	— ¼
17¾	12¼	Am Internat	16	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅞
58⅞	37	Am Loco	6	42¼	41½	41½	— ¾
125	101¼	Am Loco pf	3	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅝
29⅜	18⅝	Am M&Fdy (¾g)	2	19¾	19½	19¾	
13⅝	7¾	Am M & Met (.45g)	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Jul 12
68¾	43¼	Am Metal (¼g)	5	51⅛	50½	51⅛	+2⅝
129½	112	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119½	119½	119½	Jul 6
16½	7	Am Pow & Lt	70	10⅝	10	10¼	+ ½
87⅛	49⅛	Am P&L $6 pf (6)	2	62	62	62	
72½	40¼	Am P&L $5 pf (5)	5	54¼	53½	54¼	+1⅝
29½	17⅝	Am Rad & St S (.60)	43	21⅛	20⅞	21	+ ½
45¼	31⅝	Am Roll M (1.10g)	29	37¼	36⅞	37	+ ⅝
36	26¾	Am Saf Raz (2)	3	27¼	27¼	27¾	Jul 17
29	22¼	Am Seating (¼g)	2	28	27¾	27¾	
105¾	79⅝	Am Sm & R (2¼g)	35	94⅛	92⅞	93⅞	+1¼
154	138½	Am Smelt pf (7)	7	141½	141⅛	141½	+1
67½	25¼	Am Snuff (3a)	1	55¾	55¾	55¾	Jul 15
73¼	48⅜	Am Stl Fdrs (1g)	25	59½	58½	58¾	
26½	15⅞	Am Stores (1¼g)	6	18	18	18	Jul 15
56⅞	37	Am Sug Ref (2)	2	45¾	45⅝	45⅝	Jul 17
143¾	124⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	128	128	128	+1¾
25⅞	21⅛	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	23	23	23	Jul 16
187	159¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	32	170¾	169⅝	170½	+1
99	73¾	Am Tob (5)	9	75	75	75	Jul 14
99⅞	74⅛	Am Tob B (5)	7	78¾	78	78	+1
150⅝	128¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	138	138	138	+ ½
20⅛	11⅝	Am Type Fdrs	9	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
29½	15¼	Am Wat Wks (.80)	68	19¼	18⅞	19	+ ⅞
107	88	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	88	88	88	Jun 25
14⅜	7¾	Am Woolen	16	10½	10⅛	10¼	+ ¼
79	54½	Am Wool pf (2k)	8	69	66¼	68⅞	+2⅝
20	6⅜	Am Zinc L&S	18	14½	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
105	100	Am Zinc L&S pf	1	105	105	105	Apr 8
79⅞	44½	Am Zinc pr pf (1¼g)	12	51	50⅝	50⅝	Jun 25
69½	47¾	Anaconda (¾g)	165	57¼	55⅞	57¼	+1¾
97	79	Anac W&C (1½g)	2	80¼	80¼	80¼	Jul 15
24⅜	18	Anchor Cap (.30g)	4	21¾	21¼	21½	
37½	18	Andes Cop	1	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
10¼	5½	A P W Paper	1	7½	7½	7½	Jul 15
46	39⅝	Arch-Dan-M (1g)	1	42	42	42	+ ¾
111	106	Armour Del pf (7)	6	109⅝	109¼	109¼	— ⅛
13¾	7	Arm Ill (.35g)	100	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ¼
99½	81¾	Arm Ill pr pf (6)	5	91	90	91	+2
126	96	Arm Ill pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Jul 9
70½	54⅜	Armstrong Ck (1g)	48	56⅝	54⅜	56⅝	+1⅝
16¼	11	Arnold Const (¾g)	1	13	13	13	+ ⅛
17⅜	8¾	Artloom	3	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	Jul 14
24¾	15⅜	Assd Dry Gds	23	18	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅜
101	87	Assd DG 1pf (6)	1	87	87	87	Jul 16
125	112	Assd DG 2pf (3½k)	*1	112	112	112	Jun 1
57½	49⅝	Assoc Inv (3)	1	52½	52½	52½	— ½
94¾	69½	Atch T&SF (2g)	26	83¾	81⅛	83	+1⅛
104	93	Atchison pf (5)	2	98½	98½	98½	
55½	44⅛	Atl Cst Line	5	51	50¾	51	+1
29	17½	Atl G & W In	1	19	19	19	Jul 14
44	22	Atl G & W In pf	2	27⅜	26⅜	27⅜	— ¼
37	27¼	Atl Refin (1)	12	31⅜	30⅝	30⅞	+ ⅛
116½	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	2	110	110	110	Jul 17
16½	15	Atlas Corp (.80)	15	15⅝	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
52⅝	50½	Atlas Corp pf (3)	1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	+ ⅛
94	68½	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	70¼	70¼	70¼	Jul 17
18¼	11⅜	Atlas Tack (¼g)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ½
36¾	13½	Auburn Auto	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ¼
9½	5⅝	Aust Nich	1	6	6	6	
9¼	5⅝	Aviation Corp	8	7	6⅞	7	
		—B—					
11¼	4¾	Baldwin Loco	25	6⅛	5⅞	6	
9½	4⅝	Baldwin Loco asd	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
120	70	Bald Loco pf	1	88½	88½	88½	Jul 15
120	73½	Bald Loco pf asd	5	87½	85	87½	Jul 7
40½	20⅝	Balt & Ohio	32	28½	28	28½	+ ½
47¾	27¾	Balt & O pf	2	32½	32	32½	+1
45	38½	Bang & Ar (2½)	1	42	42	42	+ ½
43⅝	27⅝	Barber Co (¼g)	7	32	31½	32	+ ⅜
32	22	Barker Bros	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
35¼	23½	Barnsdall (1)	20	27⅝	27¼	27½	+ ⅜
26¼	13⅞	Bayuk Cigar (¾g)	7	15¾	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅝
28¾	21½	Beatrice Cr (1a)	4	26	25⅝	26	+ ½
105¾	101	Beat Cr pf ww (5)	2	103½	103½	103½	Jul 16
114¾	105	Beech-Nut P (4a)	1	114½	114½	114½	Jul 17
15¾	11¼	Belding-Hem (1)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	+ ⅛
87	84	Belg NR pf (3.24e)	1	86½	86½	86½	M'y 14
30½	18⅛	Bendix Aviat (½g)	10	20	19⅝	19¾	+ ¼
23¾	20⅝	Benef Ind L (1.32½g)	1	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝	
62¾	47½	Best & Co (2½a)	2	54	54	54	Jul 16
105½	73	Beth Stl	77	95¼	94⅝	95	+1⅝
20	17	Beth Stl 5%pf (1)	4	18¼	18⅛	18⅛	+ ⅝
129½	108	Beth Stl 7%pf (7)	3	119¼	118¼	119¼	
69¾	51½	Bigelow-San (1¼g)	2	55⅛	54	55⅛	+1⅝
38	24	Black & Dckr (¾g)	3	27	26½	26½	
29⅞	22	Blaw-Knox (.45g)	10	25⅝	25	25⅝	+ ½
49¾	27⅛	Boeing Airpl	36	34½	33¼	34⅛	+1
48⅛	37	Bohn Alum (3)	6	42⅝	42½	42⅝	
28	21½	Borden (1.60)	20	24⅛	23¾	24½	+ ¾
47	38⅜	Borg-Warner (2)	16	45½	44¾	45	+ ¾
15¾	8¼	Boston & Me	1	10½	10½	10½	Jul 15
4½	1¼	Botany C M A	2	2⅜	2¼	2¼	+ ⅛
23¼	15	Brdgpt Brass (.40g)	11	18⅛	18¼	18⅛	+ ⅛
59⅞	39¼	Briggs Mfg (1½g)	14	42⅛	41¼	41¼	— ¾
53½	41¾	Briggs & Strat (3)	9	51½	48½	50	+3
47	39⅝	Bristol-My (2.40a)	1	41½	41½	41½	+1½
8	2¾	Bklyn & Qu T	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	+ ¼
38½	15½	Bklyn & Q T pf	4	17	17	17	Jul 15
53	18½	Bklyn-Man T (2½g)	14	20½	19¾	20¼	+ ½
102¼	63½	Bklyn-M T pf (6)	5	63	62½	62½	—1
52¾	26¼	Bklyn Un G (2.30g)	6	28¾	28	28¾	+ ¾
50	43½	Brown Shoe (3)	1	45	45	45	Jul 14
24½	16¾	Brunswick-Balke	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	Jul 17
25¼	14¾	Bucyrus-Erie	2	17	17	17	+ ⅜
14⅜	7⅛	Budd Mfg	43	9⅞	9¼	9⅞	+ ¾
98	58	Budd Mfg pf	3	86¼	82	86¼	+10¼
13	7¼	Budd Wheel (.20g)	7	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
45¼	30¾	Bullard Co (½g)	2	35	35	35	+ ¾
65¼	50⅛	Bulova Watch (4a)	6	56¼	55⅜	55⅜	— ¼
18⅜	17⅝	Burlington Mills (1)	6	18⅜	18⅛	18¼	— ⅛
35⅝	22½	Burr Ad Mch (.80)	23	27½	26⅞	27¼	+ ⅜
11¾	4½	Bush Term	4	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	Jul 16
39	15	Bush T 7%deb	1	19	19	19	
18¼	12⅞	Butler Bros (.60)	3	15⅜	15⅛	15⅜	+ ⅜
36¼	28¼	Butler Bros pf (1½)	5	31	30⅞	31	Jul 16
9¼	4½	Butte Cop & Z	23	7⅝	7	7¼	+ ⅜
33¾	17⅞	Byers Co	4	23	22¾	22⅞	+ ¼
34⅝	25⅛	Byron Jack (½g)	2	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝	+ ⅛
		—C—					
48¼	35¼	Calif Pack (1½a)	2	36¾	36⅝	36¾	+ ½
51	50	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	51	51	51	Jul 13
6⅛	2⅝	Callahan Z-Ld	14	4	3¾	4	+ ¼
20⅛	12	Calum & Hec (¾g)	18	15	14⅞	14⅞	+ ⅝
37⅝	24	Campbell Wy (1)	6	31¼	32	32	+ ⅛
38¼	23½	Can D G Ale	11	26⅝	26⅜	26½	
17⅞	11⅝	Canad Pac	15	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
61½	44	Cannon Mills (1g)	1	46	46	46	Jul 15
18½	13⅝	Cap Adm A (½g)	2	14¾	14⅝	14¾	+ ½
35⅝	30	Carpenter Stl (1.35g)	4	34	34	34	Jul 14
9½	6⅜	Carriers & G (.10g)	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
176½	138	Case (JI)	6	175	173	174¾	+6⅜
100	85	Caterpil Tract (2)	4	97⅞	97	97	
105	102½	Caterpil Trac pf (5)	2	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	+ ⅝
41¼	26⅝	Celanese (1½g)	19	37⅝	37⅜	37⅝	+ ⅜
115	106¼	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jul 12
48⅜	36⅞	Celotex (.40g)	3	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	+1⅝
39⅛	30	Cent Aguir (1½a)	2	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
12⅝	6½	Cent Fdy	3	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	+ ⅝
41¾	18	Cent RR NJ	5	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Jul 14
24⅝	11	Cent Violeta Sug	3	12⅝	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
14½	8½	Centy Rib M (.30g)	4	9⅞	9⅜	9⅜	Jul 16
86⅞	60	Cerro de Pas (4)	7	72⅜	71⅛	72⅛	+ ⅝
23⅝	11⅛	Certain-teed	9	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
63⅞	35⅛	Champ P & P (2)	2	60⅛	60	60¼	+1⅛
48	14⅝	Checker Cab	1	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	Jul 6
68⅞	50⅝	Ches & Ohio (2.80a)	26	55	53¾	55	+1
100	91	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	
90½	67	Ches Corp (3)	3	77	76½	76¾	— ¼
4¾	2½	Chi & E Ill	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Jul 8
13½	6½	Chi & E Ill pf	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 16
6⅝	3	Chi & NW	10	3⅝	3½	3½	— ¼
19⅝	9¼	Chi & NW pf	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
4	2	Chi Gt West	1	2⅛	2	2⅛	
18⅛	8⅝	Chi Gt W pf	3	11	10⅝	11	— ⅜
32	24	Chi Mail Or (1½a)	2	27½	27	27½	+ ¾
3¼	1⅝	Chi M StP & P	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅛	Chi M StP & P pf	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
33	21	Chi Pneu T	12	26¼	26	26	
41	35	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ¼
3⅝	2	Chi Rk Is & P	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
8⅝	3⅝	Chi RI & P 6%pf	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅜
10⅛	4⅛	Chi RI & P 7%pf	2	5¼	5⅛	5¼	Jul 16
27⅝	14	Chi Yell Cab (1¼g)	4	14	14	14	
22⅝	15⅝	Chick Cot Oil	2	19	18⅝	18⅞	Jul 16
15⅞	9¼	Childs Co	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
135¾	94	Chrysler (3½g)	156	106⅞	102½	106⅝	+4⅝
21⅝	17⅛	City Ice & F (2)	3	18⅝	18	18	
10⅝	6⅞	City Stores	2	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
40⅞	32¼	Clark Equip (1.60)	13	41⅞	40½	41⅞	+1⅜
44¾	35	Clev Graph Br (1g)	12	44	42½	44	+2
29⅞	23¾	Cluett Pea new (1)	15	29⅛	28½	29	+ ⅞
170½	122½	Coca-Cola (2)	1	159½	159½	159½	Jul 16
59	56½	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	58	58	58	Jul 16
28¾	17⅞	Colgate-Palm (½)	24	19¼	18⅝	18¾	— ¼
104½	102	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	2	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ¾
62¾	47½	Coll & Aik (2a)	3	54¼	54	54¼	+ ½
51⅞	31	Colo Fuel & I (1g)	4	39	38	38	Jul 16
20⅞	10	Colum G&El (.20g)	86	13	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅜
108	80	Colum G&E pf A (6)	2	85½	85½	85½	Jul 15
39½	28½	Colum Pict vtc (1a)	7	29¼	29	29	+ ¼
46⅛	38½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	43	43	43	+ ⅝
125⅜	111	Colum Carb (4a)	1	120½	120½	120½	Jul 17
69¼	56¾	Coml Credit (4)	21	63⅛	62⅞	63	+ ½
114	100	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 16
80¼	63¼	Coml Invest Tr (4)	32	67⅞	67⅛	67⅝	+ ⅝
120	103	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	1	107	107	107	
21¼	13	Coml Solv (.60)	39	14½	13½	14¼	+ ¾
4⅛	2	Comwlth & Sou	23	2⅝	2½	2⅝	+ ⅛
75⅝	46	Comwlth S pf (3)	5	53	52¼	53	+1
19⅛	13⅛	Conde Nast	3	13¾	13¾	13¾	Jul 15
45½	34	Congoleum-Na (2)	2	38¼	38	38	— ¼
19¼	12¼	Congress Cig	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jul 9
33⅝	19⅞	Cons Air Corp	8	25½	25⅛	25¼	+ ¼
18⅞	9⅞	Cons Cigar	1	12½	12½	12½	
13¼	8⅛	Cons Coal	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
49⅞	31½	Cons Edis (1g)	46	38⅛	36⅞	37⅞	+ ⅞
108	99½	Cons Edis pf (5)	12	102⅝	102½	102⅝	
5¾	2½	Cons Film	1	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	Jul 17
18¾	10	Cons Film pf	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ½
13⅛	9¼	Cons Laundries	4	10¼	9⅞	10¼	+ ¼
17⅞	14½	Cons Oil (.80a)	73	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
105⅞	104⅛	Cons Oil $5 pf (5)	4	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝	Jun 24
10⅝	4½	Cons RR Cuba pf	2	6	6	6	Jul 15
1⅜	⅝	Cons Text	23	¾	¾	¾	
37⅞	20⅝	Container Cp (1.20)	31	31⅞	31¼	31¾	+ ⅛
37⅞	18⅝	Cont Bak A	10	25½	25	25	+1
5¼	2½	Cont Bak B	4	3⅝	3¼	3⅜	
109¾	81	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	92	91	91	—1½
69⅛	50	Cont Can (3)	24	58½	56¾	58¼	+1¾
25¾	18½	Cont Diam F (1g)	1	20	20	20	Jul 17
42¾	35⅝	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	38¾	38⅝	38¾	+ ¼
3⅞	2	Cont Mot	9	2⅝	2½	2½	
48¼	39¾	Cont Oil Del (¾g)	28	49	48¼	48¼	+ ¼
35⅝	25	Cont Stl (¾g)	2	31⅞	31½	31½	+ ¾
71¼	54⅞	Corn Prod (3)	6	63⅞	63⅛	63⅞	+ ¾
171½	153	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	157½	157½	157½	Jul 14
10¼	6	Coty	6	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
56½	40	Crane Co	12	46¾	46⅜	46¾	+ ¼
131	113½	Crane Co pf (7)	2	116⅝	116⅝	116⅝	Jul 16
111⅞	100⅞	Crane Co pf new	2	111	111	111	— ¼
37	28⅞	Cream of W (1½g)	4	31	30⅞	31	Jul 16
28¾	18½	Crosley Rad (1¼e)	6	21½	21½	21½	Jul 15
100⅞	68	Crown Cork (2)	42	84¼	82	84	+2½
56½	41⅛	Crown Ck pf ww(2¼)	3	46½	46¼	46½	+ ¾
47¼	39	Crown Ck pf xw(2¼)	2	40	40	40	Jul 15
25¼	16⅝	Crown Zeller	21	18¾	17⅞	18¼	+ ⅛
108¾	97½	Crown Zeller pf (5)	1	99	99	99	Jul 13
81¾	51	Crucible Stl	4	73	72½	73	+2¼
135	115	Crucible Stl pf (3½k)	3	123	123	123	Jul 12
3	1⅝	Cuba Co	5	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Jul 16
14⅝	7⅝	Cuban-Am Sug	3	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
43	37⅞	Cudahy Pack (2½)	6	38¼	38	38	
20⅝	8⅛	Curtis Pub	6	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅜
109⅛	71	Curtis Pub pf (7)	3	78¾	77½	77½	— ¾
8⅞	5	Curtiss-Wright	25	6⅝	6½	6½	
23⅞	16½	Curtiss-Wright A	5	20¾	20½	20½	— ⅛
90⅞	73½	Cutler-Ham (1g)	1	76¾	76¾	76¾	—1
		—D—					
18⅜	12⅞	Davega Strs (1a)	12	16⅞	16⅜	16⅝	+ ½
24	19	Davega Strs pf (1e)	5	20⅞	20¾	20⅞	+ ½
141⅜	104⅜	Deere & Co	14	141	137	141	+3½
31⅞	25¼	Deere & Co pf (1.60)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	
29	17⅞	Deisel-Wm-Gil (1)	4	22⅝	21¾	21¾	— ½
58⅞	33	Del & Hud	5	37½	37¼	37½	+1⅛
24½	13⅝	Del Lack & W	10	16	15⅝	15⅞	+ ⅜
10⅞	4	Den & Rio G W pf	2	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	Jul 15
146½	110⅞	Detroit Ed (5g)	2	112	112	112	
76⅝	59⅛	Devoe & Ray A (3a)	1	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	Jul 14
36⅛	26	Diam Match (1a)	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅛
40⅛	33⅞	Diam M pf (1½a)	1	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞	Jul 14
23	14¾	Diam T Mot (½g)	3	17⅛	17	17	
29	20⅛	Dist Corp-Seagram	6	22¾	22½	22¾	+ ⅝
96	80	Dist Corp-S pf ww(5)	1	88½	88½	88½	Jul 14
25	18	Dixie-Vortex (1½)	5	20	19⅞	19⅞	Jul 15
46¾	35	Doehler Die C (1g)	5	37½	[illegible]	37½	
51	38⅛	Dome Mines (2a)	3	41	40	40	+ ½
12⅝	9	Dominion Strs	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Jul 16
77¼	47⅛	Douglas Airc	23	60½	59	59½	+ ¾
159¼	127½	Dow Chem (2.60a)	2	129½	129⅛	129½	
55	45½	Dresser A (3c)	1	49¾	49¾	49¾	Jul 15
39¼	24½	Dresser B (1e)	1	27	27	27	Jul 16
1⅝	½	Dul S S & A	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 16
4½	1¼	Dul S S & A pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun 29
8¼	3⅞	Dunhill Int	1	5	5	5	Jul 16
17½	14¼	Duplan Silk (1)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Jul 8
180⅛	148½	du Pont de N (2¾g)	33	160¾	159¼	160⅜	+1½
135½	130¼	du Pont deb (6)	4	133½	133⅛	133½	+ ½
		—E—					
17	9¼	Eastern Roll	2	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅜
179¾	151	Eastman Kod (8)	9	180	179¾	180	+ ½
37½	29½	Eaton Mfg (1g)	6	33¾	33⅛	33⅛	+ ½
16	10¾	Eitingon Sch	4	12⅝	12⅛	12⅝	+ ⅛
29	21⅝	El Paso N G (1.60)	1	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ¼
7¼	4½	Elec & Mus (.18e)	4	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
45½	34¾	Elec Auto L (1.40g)	6	38¼	37⅞	38⅛	+ ⅝
16	9¼	Elec Boat	6	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ⅛
26⅝	14⅛	Elec Pow & Lt	159	21¼	20⅜	20⅞	+ ⅝
87	58½	Elec P&L $6 pf	1	72½	72½	72½	+1½
92¼	62	Elec P&L pf	1	76½	76½	76½	+1
44½	32½	Elec Stor Bat (2)	1	36	36	36	
2	1	Elk Horn Coal	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8	3	Elk Horn C pf	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Jul 14
60	54	Endicott-John (3)	2	54	54	54	Jul 13
17⅝	8	Eng Pub Svc	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Jul 15
78⅛	59	Eng PS $5 pf (5k)	2	60	59½	59½	Jul 13
81	62½	Eng PS pfww (5½k)	1	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	Jul 7
86½	72	Eng PS $6 pf (6k)	1	72	71	72	M'y 13
9¾	4⅜	Equit Off Bldg	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
23⅝	13⅛	Erie RR	11	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ¾
35⅜	19½	Erie 1pf	2	24½	23	24½	+1⅝
28¼	14⅞	Erie 2pf	4	18⅝	18⅛	18⅞	Jul 9
14⅞	7⅛	Eureka Vac Cl	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	+ ⅛
34⅞	18	Evans Prod (1)	3	23⅝	23⅛	23¼	+ ¾
6⅝	2⅝	Exchange Buff	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
		—F—					
71⅞	49½	Fairbanks Mor (1a)	6	57	56½	57	+1
210¼	150	Fairbanks M pf (6)	1	150	150	150	Mar31
70	45½	Fajardo Sug (3g)	2	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	— ⅜
29⅝	16⅝	Fed Lt & Trac	4	19⅛	19	19⅛	+1¼
150	66½	Fed Mng & Sm	4	136	136	136	Jul 15
129	94¼	Fed Mng & S pf (7)	1	100	100	100	Jun 19
11⅝	6⅛	Fed Mot (.10g)	6	7¼	7⅛	7¼	+ ⅜
11⅞	5⅛	Fed Screw	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 15
6	3	Fed Wat Svc A	7	4	3⅞	4	
43¾	31½	Federat D St (1½g)	1	34¾	34½	34¾	
108⅞	92½	Federat D St pf (4¼)	2	96¾	95½	95½	Jul 16
45⅝	36	Fid P Fi Ins (1.60a)	2	39¾	39½	39½	Jul 17
41⅜	31	Firestone T&R (1½g)	3	32⅝	32⅜	32⅝	+ ¼
107½	101⅛	Firestone T&R pf (6)	1	103	103	103	Jul 16
52¼	39½	First Nat Strs (2½)	9	40¾	40	40	— ¼
46¼	26¼	Flintkote (1)	2	29½	29⅛	29½	— ¼
58½	46	Florence Stov (1g)	4	50	50	50	
39½	33¼	Florsheim Sh A (2)	1	35	35	35	+ ½
9⅞	4⅝	Follansbee	10	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ¼
58	47½	Food Mach (1)	1	51¼	51¼	51¼	
54½	37½	Foster Wheel	1	43	42⅞	43	
18⅝	7⅞	Francisco Sug	2	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jul 14
32¼	24¼	Freeport Sul (1)	11	28⅞	28	28⅞	+ ⅜
		—G—					
7⅛	4½	Gabriel A	2	5½	5⅜	5½	
15¼	11¾	Gair (Robt)	60	15⅜	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
39¼	36⅜	Gair (Robt) pf (3)	22	38¼	36½	38¼	+1
19⅛	11	Gar Wood Ind (¼g)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
15½	10½	Gen Am Inv	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
105¼	99½	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	Jul 17
86½	62½	Gen Am Trans (1½g)	10	70⅜	69⅛	69⅛	
19½	10⅜	Gen Bak (.60)	5	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
14	7⅝	Gen Bronze	4	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	Jul 17
32½	20	Gen Cable	1	24½	24½	24½	— ½
65	39½	Gen Cable A	1	50½	50½	50½	Jul 15
126⅝	112½	Gen Cable pf	1	117	117	117	+2
52¼	34½	Gen Cigar (4)	1	38	38	38	
64⅞	49⅝	Gen Elec (.80g)	136	58	56¾	58	+1¼
44⅛	36	Gen Foods (2)	19	38¼	38	38⅛	+ ⅜
3⅜	1½	Gen G & El A	35	2⅛	2	2	
65⅞	60	Gen Mills (3)	1	61¾	61¾	61¾	Jul 13
70½	48⅛	Gen Mot (1¼g)	151	54⅝	52⅞	54½	+1⅞
122½	113	Gen Mot pf (5)	3	117¾	117½	117⅝	— ⅜
15¼	8⅞	Gen Out Adv	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	Jul 16
60⅞	42½	Gen Out Adv A	3	54¾	54¾	54¾	Jul 17
19	15⅛	Gen Pr Ink (.30g)	2	16	16	16	
5⅝	3¼	Gen Pub Svc	3	3½	3⅜	3½	
65⅛	41⅞	Gen Ry Sig (1)	2	46	46	46	—1
5⅜	3	Gen Real & Ut	4	3½	3½	3½	
48⅞	31	Gen Real & Ut pf	2	35½	35½	35½	— ½
70¼	55	Gen Refract (2h)	3	59¼	59	59	+1
33⅝	20¼	Gen Thea Eq (½g)	3	24¼	24¼	24¼	+ ¼
43	34½	Gen Time In (1a)	2	38	38	38	Jul 15
20⅞	14⅞	Gillette (½g)	15	15	14⅝	15	+ ⅛
88⅛	78	Gillette pf (5)	2	78	78	78	Jul 15
29⅞	20⅛	Gimbel Bros	10	23⅞	23⅛	23½	+ ¼
90¼	80	Gimbel $6 pf (6)	1	82	82	82	Jul 16
51⅛	40¾	Glidden Co (2a)	1	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	— ¼
58⅛	51½	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	1	53	53	53	Jul 17
6⅞	4	Gobel	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅜	Goebel Brew (.20a)	6	6	6	6	+ ⅛
50½	31	Goodrich (½g)	40	39⅜	38¼	38⅝	+ ½
87⅝	77⅞	Goodrich pf (5)	1	80	80	80	Jul 17
47⅞	27⅜	Goodyr T&R (1g)	75	40⅜	39⅜	39⅝	— ½
141	100	Goodyr T&R pf (5)	10	121	119⅛	119⅛	— ½
13⅛	7¾	Goth Silk H	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
4⅝	3	Graham-Paige	13	3⅞	3⅝	3⅝	
15	6½	Granby Con M	4	9⅝	9⅝	9½	
5⅝	2⅝	Grand Union	2	3⅛	3	3	Jul 17
27⅜	17	Grand Un pf (1½k)	1	19	19	19	Jul 17
46⅛	32	Granite C Stl (1)	1	40	40	40	+ ⅜
47⅝	34⅛	Grant (WT) (1.40a)	4	38¼	38	38⅛	+ ⅛
28⅛	17⅜	Gt Nor Ir O ct (¾g)	14	23	22⅜	23	+ ⅛
56¾	40⅝	Gt Nor Ry pf	27	50⅞	49⅝	50⅛	+ ¾
42⅛	34	Gt West Sug (2.40a)	4	35⅝	35⅜	35⅜	
39⅝	27⅛	Green (HL) (1.60a)	6	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	
16⅞	12⅝	Greyhound (.80)	52	16⅛	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅝
11⅛	10⅝	Greyhound pf (.55)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Jul 17
4⅝	2	Guantan Sug	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
17⅛	10	Gulf Mob & N	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 16
59⅛	43½	Gulf Mob & N pf	1	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	Jul 14
108	88½	Gulf Sta Stl	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Apr 13
		—H—					
34⅜	27	Hack Water (¾g)	2	30	30	30	Jul 14
20⅝	13⅛	Hall Print	3	14	14	14	+ ¼
31	25⅛	Hamil Watch (.60g)	3	29	29	29	
58½	40	Harb-Walk (1g)	3	46	45½	46	Jul 16
17¾	10½	Hat Corp A (.60g)	3	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅜
8	4	Hayes Body	2	5	5	5	
109¾	100	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5a)	2	107½	107½	107½	Jul 15
15⅞	11⅛	Hecker Prod (.60a)	15	12	11⅞	11⅞	
126	99⅞	Helme (GW) (5a)	1	100	100	100	+ ⅛
39⅝	24	Hercules Mot (1)	1	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	
185	144⅞	Hercules Pow (3g)	2	156	156	156	Jul 13
67⅞	58	Hershey Choc (3)	1	58	58	58	Jul 13
111	102¼	Hershey cv pf (4a)	1	102½	102½	102½	Jul 17
37	32½	Hinde & D Pap (1g)	1	32½	32½	32½	Jul 16
52⅞	35½	Holland F (1g)	4	45½	44½	44½	+ ⅛
30¾	21	Hollander (1)	2	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	
43½	29¼	Holly Sug (2¼g)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
50½	47⅛	Homestk Min (¾g)	*8	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	+ ⅜
41	35	Houd-Her A (2½)	2	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	Jul 14
27⅞	18	Houd-Her B (1½)	8	20½	20	20½	+ ⅛
73	57⅞	Household Fin (4)	1	59	59	59	Jul 16
94	88½	Household F pf (5)	2	93⅛	93⅛	92½	Jul 16
17⅝	12⅛	Houston Oil	23	16¼	15⅞	15⅞	
90½	62¾	Howe Sound (3a)	21	82⅛	80	80⅛	+2½
5⅞	2¾	Hudson & Man	1	3	3	3	Jul 17
15⅞	6⅞	Hudson & Man pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Jul 16
23¼	13⅛	Hudson Mot	8	15⅜	15	15⅜	+ ½
4	3	Hupp Mot	5	3¾	3¾	3¾	
		—I—					
38	21	Illinois Cent	14	24½	24	24⅛	+ ⅜
67½	43	Ill Cent pf	2	45	45	45	Jul 7
22¼	12½	Ind Refin	2	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ⅞
47½	33	Indust Ray (2)	3	39	38¾	38¾	— ¼
144	124	Inger Rand (1½g)	2	132	132	132	+ ½
131¼	94	Inland Stl (2½g)	4	119	118⅝	119	+1
33⅛	17⅝	Inspirat Cop	37	25¾	24⅞	25½	+1¼
6	4⅝	Insuransh ct (.10g)	4	5	5	5	Jul 16
13¾	5⅞	Interb Rap T	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
64¼	41	Interchem Corp (2)	4	56	56	56	Jul 16
11½	4¾	Intercon Rub	3	7	6⅞	6⅞	Jul 14
28½	16½	Interlake Ir	23	21⅛	20½	20¾	
9⅛	5	Int Agricul	10	6	5⅞	5⅞	
63½	42	Int Agr pr pf (3k)	2	47½	47½	47½	
189	146½	Int Bus Mach (6a)	1	158½	158½	158½	Jul 15
114¾	99⅛	Int Harvest (2½)	28	115	113⅛	115	+1⅞
162	144⅞	Int Harvest pf (7)	5	147	147	147	
16⅞	8⅞	Int Hydro-El A	45	12¾	12	12⅛	— ⅛
15¼	6½	Int Mer Mar	3	9¾	9⅜	9⅜	— ⅛
18¾	10	Int Mining (.30g)	8	13¼	13	13	+ ⅜
73¾	55⅛	Int Nick Can (1g)	148	63½	62⅛	63¼	+1¼
135¾	127⅞	Int Nick C pf (7)	1	131	131	131	Jul 10
24¾	16½	Int Pap & P A	6	17	16¾	17	+ ½
18	10⅝	Int Pap & P B	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	+ ¾
9¼	5¾	Int Pap & P C	10	6⅝	6⅜	6¾	+ ⅜
124¾	90¼	Int Pap & P pf	21	100¾	98	100¾	+3¼
28¾	24	Int Salt (1½)	1	25	25	25	Jul 12
49⅜	41¼	Int Shoe (2)	1	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	Jul 17
42	31¾	Int Silver	6	38½	38½	38½	Jul 10
15⅞	13	Int Tel & Tel	33	12½	12⅜	12½	
36½	20⅛	Intrst Dp Str (2¼g)	9	26	25⅜	26	+1
26½	17	Intertype (.30g)	1	18	18	18	Jul 15
30	25½	Island Crk C (2)	2	28¾	28½	28½	Jul 16
		—J—					
87⅛	69½	Jewel Tea (4)	1	74½	74½	74½	
155	120	Johns-Manville (3)	16	130¾	130	130¼	+1¼
		—K—					
46	28	Kalam Stove&F (1a)	*5	32½	32	32	
29	15	Kan C Sou	3	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	Jul 17
44⅞	25	Kan C Sou pf	1	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	Jul 16
35	25	Kaufmann Dp(1.20g)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ½
27¼	20	Kayser (J) (1g)	1	22⅛	21⅞	22⅛	Jul 16
23⅜	12⅝	Kel-Hay Wh A	12	15	14⅛	14⅞	— ⅛
19½	9½	Kel-Hay Wh B	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	
69⅝	51	Kennecott (1¼g)	95	60½	59¼	60⅜	+ ⅝
20⅛	14¼	Keystone S&W (.60)	2	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
46⅜	37¼	Kimberly-Cl (1)	5	40	40	40	+1⅛
9⅝	5	Kinney (GR)	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
29⅝	20⅝	Kresge (SS) (.60g)	7	22⅞	22⅝	22⅞	+ ⅜
15⅞	8¼	Kresge Dept Strs	2	11	11	11	
47½	31¼	Kress (SH) (1.60)	*3	33½	33	33½	+ ⅝
24¼	18	Kroger Groc (1.60)	6	21⅞	21⅝	21⅞	— ¼
		—L—					
24	18⅛	Lambert (2)	19	20⅛	19¾	20	+ ⅜
17¾	12	Lane Bryant (½g)	2	14	14	14	Jul 15
27⅞	17	Lee Rub & T (1g)	2	25⅛	25	25	Jul 16
51⅛	32	Lehigh Port C (1½)	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	— ¼
3⅝	1⅝	Lehigh Val C	8	2	2	2	
18⅛	8⅝	Lehigh Val C pf	1	10	10	10	
24⅝	13⅛	Lehigh Val RR	4	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
43½	36	Lehman Corp (1a)	10	41	40⅝	41	+1
21⅝	14⅝	Lehn & Fink (⅝g)	2	15½	15½	15½	Jul 14
58⅝	40	Lerner Strs (2a)	8	43	42	43	+1
79	58½	L O F Glass (3g)	6	66⅛	66	66	+1
15⅜	9¾	Libby McN & Lib	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
28⅞	25⅜	Life Savers (1.60)	1	27½	27½	27½	Jul 17
113¼	93	Ligg & Myers (4a)	1	96½	96½	96½	Jul 17
114	94¼	Ligg & My B (4a)	1	98¼	98¼	98¼	Jul 17
175	151	Ligg & My pf(7)	1	158	158	158	+1½
23½	18¾	Lily Tulip C (1¼)	3	21¼	20¾	20¾	Jul 15
83½	59	Lima Loco	1	65¾	65¾	65¾	Jul 16
61	51⅛	Link Belt (2)	1	56⅛	56¼	56¼	—1¾
53⅛	43⅝	Liquid Carb (2.60)	3	52	51	51	
84⅛	64½	Loew's (2a)	11	81½	81	81½	+1
110	105¼	Loew's pf (6½)	1	107	107	107	+ ½
3⅞	1	Loft	3	2	2	2	
75¼	50¼	Lone Star Cem (3)	21	57	56	57	+ ⅜
10⅜	5¾	Long-Bell A	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅜
43¼	28⅛	Loose-Wil Bis (2)	4	31¼	30¾	31¼	— ¼
28⅜	20	Lorillard (P) (1.20)	11	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
99	82¼	Louisv & Nash (5g)	9	89	88	89	+ ½
28⅜	19¼	Louisv G&E A (1½)	3	20	20	20	
41⅞	29¼	Ludlum Stl (⅝g)	3	36	35⅜	35⅜	+ ¾
		—M—					
36	30½	MacAnd & F (2a)	1	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
62¼	40⅝	Mack Trucks (1)	4	42⅛	42	42⅛	+ ⅛
58¼	44	Macy (RH) (2a)	4	51¼	49⅝	50½	+1
15⅝	10½	Mad Sq Gar (1.15g)	4	11⅝	11½	11⅝	
63	42	Magma Cop (1½g)	5	47½	46	47½	+1½
7⅞	3¾	Manati Sug	2	5	5	5	Jul 16
7	4½	Manati Sug ct	3	4¾	4½	4½	M'y 14
16⅞	13½	Mandel Bros (1g)	6	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	Jul 12
16½	6⅞	Manh Rv mod gtd	7	9	8⅞	9	Jul 16
29⅝	18¼	Manh Shirt (1)	3	19½	19½	19½	Jul 16
6⅞	3¼	Maracaibo Oil	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
14¼	9⅝	Marine Midl (.40a)	8	10½	10⅝	10⅝	
51¾	39½	Marlin-Rock (2)	2	39	39	39	
30½	18⅝	Marsh Field	47	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	— ⅜
29¼	19⅛	Martin (GL) Co	3	22⅞	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅜
13⅞	7	Martin-Parry	1	9	9	9	
74	48½	Masonite (1a)	7	56½	56⅝	56½	Jul 14
41⅜	32⅝	Math Alkali (1½)	2	36	36	36	
66¼	51¼	May Dept Strs (3a)	7	64	63⅞	64	+ ½
15⅛	8	Maytag	6	10	10	10	Jul 16
44	34	Maytag pf ww (3)	1	36½	36½	36½	Jul 12
36	24¾	McCall (2)	5	25½	25½	25½	— ½
24⅛	14⅜	McCrory Strs	4	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅜
106¼	82	McCrory Strs pf (6)	*1	85	85	85	+1½
54⅛	40⅜	McGraw Elec (2)	2	49	49	49	Jul 17
28⅛	16½	McGraw-H (.42½g)	2	20¼	20	20¼	
42½	32¾	McIntyre Porc (2)	6	37	36¼	36¼	— ¼
42½	31⅛	McKeesport T (2)	3	36½	35½	36¼	+ ¾
16¼	12⅜	McKess & Rob	15	14⅜	14⅛	14½	
47½	42⅜	McKess & Rob pf (3)	5	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	Jul 16
19	12¼	McLellan Strs (¾g)	11	14⅛	14	14	+ ⅛
34¾	25	Mead Corp (½g)	5	29	29	29	Jul 16
86½	67	Melville Shoe (5)	5	74	74	74	+1
16⅜	9¼	Mengel	5	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	
72½	58	Mesta Mach (2½g)	6	65½	64½	65½	+2¼
26¼	14¾	Miami Cop	21	19	18	19	+ ¾
35⅜	25⅛	Mid-Cont Pet (½g)	6	30⅝	30¼	30⅝	+ ⅜
48½	33⅞	Midland Stl (2)	1	41	41	41	Jul 17
120	96	Minn-Honey (3)	1	110	109⅞	110¼	+ ¼
16⅛	11	Minn-Mol Imp	15	14½	14⅛	14½	+ ⅜
101	88½	Minn-M Imp pf	2	103	103	103	+3
2¼	1¼	Minn StP & SSM	2	1½	1½	1½	Jul 7
5⅛	2⅜	Minn StP & SSM pf	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun 28
34	23⅞	Mission Corp (1g)	4	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	—1⅜
9¾	5½	Mo-Kan-T	5	7½	7½	7½	+ ½
34⅝	21	Mo-Kan-T pf	4	25¾	25¼	25¾	+1
6¼	3	Mo Pac	4	4	4	4	Jul 17
12¼	6	Mo Pac pf	1	7½	7½	7½	+ ¾
40⅞	28	Mohawk Cpt (1.20a)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
101	85	Monsanto Ch (1g)	10	100⅛	99½	100	+2
69	48	Montgom Ward (2a)	89	62½	61⅜	62⅜	+1⅛
46	31	Morrell & Co	1	31	31	31	Jul 16
3½	¾	Mother Lode	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
38½	27⅜	Motor Prod (1½g)	23	33¾	32½	33⅜	+1⅝
26	17½	Motor Wheel (1.60)	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ¼
54	37⅞	Mueller Brass (1a)	1	43½	43½	43½	+1¼
39⅜	20	Mullins Mfg B	1	26	26	26	+ ¾
36½	24	Munsingwear (3)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
90	67	Murphy (GC) (3.20)	1	72	72	72	Jul 16
20⅜	10⅛	Murray Corp	17	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ½
71	58⅝	Myers & Bro (2g)	2	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜	Jul 12
		—N—					
24⅛	16½	Nash-Kelv (1)	17	18⅞	18⅜	18⅞	+ ½
24	17⅝	Nat Acme (¼g)	2	19¾	19¾	19¾	
18⅝	11¼	Nat Aviation	4	13¼	13⅛	13⅛	
33⅝	22⅜	Nat Biscuit (1.60)	7	24	23⅞	23¾	— ⅞
167	145	Nat Bis pf (7)	2	149½	149½	149½	—1⅜
33¾	25	Nat Bd & Inv (1.44)	3	28⅛	28	28⅛	Jul 16
103⅛	93¾	Nat B&Inv pf ww (5)	1	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	Jul 9
38½	29⅝	Nat Cash R (¾g)	3	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	Jul 17
26⅛	18⅛	Nat Dairy P (1.20)	52	20⅝	20⅛	20¼	
24⅝	15	Nat Dept Strs	6	18⅛	18	18⅛	+1
10⅞	6½	Nat Dept Strs pf	1	7½	7⅛	7½	+ ½
35	27⅛	Nat Distill (2)	27	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	+ ⅛
38	29	Nat Enm & Spg (2)	2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	+ ⅛
18⅛	12	Nat Gypsum	16	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
44	30⅝	Nat Lead (½)	31	38⅜	37⅛	38⅜	+1⅝
171	154¾	Nat Lead pf A (7)	1	158⅜	158⅜	158⅜	Jul 7
61⅞	44	Nat Mal & St Cas(1g)	3	49½	49	49½	+1⅛
14¾	8⅞	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	35	10⅛	10	10¼	+ ¾
2⅛	⅞	Nat Ry Mex 1pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 14
1	⅜	Nat Ry Mex 2pf	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
94⅛	70	Nat Stl (1¼g)	1	88½	88	88⅛	+ ⅛
38⅞	31⅞	Nat Supply	28	38⅞	38	38⅞	+1⅛
130	121¼	Nat Sup pf (1¾k)	4	125	125	125	Jul 14
12⅛	6¼	Nat Tea (.30g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
13⅞	9⅝	Natomas (.80)	2	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
57⅛	37	Neisner Bros (2)	3	44¼	44	44¼	Jul 16
64⅞	50	Newberry (JJ) (2.40)	1	50	50	50	Jul 15
41⅞	28	Newpt Indus (1¼g)	11	35⅝	35	35	— ¼
98⅛	73½	NY Air Br (1½g)	2	76¼	76¼	76¼	— ½
55⅛	34⅛	NY Central	120	40⅜	39⅛	40⅜	+ ⅞
72	41	NY Chi & StL	5	52	52	52	Jul 16
100	79⅛	NY Chi & StL pf	3	87⅛	86¾	87⅛	Jul 15
31⅞	21	NYC Omnibus	10	23	23	23	— ⅛
2	¾	NY Investors	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	3⅜	NY NH & H	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	
26⅛	12⅛	NY NH pf	2	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅝
6⅝	2½	NY Ont & W	2	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	
15⅜	8⅛	NY Shipbldg	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅝
272	236⅝	Norfolk & W (10)	3	238⅛	238	238⅛	
4⅝	2	Norfolk Sou	1	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
17⅞	9⅝	No Am Aviat	16	12½	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
34⅞	21	North Am (.60g)	66	26⅝	25⅞	26⅜	+ ⅝
57⅞	48¼	North Am pf (3)	1	54½	54½	54½	Jul 17
104½	97⅝	No Am Ed pf (6)	8	99	99	99	Jul 16
36⅝	25⅞	Northern Pac	23	30⅛	29⅛	29⅞	+ ⅝
6⅞	3¼	Norwalk T & R	3	4½	4⅜	4⅜	Jul 17
		—O—					
22⅞	17⅛	Ohio Oil (½g)	38	20⅞	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
73	53½	Oliver Farm	38	70	69	69	— ⅛
26⅛	13	Omnibus	3	15⅜	15	15	
19⅝	12¼	Oppenheim Col (½g)	4	16	15½	16	+ ½
45¼	33⅝	Otis Elev (.40g)	9	42¼	41½	41½	— ⅛
24⅞	14½	Otis Stl	29	19⅞	19¼	19⅜	+ ⅝
97	75	Otis Stl 1pf (5½)	2	86	86	86	Jul 16
28	22	Outbd M&M (1½g)	3	26¾	26⅛	26¾	Jul 17
96½	82½	Owens-Ill Gl (¾g)	16	94½	94	94	— ⅜
		—P—Q—					
23	17	Pac Am Fish (1.20)	7	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jul 16
32¾	20¾	Pac Fin Cp Cal (1.80)	2	22¼	22¼	22¼	Jul 15
38	28⅝	Pac G & El (2)	14	31½	30¾	31⅛	+ ⅝
53¾	40½	Pac Ltg (3)	*4	44¼	44	44	
44⅞	25	Pac Mills (1g)	8	28⅝	27½	28	+1⅜
29¾	20⅜	Pac West Oil (.65e)	13	27½	26½	27½	+1½
12⅜	7⅞	Packard Mot (.15g)	16	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
17⅛	10⅞	Pan-Am Pet	2	11½	11½	11½	
4½	2	Panhand P & R	1	2½	2½	2½	Jul 17
90	61⅞	Paraffine (2g)	6	71½	70	71	+1½
28¾	16⅝	Param Pict	171	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛	+ ½
200½	121	Param Pict 1pf (6)	1	150	150	150	+2
26¾	15⅛	Param Pict 2pf (.60)	8	19⅝	19⅜	19⅝	+ ¼
34⅛	25¾	Park & Til (2)	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	Jul 15
8¼	4	Park Utah	11	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
44¾	36½	Parke Davis (1.40g)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Jul 16
29⅛	23	Parker Rust-Pr (1½)	4	26¼	26	26	
7⅝	2¾	Parmelee Trans	1	4	4	4	Jul 16
10½	6¼	Pathe Film	6	8⅝	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
23⅞	14½	Patino Min	11	16¼	15¾	16¼	+ ⅛
7⅜	3⅝	Peerless Corp	5	7	7	7	
64	38½	Penick & Ford (1g)	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	
103¾	85	Penney (JC) (2g)	16	98	97¾	97¾	
6⅜	3⅛	Penn C & C	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
12½	5¼	Penn-Dix Cem	8	7¾	7½	7½	Jul 16
76½	43½	Penn-Dix pf A	2	53	53	53	+3
29¾	22	Penn Gl Sd ct (¼g)	1	26	26	26	Jul 16
50¼	34¼	Penn RR (½g)	32	38⅞	38¼	38⅛	+ ⅛
63	47	Peoples Drug (1a)	1	51	51	51	+1
65½	43½	Peoples G L & C	6	49	48½	48½	+ ½
17	4½	Peoria & East	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	M'y 29
48½	30¾	Pere Marq	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ¼
91	75	Pere Marq pf	1	75	75	75	Jul 6
87	72	Pere Marq pr pf	1	72	72	72	Jun 29
25	19	Pet Milk (1)	1	20	20	20	Jul 12
21⅝	16¼	Petro Corp (.40g)	3	19½	19¼	19½	+ ¼
13¼	7⅝	Pfeiffer Brw (.60g)	6	9⅛	9	9	+ ⅛
59⅞	40	Phelps Dodge (1¼g)	28	50⅝	50⅛	50⅝	+ ⅜
54½	38½	Phila Co 6%pf (3)	2	40	40	40	
100¼	76	Phila Co pf (6)	1	79	79	79	Jul 9
3⅛	1	Phila R C & I	2	1⅜	1¼	1¼	
94¾	70	Philip Morris (3¾g)	20	95¼	94¾	95	+ ¼
20	11¾	Phillips Jones	1	13	13	13	Jul 16
61⅞	49½	Phillips Pet (2a)	35	61⅛	60⅜	61⅛	+ ⅞
9½	6⅛	Phoenix Hos	6	7½	6⅞	7½	Jul 8
20¾	14¾	Pierce Oil pf	2	17	17	17	Jul 16
33⅝	28⅝	Pills Flour (1.60)	1	29½	29½	29½	— ¼
18¼	10⅛	Pitt Coal	3	12	12	12	Jul 15
76½	52	Pitt Coal pf	1	56½	56½	56½	Jul 17
20	12	Pitt Scr & B (.30g)	11	15⅛	15	15	
43	24½	Pitt Stl	2	30⅛	30	30⅛	Jul 14
4	2¼	Pitt T Coal	7	2⅝	2¼	2⅝	Jul 8
8⅝	3⅝	Pitt United	13	5¾	5½	5¾	+ ½
3	1	Pittston Co	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Jul 16
29⅞	24¼	Plym Oil (.70g)	15	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	+ ⅛
21⅝	16½	Pond Crk Poc (2)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
33⅛	21⅜	Poor & Co B	1	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅜
11⅞	4¼	Porto R-Am T A	5	6	6	6	Jul 16
3⅝	1½	Porto R-Am T B	3	2	2	2	Jul 9
15½	7	Postal T & C pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
31⅞	17½	Pressed Stl Car	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	+ ⅛
31	18	Press Stl Car 1pf (¼)	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	Jul 14
86	54	Press StlCar 2pf(2½)	2	54	54	54	Jul 15
65⅛	55½	Procter & Gam (2a)	7	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	+ ⅜
52¾	36⅝	Pub Svc NJ (2.60)	19	42½	41⅝	42	+ ½
162½	147½	Pub S NJ 8%pf (8)	1	150	150	150	Jul 17
140⅛	124	Pub S NJ 7%pf (7)	5	127	127	127	Jul 13
128½	113½	Pub S NJ 6%pf (6)	2	114¼	114	114	
112⅜	99⅞	Pub S NJ $5 pf (5)	3	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	+ ½
113½	111	Pub S El&G pf (5)	1	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	Jul 7
72½	51¾	Pullman (1½)	14	56½	55⅝	56⅛	+1½
24⅜	16⅝	Pure Oil	98	21⅞	21	21	— ¼
107	99	Pure Oil 6%pf (6)	5	102	101¾	102	
23⅝	15	Purity Bak (.30g)	5	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	
18⅞	16	Quaker Sta Oil (.45g)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jul 16
		—R—					
12¾	7¾	Radio	43	9¼	9	9⅛	
80	63	Radio cv pf (3½)	2	69⅛	69	69⅛	+ ¼
10⅞	6⅞	Radio-Keith-O	12	8½	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
37⅛	29	Raybest-Man (1½)	1	32¼	32¼	32¼	— ¼
47	32	Reading Co (2)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	+1
49	36	Read 1pf (2)	1	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	Jul 16
43¾	35⅛	Read 2pf (2)	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	Jul 9
13⅝	7⅛	Real Silk	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	Jul 17
4⅛	2	Reis & Co	1	2½	2½	2½	
30	20	Reis 1pf	1	21½	21½	21½	Jul 17
22⅝	16½	Reliable Strs (1)	2	20	20	20	+ ⅛
35½	20	Reliance Mfg (.60a)	2	23½	23	23½	Jul 7
29½	21	Rem Rand (.70g)	22	25¼	24¾	25	+ ¼
94¾	80	Rem R pf ww (4½)	2	82	82	82	Jul 16
9½	5	Reo Mot	15	6	5¾	6⅛	+ ⅜
47⅞	27½	Repub Stl	106	40⅞	40⅜	40¾	+ ⅜
124	109	Rep Stl cv pf (3k)	1	116¾	116¾	116¾	Jul 9
110¼	97⅛	Rep Stl pf A (6)	1	104	104	104	+ ½
49⅝	32	Revere C & Br	3	36¼	36	36¼	+ ¼
98	71	Rev C & Br A	1	76	76	76	Jul 12
30⅜	22½	Reynolds Met (1)	3	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	— ⅛
112	102½	Reynolds M pf (5½)	1	104	104	104	Jul 8
34⅞	16⅝	Reynolds Sp (1)	5	22	21	22	+2
58	49	Rey Tob B (3)	11	50⅞	50⅛	50⅜	+ ⅛
14	11¾	Rhine-West E	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	Jun 28
31½	19	Ritter Dent (½g)	2	20	19⅞	19⅞	— ¾
86½	60	Roan Ant Cop (1.1fg)	1	67	67	67	+1⅜
38	30	Ruberoid (.60)	7	36	36	36	Jul 15
9¾	3½	Rutland pf	2	5	5	5	Jul 15
		—S—					
46	31	Safeway Strs (2)	1	35	35	35	+ ¼
65	43¾	St Jos Lead (2a)	35	60⅛	59⅜	59¾	
4¾	2⅜	StL-San F	5	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 15
11⅝	4¾	St L-San F pf	1	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ¼
27⅛	15⅜	Savage Arms (¼g)	5	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛	Jul 17
51¾	38⅝	Schenley Distill (3)	7	44¼	43¾	43¾	
98¼	93¾	Schenley Dis pf (5½)	1	94	94	94	Jul 14
3⅛	1½	Schulte Ret	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
23⅜	12½	Schulte Ret pf	1	14½	14⅛	14½	Jul 14
2½	1⅛	Seaboard Air	12	1½	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
8½	4	Seab Air pf	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jul 15
54⅛	36⅜	Seaboard Oil (1)	5	45¼	44¾	45¼	— ¼
11¼	6⅜	Seagrave	3	8¼	7½	8¼	Jul 17
95⅜	81	Sears Roeb (3)	76	94⅞	93	94½	+1½
34	26	Servel (1)	28	30⅜	30	30	
42½	29	Sharon Stl (1.20)	3	36	35½	36	+2
120	95	Sharon Stl pf (5)	5	104	103½	104	
14	9¼	Sharp & Dohme	4	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅜
65	58½	Sharp & D pf (3½)	2	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝	+1
17⅝	12	Shattuck (FG) (.60)	7	14¼	13¾	14¼	+ ⅞
34¾	25⅜	Shell Union (½g)	12	29⅜	29	29¼	+ ⅛
105⅜	102	Shell Un pf (5½)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jul 16
17⅞	12	Silvr Kg Coalit (.65g)	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
58	40	Simmons (1g)	9	50¾	49½	50¾	+ ¾
4¼	3½	Simms Pet	7	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Jul 16
60⅞	42	Skelly Oil (½g)	5	58½	58⅛	58½	+ ½
102¼	98½	Skelly O pf (6)	1	101½	101½	101½	Jul 10
54½	27	Smith (AO)	2	35	35	35	Jul 13
40½	27⅛	Sm & Cor Ty (⅞g)	2	33	33	33	
29¾	19½	Snider Pack (1½g)	2	22¼	22	22	
21¼	16¼	Socony-Vac (¼g)	244	21⅛	20⅞	21⅛	+ ¼
115	110	Solv Am pf (5½)	1	111	111	111	Jul 16
6⅜	3½	Sou Am G&P (.10g)	2	4⅛	4	4⅛	
42½	32½	So P R Sug (2)	5	34	33¼	33¼	+ ¼
32½	22⅛	Sou Cal Ed (1½a)	*3	25	24⅞	25	+ ⅛
65⅜	40⅝	Sou Pac	41	47¾	46¼	47¼	+1⅜
43⅝	24	Sou Ry	25	33⅛	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅜
60½	37¼	Sou Ry pf	2	45¾	45⅝	45¾	+ ½
65⅛	49	Sou Ry M&O (4)	2	53⅛	52	53⅛	Jul 9
11⅞	6⅛	Spalding	2	8	7⅝	7⅝	Jul 15
9½	5¼	Sparks With	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 17
31	17⅝	Spear & Co	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅞
36	29½	Spencer-Kell (1.60a)	2	30½	30½	30½	
23¾	16	Sperry Corp (1e)	10	19¼	19⅛	19⅛	— ⅛
34⅛	26½	Spicer Mfg	10	32⅛	31¾	32¼	+1
28¾	19⅛	Spiegel Inc (1)	118	24⅝	24	24½	+ ¾
48⅜	37⅜	Sq D Co B (.60g)	1	41½	41½	41½	Jul 17
16¼	11¾	Std Brands (.80)	31	12⅝	12½	12½	
12⅝	6¾	Std Com Tob	4	9	9	9	+ ⅛
14⅝	5⅛	Std G & El	15	8⅝	7⅞	8½	+ ⅝
32⅝	13	Std G & E pf	10	20¼	19½	20	+1¾
65	33	Std G & E $6 pr pf	1	41	41	41	+1
72⅝	36½	Std G & E $7 pr pf	2	48	47	48	+1⅛
4	2⅜	Std Invest	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 16
50	39⅝	Std Oil Cal (1a)	16	44⅞	44⅜	44⅞	+ ⅝
50	40½	Std Oil Ind (1a)	34	47	45½	47	+1⅛
36½	30⅝	Std Oil Kan	2	36½	34½	34½	Jul 12
76	63⅛	Std Oil NJ (1a)	51	71⅞	70½	71⅞	+1⅜
48	34½	Starrett (LS) (2½g)	3	38¼	38¼	38¼	Jun 30
75	62½	Sterl Prod (3.80)	3	62¾	62¾	62¾	
21	17	Stew-Warn (½a)	17	18⅛	17⅝	18	+ ¾
17½	14	Stokely Bros (.95g)	4	15½	15¼	15½	+ ⅜
33⅝	17	Stone & Web	32	22⅝	21⅝	22⅝	+1⅜
20	12	Studebaker	50	13⅝	13	13⅝	+ ¼
77⅛	65	Sun Oil (1a)	1	68½	68½	68½	Jul 16
22¼	17⅛	Sunshine Mining(3)	9	19⅝	19⅛	19¼	+ ¼
61¾	37½	Superheater (1½)	2	44	43¾	43¾	— ¼
4¾	4⅛	Superior Oil	31	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
47⅛	28⅝	Superior Stl	1	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅜
39⅞	31	Suthrlnd Pap (1.60)	1	34	34	34	Jul 16
20½	13	Sweets Co	2	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	Jul 13
28⅝	21⅜	Swift & Co (1.20)	2	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	+ ¼
33⅞	29⅞	Swift Int (2)	4	31⅝	31⅛	31⅝	+ ⅝
23¾	15¼	Sym-Gould ww (.35g)	*4	19⅝	19	19⅝	
17⅞	11⅞	Sym-Gould xw (.35g)	*3	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
		—T—					
15⅝	10⅛	Talcott Inc (.45g)	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Jul 15
8⅜	6⅛	Telautograph (.60)	*3	7	6⅞	7	Jul 14
15⅞	10¾	Tenn Corp (⅛g)	9	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	+ ¼
54¼	42⅜	Tex & Pac Ry	1	46	46	46	+1
65⅛	50⅝	Texas Corp (2)	87	64½	63⅝	64⅛	+ ⅞
9⅝	6	Tex Gulf Prod	33	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
44	33⅜	Tex Gulf Sul (2a)	26	36⅝	36	36⅝	+ ⅝
16⅛	11⅜	Tex Pac C&O (.40)	24	15¼	14⅝	15	
15⅝	10	Tex Pac L Tr	53	13¼	12⅞	13	
48	32	Thatcher (½g)	6	34½	34⅛	34⅛	Jul 15
64	62	Thatch cv pf (3.60)	2	62	62	62	Jul 8
13⅝	9⅛	The Fair	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
13⅛	7⅜	Thermoid	21	9⅝	9	9	+ ⅛
8⅛	3	Third Ave	2	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	Jul 17
15⅛	7⅜	Thompson (JR) (½)	3	8⅝	7⅝	8	—1¼
28⅞	23	Thompsn Prod (.30g)	2	25⅝	25⅜	25⅜	
10⅛	3⅛	Thompson-Star	6	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
40⅛	17⅜	Thompson-Star pf	3	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	Jul 16
21⅛	15⅜	Tide-Wat As (.35g)	34	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
98	91⅛	Tide-Wat As pf (4½)	6	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	Jul 17
26⅝	17⅛	Timk-Det Ax (2a)	6	22⅝	22	22⅜	+ ⅛
79	55	Timk Roll B (3)	4	65	64	65	+1⅛
17⅝	12⅛	Transamerica (⅛)	23	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	
22⅝	13	Trans & West Air	6	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
27⅝	16	Transue & Will(.15g)	4	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	+ ⅜
11⅜	7⅛	Tri-Cont Corp (⅛g)	12	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
109⅛	101½	Tri-Cont pf (6)	4	102	102	102	Jul 16
12	8½	Truax-Traer (.30)	*5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Jul 15
26⅝	14	Truscon Stl	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Jul 16
40⅞	30⅛	Twent C-Fox F (1g)	24	36⅛	35⅜	36⅛	+ ⅝
50	39	Tw C-Fox F pf (1½)	1	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	— ¼
17⅛	8¼	Twin City R T	4	10⅜	10	10⅜	+ ⅜
26⅞	16½	Twin Coach (.30g)	6	19	18⅛	18⅞	+ ⅛
		—U—					
6⅞	2½	Ulen & Co	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jul 16
100⅛	73	Underwd-Ell (1¾g)	1	90	90	90	
91⅛	63	Union Bag & P (2)	1	82	82	82	Jul 14
111	95	Union Carb (2.40g)	26	102⅝	101⅜	102	+ ⅛
28¼	22⅝	Union Oil Cal (1.20)	10	26	25⅞	26	+ ⅛
148⅞	122	Union Pac (6)	2	131	131	131	+ ½
99¾	90¼	Union Pac pf (4)	1	92	92	92	Jul 14
31½	24¾	Union Tk Car (1.60)	2	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	Jul 16
24⅜	14⅝	Unitd Air Lines	23	18⅜	17⅞	18¼	+ ¼
35⅛	23⅛	United Aircr (½g)	34	31⅝	30⅞	31⅛	+ ½
31¼	17	Unitd Am Bos	6	21	19⅝	21	Jul 9
30¼	22¼	Unitd Bis (1.60)	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ¼
91	69⅜	Unitd Carbon (4)	3	88⅛	88	88⅛	— ⅛
35	29	Unitd-Carr Fast (3)	2	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	
8½	4	Unitd Corp	58	5¼	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
46⅞	32¼	Unitd Corp pf (3)	4	39	38⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
16	10⅝	Unitd Drug (¼g)	10	12⅛	12	12⅛	+ ⅛
26⅜	18⅛	Unitd Dyewd (1a)	2	21	21	21	
9½	5⅜	Unitd El Coal	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
63	45½	Unitd Eng & F (1g)	1	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	+ ⅛
86¾	75⅛	Unitd Fruit (3)	6	79¾	79⅛	79⅜	+ ⅜
17	11	Unitd Gas Im (1)	52	13⅛	12¾	13	+ ¼
113⅞	102⅜	Unitd Gas I pf (5)	2	106	106	106	
16⅛	6½	Unitd Paperbd (.30g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
24¾	15	US & For Sec	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Jul 16
100½	92	US & For S pf (6)	1	94	94	94	Jul 10
3⅜	1½	US Distrib	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 14
34⅞	15⅛	US Freight (1¾e)	2	19½	19⅛	19½	+1
137	103½	US Gypsum (2)	5	116	114½	114½	— ⅛
23½	15⅜	US Hoff Mach	5	19⅞	19¾	19¾	
70	53⅜	US Hoff M pf (2¾)	2	60¼	60	60¼	+ ¼
43⅝	28	US Indus Alco	3	32⅜	32½	32⅜	+ ⅜
15⅛	6¼	US Leather	5	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
22⅝	13¼	US Leather A	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
112	89	US Lea pr pf (5½k)	1	102	102	102	Jun 19
72¼	44½	US Pipe (3)	10	51¾	51	51½	+1½
19⅜	10	US Real & Im	6	11¾	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
72⅝	44¼	US Rubber	47	61⅝	60	60	
118	81½	US Rubber 1pf	3	93½	93	93	+ ⅛
105	78	US Smelt R (6g)	7	92½	92	92	+1
75⅜	66⅝	US Smelt pf (3½)	2	69¾	69½	69¾	— ⅛
126½	75	US Steel	380	119¼	117⅝	118⅞	+2⅜
150	126½	US Steel pf (7)	7	136	134	136	+2
136	120	US Tobacco (5a)	1	128	128	128	Jun 23
9¼	5½	Unitd Stockyds (½)	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
8⅛	3⅝	Unitd Strs A	6	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
84½	65	Unitd Strs pf	1	67¾	67¾	67¾	Jul 13
21	18½	Univ-Cyc Stl (1)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	+ ¼
86	68	Univ Leaf Tob (3a)	3	78	78	78	Jul 12
4⅞	1⅝	Util P & Lt A	53	2⅜	1⅞	2⅜	— ⅛
		—V—					
2⅝	1½	Vadsco	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 17
44⅜	32	Van Raalte (1⅝g)	1	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ¼
39⅜	24⅛	Vanadium	2	31¼	30⅞	30⅞	+1⅛
47	40¼	Vick Chem (2a)	4	42	41½	42	+ ⅜
12¾	7	Va-Caro Chem	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	+ ⅛
74⅝	48½	Va-C Ch 6%pf (1½k)	3	56	55¾	56	
135	124	Virginian Ry pf (6)	1	128	128	128	Jul 2
		—W—					
10⅛	3½	Wabash Ry	7	4⅜	4	4⅜	+ ⅜
18⅞	7⅛	Wabash pf A	5	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	+ ½
19⅜	12¾	Waldorf Sys (1.20)	5	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ¼
33	24⅞	Walgreen (2)	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+1¼
87½	84½	Walgreen pf ww(4½)	1	87½	87½	87½	Jul 17
51⅜	42½	Walker(H) G&W (2)	7	50¾	50	50⅜	
19⅞	17	Walker (H) pf (1)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅜
18⅜	11¼	Walworth	28	15¼	14⅞	15⅛	+ ¼
50⅝	24	Ward Bak A	1	32	32	32	Jul 13
10⅜	5⅛	Ward Bak B	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jul 16
99⅛	75	Ward Bak pf (2¾k)	1	77	77	77	Jul 9
18	11⅛	Warner Pict	168	14¾	14⅛	14½	
69½	56	Warner Pict pf	1	58½	58½	58½	+2½
1¾	⅝	Warner-Quin	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jul 17
12¼	6⅞	Warren Bros	2	8½	8½	8½	Jul 16
35⅛	22	Warren Br cv pf	3	24	24	24	Jul 13
46	33¾	Warren Fdy & P (2a)	1	42	42	42	+ ½
38¼	26¼	Waukesha Mot (1)	2	30	28⅝	30	+1⅛
48⅜	34	Wayne Pump (1½g)	33	47½	46⅞	47½	+1½
9¾	4⅛	Webster Eisen	7	5½	5½	5½	Jul 16
56	43½	Wess O & S (½a)	3	45¼	45	45¼	+ ¼
84½	80	Wess O & S pf (4)	1	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	— ⅞
30⅛	24	West Aut Sup (1.60)	3	28⅜	28⅛	28⅜	— ¼
11¾	7⅜	West Mary	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
23½	13⅞	West Mary 2pf	2	16	15½	15½	Jul 7
4¾	2	West Pac	1	2½	2½	2½	
11¼	5½	West Pac pf	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
83½	41½	West Un Tel (3)	52	50½	48½	50⅛	+3
57⅜	40¼	Westingh Air (1)	15	46⅞	44¼	44½	— ⅛
167⅝	130¼	West El & M (2g)	15	152½	149	152	+3
30⅝	21	Weston El In (¼g)	2	24	24	24	—1
27¼	19	Westvaco Chl (1)	3	21½	21½	21½	Jul 15
34⅞	29½	Westvaco Ch pf (1½)	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	
65	38	Wheeling Stl	7	53½	52	53½	+1½
113	90	Wheel Stl pf (2½k)	2	110	110	110	—2½
109	107	Wh Stl pf rcts (2½k)	1	109	109	109	Jul 9
23½	20	White Dental (1.20)	1	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	Jul 6
33⅝	20	White Mot	5	23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅜
18⅞	14⅞	Whi Rk M Sp (1.40)	4	16⅛	16	16	
6⅞	3⅝	White Sew Mach	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
46⅛	25	White Sew M pf	1	33¼	33¼	33¼	Jul 17
6¼	4¼	Wilcox O & G	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
12¼	8½	Wilson & Co (½)	71	10¾	10⅛	10⅝	+ ⅛
91⅞	77	Wilson $6 pf (6)	1	82	82	82	
65⅜	43⅝	Woolworth (2.40)	32	46⅞	45⅞	46¼	+ ⅜
47	30⅞	Worth P & M	12	39	38	38⅜	— ⅛
100	76⅜	Worth P&M pf B	3	90¼	88½	90¼	+1¼
85	82½	Worth P&M pf B st	1	85	85	85	Jul 14
76	65⅞	Wrigley Jr (3a)	2	70	69	70	Jul 15
		—Y—Z—					
62¼	48	Yale & Towne (.60)	2	55	55	55	+1
37⅞	20⅛	Yell Trk & C	37	24⅞	24¼	24⅝	+ ⅞
46⅜	35⅞	Young S & W (3)	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	— ¼
101⅞	74⅞	Youngst S&T (1½g)	51	91¾	89⅝	91⅜	+2½
115	97¾	Youngst S&T pf(5½)	1	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜	+ ⅝
40¼	30	Zenith Radio (1½g)	*4	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅜
9¼	4⅞	Zonite Prod	2	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛

RIGHTS

1937 High	1937 Low	Right	Expire	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
2¼	1⅛	Arms Ck	July 30	410 2	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra; (e) paid last year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid this year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid this year; (ww) with warrant; (xw) without warrant.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Over-the-Counter Stocks

	Bid	Asked
American Mfg $2 f	44	48
Am Screw $.80 a	47½	50½
Am Wringr $1.25 b	10½	12½
Amoskeag Co $1.50	34	38
Appleton Co r	53 xd	57
Appleton $7 pf m	90 xd	..
Bates Mfg	19⅝	22½
Bend Ind L $3.50 pf	51⅞	54⅞
Berkshire Fine Sp	13¼	15¼
Berk F Sp cv pf n p	61	64
BerkF Scv pf udp n	93	..
Bird & Son $1 a	28	31
Bost Wov Hose $2 b	39	42
Bost W Hos $6 pf	113	..
Bourne Mills $4 f	19	23
Chapmn Valve$1 f	50	53
Charlton Mills $1 b	30	34
Col Brd'c'g A new	30⅛	32⅛
Contntl Mills $3 b	45	48
Cromptn & Knowls	64	67
Davison Chem new	15	17
Dennison deb $8	120	130
Douglas Shoe pf	33	36
Draper Crp $2.40 a	77¼	80
Dwight Mfg $1 f	18¾	21¾
Edwards Mfg $3 f	61¼	..
Fiberld Corp $1½ f	60	64
Fuller Brush A $.50	9½	13
Goodll Worst $4 b	120	127
Gorton Pw Fish $4	45	48
Grat&Knght $7 pf	67½	70½
Grt No Pa per$1 a	40	43
GrnfldT&Dn pf $6	69	74
Heyd Waffefield	44	48
Keith, G E pf $1 f	48	53
Knight, BB&R pf	14	17
Lincoln Stores $1 a	27	..
Lincln S $7 pfx-w	106	..
Merrimc Hat $.25 f	22	24
Merrimack Mfg	15	19
Moore Dp Frg A $6	61	64
Moxie Co A	8	9⅛
Nashawena Mills	7¾	9½
Naumkg Stm $4 f	55	59
Newmkt Mfg $3½ f	63	67
Nichlsn Fil $1.20 a	35½	39⅛
Nonquitt Mills $1 f	25	28
Norwg Pharm$2	36	39
Packag Mach $2 a	43	47
Plymth Cord $5 a	111	116
Qui M CS&W	7	10
QuMCS&Wpf$3 m	53	58
Quissett Mill $1 f	22	27
Regal Shoe pf $7 b	51	57
Sagamore Mfg $6	60	66
Sanford Mills $4	59	62
Scovill Mfg $1 f	45½	49½
Simnds S&Stl nw	34⅛	35¾
Sylvan Ind $1.40 a	29¾	31¾
Trico Prod $2½ a	40¾	43½
Unit Elastic $.60	9	11
Un Mrch&Mfg $.50	13¾	15¾
Valley Mid&I $1 f	38	41
Van NoMT $1.60 a	25	27
Waltham Watch	12	17
Walthm Wat $6 pf	55	65
Wamsutta Mills	14¾	16¾
W Point Mfg new	26	28

aExclusive of extras. bPaid in 1936. fPaid this year. mAlso paying accumulations. nDeclared two dividends of $1.75 each, one payable July 23, the other Sept. 1. pDeclared two dividends, one $1.25, payable July 23, the other $3.75, payable Sept. 1. rDeclared a quarterly dividend of $1, and a special dividend of $1, payable Aug. 2.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

New York Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bankers Trust	67½	69½
Brooklyn Trust	118	123
Cent Hanover	124½	127½
Chase National	52	54
Chemical Bk & Tr	63	65
City	46⅛	48⅛
Commercial	190	196
Continental	16⅛	17⅞
Corn Exchange	63¾	64¾
Empire Trust	30	31
First National	2205	2245
Guaranty Trust	322	327
Irving Trust	15⅛	16⅛
Manhattan	32	34
Manufacturers	54	56
National City	46⅛	48⅛
New York Trust	133	136
Public National	43½	45½
Title Guar & Tr	12¼	13¼
U S Trust	17⅝	..
Webster & Atlas	43	..

Boston Bank Stocks	Bid	Asked
Bost Saf Dp & Tr*	290	..
First National	51	53
Merchants	450	..
National Rockland	77	..
National Shawmut	31⅛	33
N England Trust*	400	..
Pilgrim Trust	165	..
Second National	162	..
State Strt Trust*	330	..

Insurance Co. Stocks	Bid	Asked
Aetna Cas	89	93
Aetna Ins	46½	48½
Aetna Life	27⅛	28⅝
Am Equit	36⅝	39⅛
Am Reins	40	42
Am Reserve	26⅛	27⅝
Am Surety	52	54
Automobile	29⅛	31⅛
Conn Gen Life	34⅛	35⅞
Contl Cas	27	29⅛
Fid & Depos	127	131⅛
Firemens Nwk	10⅛	12
Gen Reinsur	38⅛	40⅛
Glen Falls	43⅛	45⅛
Globe & Rut	60⅛	63⅛
Great Amer	26⅛	27⅝
Hartford Fire	73⅛	75⅛
Home Ins	35	37
Homestead	17½	19
Maryland Cas	5⅝	7
Mass Bond	64⅛	67⅛
Natl Fire	66⅛	68⅛
N Hampshire	48	49
Natl Liberty	8⅛	10⅛
North River	25⅛	27
Phoenix	85⅛	89⅛
Springfield	113	118
Sun Life	645	695
Travelers	465	475
U S Fire	53	55

*Stock to be sold must first be offered to directors of bank. †Ex-dividend.

Business and Industry

Steel Activity Highest Since Strikes Cut Operations in May

Commerce and Finance

$378,000,000 Spent In 6 Months For Plant Expansion

WASHINGTON (AP) — Securities Commission records show that business recovery sent industry to the financial markets for $378,000,000 to finance expansion of plants, equipment and inventories the first half of this year.

Registration statements disclosed plans to build new paper mills in Florida and Washington, copper plants in Arizona, distillery warehouses in Indiana, chemical plants in the East, roofing plants in New Jersey, pipelines in Kansas, utilities in Connecticut, Ohio and Texas, a brass mill in Connecticut, a steel mill in Indiana and scores of other projects.

During the half year, companies met legal requirements for selling securities calling for $113,000,000 to be spent directly on plant and equipment and $265,000,000 to be added to working capital and spent for expansion or similar purposes. Officials described these two types of issues as "new money" financing, as distinguished from refunding, debt retirement or investment.

Industrial Expansion

The statements of the companies, however, indicated these construction financing securities are only part of a much more vast industrial expansion movement. The Phelps-Dodge Corporation, for instance, issued $20,285,000 worth of securities but explained they were only part payment on a $40,856,000 expansion project for its copper properties at Morenci and Ajo, Arizona.

Just before the recent strike began, the Inland Steel Company registered $8,600,000 worth of securities intended to help pay for $16,000,000 worth of improvements in progress at Indian Harbor, Ind., and $5,200,000 worth of future construction.

Many Plans Listed

Some of the other large construction plans indicated in connection with new issues in recent months include:

Dallas (Texas) Power & Light Company, $2,500,000 in Dallas.

American Smelting & Refining Company, $5,000,000 unallocated.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., $35,000, unallocated.

Johns-Manville Corporation, total $3,420,000, including $1,232,000 at Manville, N. J., $1,058,000 at Asbestos, Quebec (Canada), $273,000 at Waukegan, Ill., $81,000 at Lompoc, Calif., and $36,000 at Alexandria, Ind.

Soundview Pulp Company, $1,300,000 for pulp mills at Everett, Wash.

Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line Company, $468,000 for compressor station at Tuscola, Ill.; $2,500,000 for compressor units in Liberal, Greenburg, Haven, Alpe and Louisburg, Kan.; Houstonia and Centralia, Mo., and Pleasant Hill and Glenarm, Ill.; $3,052,668 for pipe lines between Liberal and Dana, Ill.; and $300,000 for a dehydrator at Liberal.

Bridgeport Brass Company, $3,800,000 for a new rolling mill at Bridgeport, Conn.

United Electric Coal Companies, $1,200,000 mostly for a new mine near Cuba, Ill.

Connecticut Power Company, $1,300,000 including $300,000 for flood protection at Middletown and $250,000 for a new substation at Stamford.

Hartford Electric Light Company, $3,500,000 for a new generator at South Meadow plant.

Central Steel & Wire Company, $800,000 for a warehouse at Chicago and possibly $100,000 for office building.

National Container Corporation, $3,360,000 for a pulp and kraft board mill at Jacksonville, Fla.

Container Corporation of America, $2,500,000 for a pulp mill at Fernandina, Fla.

Cincinnati Gas and Electric Company, $12,000 for flood protection and expansion.

National Cylinder Gas Company, $100,000 for improvements at Detroit, Hornell, N. Y. and North Bergen, N. J.

Veeder Root Corporation, $340,000 at Hartford, Conn.

Chett Peabody and Company, $550,000 for improvements at Atlanta, Ga., Corinth, N. Y., and Leominster, Mass.

G. C. Murphy Company, $2,000,000 for five new stores and remodeling 37 others.

Katz Drug Company, between $450,000 and $600,000 for two new stores in St. Louis, Mo., and one to be located later.

Merchants Distilling Corporation, $290,000 for warehouse construction at Terre Haute, Ind.

Hamburger Distillery Incorporated, $391,000 for warehouse construction at Pittsburgh.

Chicago Business Continues to Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Chicago business during the past week continued its gains over a year ago, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Retail turnover was particularly good. Wholesalers continued to benefit by last minute interest in the twin furniture shows and the other newer commodity expositions here. The general feeling of visiting buyers appeared to be that early autumn will show as marked an upturn as the same period last year.

Resumption of activity at the local steel mills was paralleled by more buoyant reports from other industries.

Summer travel and attendance at nearby resorts is said to be ahead of 1936. Purchases of seasonal wares are also declared to be up to expectations.

POSITION WANTED

College graduate with fifteen years executive experience desires position in New York area. Has managed industrial plants and has special ability in cost analysis, estimating, pricing and engineering; also special knack for negotiating, trading and organizing. Quick to grasp and visualize practical, convincing, can sell ideas. Salary to be as situation warrants (has never been less than $5,000 per annum plus a bonus).

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BLACKSTONE SAVINGS BANK
42 Washington St., Boston

Join Our 1938 Vacation Club

Interest Begins JULY 21

Piano Shipments Best in 15 Years

By the Associated Press

Chicago

National Piano Manufacturers' Association reported the first six months of 1937 were the best in 15 years, with shipments 33.62 per cent ahead of the corresponding 1936 period and 352.39 above the first six months of 1933, the industry's low point.

Shipments were 49,595 units.

Puerto Rico Reports Business Conditions Best in Many Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Business conditions in Puerto Rico at the present time are the best in many years, and even more favorable than in 1929, according to Governor Blanton Winship.

"The Island's purchases from continental United States and sales of its own products to the States gained substantially during the fiscal year just closed," Governor Winship said. "Puerto Rico's sales to the States increased $14,000,000 in the fiscal year, as compared with the year before, and it is estimated that purchases from the States were correspondingly higher.

"There has been a temporary letdown in the embroidery and needlework industry in recent weeks, but that clearly is due to uncertainty regarding minimum wage legislation which will be cleared up within a short time. This industry has increased in volume from about $12,000,000 to more than $21,000,000 in four years' time and can be counted on to become still larger in the future."

"There is a building boom in San Juan and other cities right now which exceeds the building program of most mainland cities."

Higher wage levels have been an important factor in increasing business activity, the Governor added. "Pay rolls now are at the highest level of all time and the buying power of the laboring group has been improved. Puerto Rico last year ranked sixth as a buyer of goods sold outside the States by American farmers and manufacturers, purchasing more than any foreign country except United Kingdom, Canada, Japan, France, and Germany."

Shortage of Single Family Houses, Says Bankers' Association

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There is an actual shortage of single-family houses, but not of large apartments or two or three family buildings, according to a poll of members of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

According to George H. Patterson, secretary of the association, 74 per cent of the members replying to the poll said an actual single-family house shortage existed now, while only 36 per cent reported a shortage of large apartments.

Only 33 per cent indicated a shortage of two and three-family buildings in their communities. The poll was one of a series taken periodically by the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, and includes reports from its members in 41 states.

"Our reports indicate that whatever shortage of housing exists today lies principally in single-family dwellings," said Mr. Patterson. "This fact explains the lead taken by residential construction in the building industry. The need for single-family housing has forced the activity we have seen recently."

Single-family house construction over the country during 1937 will vary widely, according to needs, whether the community was overbuilt or underbuilt in the past and other economic conditions, according to Mr. Patterson. Based on the averaged reports from the Association's members Chicago will build 4000 single-family dwellings in 1937; St. Paul, 500; Minneapolis, 700; Lansing, Mich., 250; Cleveland, 600; Columbus, Ohio, 800; Evanston, Ill., 100; Oklahoma City, 500; and Tulsa, 550.

Am. Insulator Meeting Aug. 10 on Capital Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—American Insulator Corporation of Delaware will hold a special stockholders' meeting Aug. 10 next, at Baltimore, to act on recapitalization, which authorizes the issuance of a new class of 6 per cent cumulative convertible preferred stock ($25 par) in the amount of 23,220 shares and the increase of the authorized no-par common stock from 160,000 to 300,000 shares.

Under the proposed plan holders of the old $50 par preferred stock, on which accumulated unpaid dividends to May 31, 1937, amount to $42 a share, would receive for each share held two shares of the new preferred stock, each share of which is convertible for approximately five years into three and one-half shares of common stock and four shares of common stock.

The president of the company, who holds 2905 shares of the old preferred stock, has agreed to exchange them for 5810 shares of the new preferred and, when the plan becomes effective, to convert his new preferred shares into common stock immediately.

Warner Pictures Earns $1.42; Last Year 62c.

NEW YORK, (AP)—Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., and subsidiaries, for 39 weeks ended May 29, last, reports net operating profits of $5,561,032, after charges and taxes, but before undistributed profits surtax, equal after preferred dividend requirements for the period to $1.42 a common share.

Preferred dividend arrears on June 1 aggregated $20.21 a share. Net operating profit for the corresponding period a year earlier totaled $2,554,772, or 62 cents a common share.

Steel Operations Rise 8 Points To 82 P. C. Capacity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND—Full operation in plants made idle by labor interference was felt last week and the national operating rate increased 8 points to 82 per cent of mill capacity, the best level since interruptions started at the end of May, declares the magazine Steel.

Resumptions gave Cleveland 32 points rise to 79 per cent, Chicago 14 points to 84, Youngstown 2 to 78, Pittsburgh 21 to 88, Wheeling 14 to 91. Eastern Pennsylvania rose 3 points to 68 and Detroit 2 points to 97. New England showed the only decline, 2 points to 78. No change was shown by Birmingham at 96 per cent, Cincinnati at 93, St. Louis at 93 and Buffalo at 88.

Outlook Favorable

"To market observers who believe scrap prices foretell future conditions, the present situation forecasts an active fall and winter," says the report. "The increase in price last week was general at $1 to $2 per ton, dealers finding difficulty in obtaining sufficient tonnages to meet requirements. The rise is fully as rapid as the decline that started in April.

"Imports of steel and iron products in May were considerably under those of April and of May, 1936, reflecting the world situation, in which foreign nations need their products at home. May imports, aside from scrap, were 39,877 gross tons, compared with 56,484 in April and 43,696 in May, 1936. Scrap imports, principally from Canada, were 9175 tons in May, 11,713 in April and 15,695 in May, 1936. Five months' imports, excluding scrap, were 226,058 tons, compared with 212,723 tons in the same period of 1936.

Lake Movement Rises

"Movement of iron ore from the Lake Superior district continues at accelerating pace, June shipments being 10,107,883 tons, a gain of 84,027 tons over May. For the season, to July 1, total shipments were 23,982,294 tons, more than double the 11,677,510 tons in the corresponding period of 1936. Strike conditions in steelworks had no effect on ore shipments and steelmakers are building stocks against heavy demands expected to continue through the winter."

Because of the general rise in scrap, steelmaking grades being $1 higher in almost every case, the composite scrap price rose $1, to $18.75, practically the level of the second week in May, when it was $18.79. This is the third consecutive rise, each being at a faster rate. The composite is still $3.33 below the peak, at the beginning of April, when it was $22.08. The iron and steel composite also felt the uplift of the scrap movement, rising 13 cents to $40.04. The finished steel composite is stationary at $61.70.

Wheeling Steel Recapitalization Plan Is Approved

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Wheeling Steel Corporation recapitalization plan, which provides for the elimination of accumulated dividends on the 6 per cent preferred stock, has been approved by the stockholders.

According to the plan recommended by the board of directors, accumulated dividends aggregating $9,157,128 on the 6 per cent preferred stock will be eliminated through the voluntary exchange at the rate of one share of new $5 prior preferred stock and one-half share of common stock for each share of the old preferred stock.

It was reported by the management that 73.3 per cent of the preferred stock and 72.8 per cent of the common stock of the company was voted in favor of the plan, as against 0.5 per cent of the preferred stock and 1.2 per cent of the common stock in opposition.

It was announced that preferred stock sufficient, in the judgment of the directors, to warrant the carrying out of the plan had been deposited prior to the meeting. The management announced that it would recommend to the directors that the holders of 6 per cent preferred stock who have not yet deposited their certificates be given an opportunity to participate in the plan. The board is expected to set Aug. 11 as the date up to which deposits of such stock will be accepted under the plan.

Credit Unions May Obtain Space in U. S. Buildings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The cause of credit unions has been furthered by the signing of the bill introduced into Congress by Representative John W. McCormack whereby space in federal buildings may be allotted to federal and postal employee credit unions.

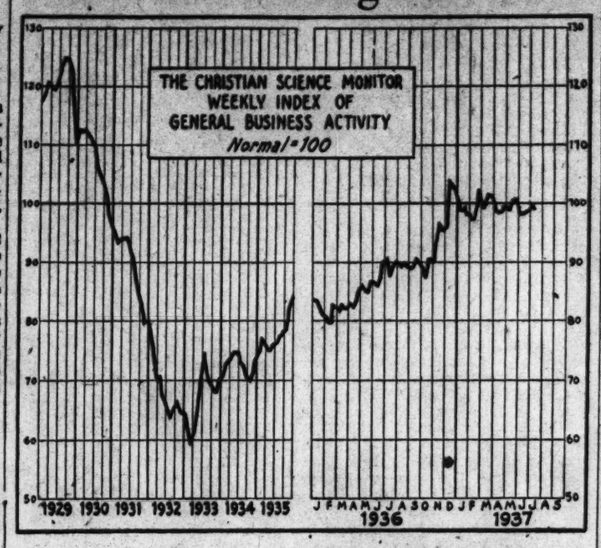
About six months ago the Comptroller General of the United States ruled that federal and postal credit unions had no legal authority to occupy space in government buildings. It was necessary, therefore, that the law be amended to permit the continuance of these unions. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., who is a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, assisted in getting a similar bill reported favorably by his committee.

Pontiac Motor Sales At New High Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—Notwithstanding labor troubles, which cut into production during the first half of 1937, the Pontiac Motor division of General Motors crossed the mid-year mark with pay rolls and employment at a record high and with production and sales records more than 30 per cent higher than in the best previous half year of its history, H. J. Klingler, general manager, announces. In the six-month period ending July 1, 131,264 new cars were built.

Monitor's Weekly Index Shows A Decrease During Past Week



Decreases in the three components of The Christian Science Monitor's weekly index of general business activity resulted in a decline in the index for the week ended July 10. On July 10 the index registered 98.9 (prel.), as compared with 99.3 on July 3 and 88.0 July 11, 1936.

Miscellaneous carloadings, corrected for the July 4 holiday, showed a substantial decrease. Production of electricity, also corrected for the holiday, was lower and bank debits for selected centers outside of New York City showed a considerable decline.

Steel production advanced 8 points during the past week to 82 per cent capacity. This is the highest level since interruptions started at the end of May. Bookings by some leading sellers have been at only 25 to 30 per cent below the June average and considerably better than at this time last year.

Automobile production last week rose to 115,380 units, up 15,349 from the previous week, which was shortened by the holiday, but failed to reach the level of the second previous week.

Clearance sales continued to provide the main attraction in the retail business, which was 10 to 20 per cent above the like 1936 week and 2 to 5 per cent above the previous week's sales. Buying of fall merchandise continued to gather momentum in the wholesale markets, and sales met with fewer obstructions during the week.

Wholesale commodity prices increased 0.6 per cent during the week ended July 10, due mostly to sharp advances in wholesale prices of farm products and foods. The advance brought the U. S. Department of Labor all-commodity index to 87.7 per cent of the 1926 average, or within 0.7 per cent of the year's high of April 3. It is 9.2 per cent above that of last year.

The following table gives the combined weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and long-term trend:

	July 10 1937*	July 3 1937	July 11 1936
Combined index	97.6	99.3	88.0
Bk deb's outside NYC	96.5	98.3	87.8
Elec power prod	98.8	100.7	87.6
Misc carloadings	94.9	99.0	88.8

* Preliminary.

U. S. Treasury Still Spending Far More Than Collections

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United States Treasury spent $204,363,990 more than it collected in the first 15 days of the new fiscal year, which began July 1. This deficit compares with a $57,654,144 excess of expenditures in the comparable 15-day period a year ago.

Both income and expenditures were higher in the July 1-15 period this year than last year. But lending agencies such as the RFC, which a year ago collected $159,784,836 more than they advanced, this year lent $25,573,669 more than they collected.

Treasury receipts were $218,623,233 in the first half-month of the 1938 fiscal year, compared with $154,802,637 in the similar period last year.

On July 15, the federal debt stood at $36,597,383,374, or slightly more than $3,000,000,000 in excess of the debt a year ago.

Pittsburgh United To Be Liquidated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSBURGH—Judge Elder W. Marshall has ordered immediate retirement of the Pittsburgh United Corporation, the old Oil Well Supply Company, through a switch in the securities which will enable the Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust Company, as trustee, to redeem Pittsburgh United's preferred stock.

The stock at once jumped from $100 to $141 a share on the New York Stock Exchange, later receding to $128.

The decision means the fulfillment of an agreement made when the United States Steel Corporation bought the Oil Well Supply Company in 1930, trading its stock for Oil Well Supply shares. The liquidation was postponed in 1932 until 1937. This year the matter was thrown into the courts, the Peoples-Pittsburgh Trust Company representing preferred stockholders.

Judge Marshall orders the liquidation of the retirement fund, payment of preferred stock and transfer of the remainder of the company's assets to the holders of common stock. Pittsburgh United has 96,973 shares of United States Steel. Judge Marshall ordered liquidation of sufficient of these shares to pay debts of $1,227,187.

Esquire-Coronet, Inc., Shows Better Earnings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Esquire-Coronet, Inc. (publications), have filed with the Federal Securities and Exchange Commission an amendment to its pending registration statement for the registration of 150,000 shares of the capital stock of the company, naming Lawrence Stern & Co., Inc., as the principal underwriter for such stock.

David A. Smart, president of the company, says that unaudited figures of Esquire-Coronet, Inc., for the three months ended June 30, 1937, indicate net income of $363,532, after deduction for normal federal income taxes, compared with $127,780 for the similar quarter last year.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Industrial shares continued their uptrend last week, but gently. Steels led, on account of strike settlement; 82 per cent operations now, in the season of vacations and hot weather, are as good as the 90 per cent prestrike. Backlogs are shrinking slowly, but the barometer of scrap steel prices is again rising.

Oil shares did well, with gasoline consumption at another high, and the farm implement shares reflected the bonanza to be realized by the American wheat farmers this year. But automobile shares didn't do so well because Ford, who has no hungry stockholders, may hold down prices, even if he eliminates his own profit. Chrysler second quarter earnings are expected to be held small by elastic book-keeping. General Motors' sales figures for June were not as good as hoped. The rails slumped off, because the wage parleys are taking ominously long.

Chief general influence on stock prices, of course, was the Supreme Court bill's career, which the Street, as emotional over Washington as Washington is over Wall Street, discussed endlessly. If the bill is defeated, stock prices will rise. If the President, in stubbornly defending the bill, splits the Democratic Party and irreparably weakens his popularity, that will be twice as bullish, in most Street opinion.

Commodities Trading Jumps

Second quarter earnings in general have been good, in particular Telephone with $2.44, against $1.98 a year ago. On a consolidated basis the Telephone dividend is now being earned. The sumer business decline predicted by government dopesters is not now expected. Everything looks better.

Everything looks better except stock brokers' prospects. There was doleful interest in the Street in Colonel Ayres' figures showing that in relation to national prosperity stock trading volume is near the lowest in 65 years. Volume had a brief vigor a fortnight ago when the present uptrend started, but last week it slumped again to the non-profit million-share mark. By contrast the Commodity Exchange, Inc., where copper, lead, tin, hides, rubber, and silk are traded, reported more business in the first six months of this year than in all 12 months of 1936.

Next to the Senate debates the most talked-of subject in the Street was the Pierce Committee report to the Stock Exchange calling for higher commissions. The objections were widespread and strenuous. The strange thing is that the committee polled the Street about a year ago, yet obviously was way off base on its recent report. Objections to the principle of higher brokers' fees were less vociferous than to the three innovations added by the Committee—(1) disproportionate increases in odd lot commissions, (2) commissions based on value of transaction instead of on a per share basis, and (3) transfer of commissions from the Constitution to the rules of the Governing committee.

Committee Modifies Stand

Last week the committee, after meetings and conferences from dawn till dewy eve, backed down on these three points, though it stood by its guns on the general principle that the times call for higher commissions. Gist of the argument is that, apart from the much-discussed investment advice, security buyers and sellers are getting better service than ever today, and, because of the lower prices of securities and the lack of debit balances, paying less for it.

The committee's amendment to its original report rescinded the raise in odd-lot commissions, but on the other hand it made up for it in part by a further increase in the proposed rates for the stocks in the century club—selling in the higher figures.

For this there is a good argument which runs, at least mathematically, along the same line as the argument for higher odd-lot rates. It is this. The per share commission rates do not advance commensurately with the advance in the price of shares.

Thus, the present commission on a $10 share is 12½ cents, but for a $25 share it only goes up to 15 cents and for a $100 share instead of being 10 times 12½ cents it is only twice 12½ cents, or 25 cents. Thus for a given size of cash transaction the broker's fee is always smaller when a few expensive shares are bought than when a large number of cheap shares are taken.

To make the case as extreme as possible; the old Homestake shares sold around $350 while Commonwealth & Southern was selling at $3.50. On a $3500 transaction in Homestake (10 shares) the commission would have been 40 cents a share, or $4. On a transaction of the same size in Commonwealth & Southern the commission would have been 7½ cents a share, or $75—1000 shares.

Graduated Fee a Compromise

The present graduated scale is a compromise between the two extreme principles on which trading commissions can be based. The one is a flat rate per transaction regardless of size. This was in part effective throughout the history of the Exchange until 1924, for commissions were a flat charge per share regardless of market value—25 cents from 1792 to 1861, then 12½ cents to 1919, then 15 cents to 1924. The philosophical principle beneath this arrangement might be called the cost-of-service principle—that it cost the broker no more to handle an expensive than a cheap stock. In fact a margin purchase of an expensive stocks brings him a larger debit balance than that of a low-priced issue.

The other principle is of equal respectability in the commercial world, and is called "charging what the traffic will bear"—analogous to the principle of taxation according to "ability to pay." This was the principle inherent in the Pierce' committee proposal that security trades be tariffed according to cash total.

Outside of tax-exempts there was only one little bond offering, $3,500,000 Liquid Carbonic debentures. It had a nice conversion feature and went right to a big premium. The 450,000 shares of Armco preferred and the 50,000 shares of Monsanto preferred also went to a premium. While recent offerings have been largely stocks or convertibles, new bond offerings may appear soon $25,000,000 of Westchester Lighting 3⅛s will be offered this week.

There is much curiosity as to who has been buying government bonds while the banks have been selling them. Last week the holdings reported by member banks in 101 cities of about $8,300,000,000 were down about $1,200,000,000 from the same date last year. While this unloading has gone on the Treasury has been selling new securities. Who has been doing the buying? The answer seems to be chiefly the insurance companies; then the mutual savings banks, corporations, and individuals. Incidentally, in recent weeks the insurance companies seem to have stepped back into the corporate bond market.

The franc continues in difficulty, with French funds apparently traveling to London not only from New York but from Paris, the pound being up near the $5.00 ceiling. There is a suspicion that an outflow of gold from here may start, though it might be disguised for a while by the junior Stabilization Fund ($200,000,000). Just how the Brazilians will pay for the gold they are to receive is somewhat of a mystery.

Ending of Federal Deficits Urged By 20th Century Fund

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 19—Inflation and possible impairment of public credit in the United States are threatened if costs of government continue much longer to outrun income, the Twentieth Century Fund declares in a report on the relation of national debt to government credit made public here today.

"The threat of an inflationary boom, indications of which already have appeared, make it imperative to place the finances of the government on a sound basis as rapidly as possible," the report states.

Donald R. Richberg, close adviser to President Roosevelt, is a member of the committee submitting the report through the Twentieth Century Fund, of which Edward A. Filene, Boston merchant, is founder and president. Other members were Oswald W. Knauth, president of Associated Dry Goods Corporation; Miss Joanna Colcord of the Russell Sage Foundation; James W. Angell, professor of economics at Columbia University; George M. Harrison, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks, and George M. Putnam, president of the New Hampshire farm Bureau Federation.

"A substantial increase in government borrowing during the longest and most severe depression in our history was inevitable, since a sharp falling off in tax revenues occurred at the very time when heavy relief expenditures had to be made," the report says. "But whether an end to deficit financing is in sight is not yet clear. President Roosevelt said in his January, 1937, budget message that income would equal expenses in the 1937-38 fiscal year, but tax receipts for the first three months of this year fell nearly $150,000,000 under his estimates and some doubt now exists as to whether the accounts will balance next year."

The committee urged that every effort be made to dispel the doubt of an unbalanced budget and emphasized that any revenues arising out of returning prosperity should not be regarded as justification for new spending but should be applied toward debt retirement.

Deficit Financing Dangerous

"A continuation of deficit financing, although necessary in the depths of depression would be both dangerous and unnecessary if carried into a period of recovery," the report continues. "It would be dangerous because continued deficits, in the face of rising industrial activity and national income, would weaken public confidence in the willingness of the government to balance its budget under any circumstances. It would be unnecessary because a period of prosperity should involve smaller expenditures and larger revenues."

For the United States to enter another period of deficit financing without having reduced the present debt load might raise serious questions as to the ability of the Government to maintain its credit, according to the committee.

Tangible benefits from inflation through business recovery are unlikely and any expectation of such merely represent the "triumph of hope over experience," the committee stresses, recalling that inflation abroad has been followed by disastrous results in every instance.

"Inflation reduces a nation's income and concentrates the wealth in fewer hands," the report says. "The man of moderate means is helpless. His money lags behind general prices and the appreciation in value of his home and household effects is ordinarily of no use to him since he cannot capitalize on it."

Farm Exports in 11 Months Drop 4 P. C.; Imports Show Gain

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reports farm exports for the 11 months ended June 1 were worth $694,279,000, a decline of 4 per cent compared with the $725,890,000 of the same period of 1935-36.

Imports of agricultural products in the same periods were valued at $1,386,017 this year and $1,044,592 last year.

The department said export volume in the 11 months was 60 per cent of pre-war (1909-14) levels, compared with 67 a year ago.

Agricultural imports listed as competitive with those produced in the United States were valued at $700,796,000 for 1936-37 and $526,120,000 for 1935-36.

Latest data available showed a decline in volume of May exports compared with the same month last year. It was the third consecutive month showing a decline.

N. Y. Cocoa Exchange To Modernize Its Quarters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—New York Cocoa Exchange, for many years at 80-92 Beaver Street, will soon have larger quarters in the same building. Extensive alterations are planned for the ground floor of the Munson-Beaver Building.

The board will occupy the entire floor with a mezzanine which will be constructed to provide a total space of about 5000 square feet for the lessee. The modernization work, which will include improvement of the entrance, new equipment, floors and lobby, has been started by the Hopper Construction Company from plans by F. P. Platt & Brother, architects. William Cruikshank's Sons are agents for the building.

General Classified

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Gold-Silver Output Value at New High

By the Associated Press

Washington.

The Treasury announces that the value of gold and silver refined in the United States reached an all-time record last year.

Figures on 1936 production, just completed, showed 4,357,394 ounces of gold worth $152,508,800 were produced in this country. This was $26,000,000 more than 1935 and $51,000,000 more than the record year of 1915. The 1936 production was about 500,000 ounces less than 1915 but the devaluation of the dollar has increased the price.

The 1936 silver production was 63,812,176 ounces valued at $49,422,530, compared with 45,924,454 ounces worth $33,008,201 in 1935. In the peak year of 1915, United States silver production totaled 74,961,075 ounces worth $37,397,300.

Residential City Lot Sales Double Home Units Built

CHICAGO (AP)—The National Association of Real Estate Boards said reports from 152 cities disclosed the sale of residential city lots in the first four months of the year averaged more than twice the number of homes built in the same areas.

The 152 cities, with a total population of 11,957,242, reported a sale of 29,553 subdivision lots, making the selling ratio one lot to every 400 persons, or one to every 100 families.

Based on the survey, the association said home sites purchased in the nation in the four months may well have totaled 140,000 or 150,000 lots.

Houses built in the same period were estimated at 24,323 in 215 cities with a combined population of 21,848,414. This indicated, said the association, a rate of about one house for every 900 population, or one for every 225 urban families. Home construction throughout the nation was estimated at 70,000.

The survey disclosed the rate of apartment construction was approximately one-half that of family units provided through the building of houses.

In 63 cities, having a combined population of 9,387,850, the production total of apartment units was 21,923, an average of one for every 430 people, or one for every 107 families.

The largest volume per capital of new apartment construction was reported in large cities. Fifteen cities with a combined population of 7,002,978 reported an estimated total of 19,238 new family units, an average of about one for every 370 persons, or one for every 90 families.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 21st, 433 West (Old Chelsea)—River view, completely modern fireproof building, built for livability, 4 attractive rooms, living room 21 feet, wood-burning fireplace, 5 closets, casement windows, charming rustic garden, fountain, protected roof garden; cafeteria on premises; ownership management; $90 up.

CORSETIERES

MRS. NELLIE BARTLETT, 801 Elm St., Manchester, N. H.—Individually designed corsets, Gossard and other makes; many satisfied customers

COUNTRY BOARD

POCONO MTS.—Attractive, quiet farm away from traffic; brook near house; swimming, tennis; fine meals; 3 hrs. from New York; refined Americans; $16 to $23; booklet; telephone Mt. Pocono 36R11. MRS. C. EDWARD PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Penna.

THE HOMESTEAD

Jeffersonville, Sull. Co., N. Y.—A good place to spend the week end or the season; good food, comfortable beds, cool house, spacious grounds, bathing and golf available; weekly rates $16-$20. Lucia Gaudern, Mgr.

JEWELERS

DIAMONDS — SILVER — JEWELRY
Reasonable Prices. Personal Attention.
ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West St., Boston

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston, Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C., E. 43rd St. (near Grand Central)—Practitioner's office to share; light, attractive. Tel. Susq. 7-8646, Murray Hill 2-2075.

PAYING GUESTS

ENGLISHMEADOW
KENNEBUNKPORT, MAINE
The charm of country and seashore. Attractive rooms with innerspring mattresses, hot and cold water, convenient baths, living rooms, fireplace and sunparlor. Delicious home cooked food; reasonable rates. Tel. K'port 18. Augusta English.

REAL ESTATE

WESTERN RANCH—For sale. Ideal for young man who enjoys raising cattle and sheep, fishing, hunting; 2400 acres well irrigated; good improvements; $48,000. C. Clyde Barker, 400 Guardian Vault Building, Denver, Colorado.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, Mass., 41 Park St.—Comfortable room, private bath, home cooking; piazzas. Tel. Longwood 9504.

ROOMS TO LET

BORO HALL, Bklyn, N. Y.—Two front, unusually clean, comfortable, completely furnished rooms, in private family; very reasonable. Main 4-1690.

BOSTON — Attractive newly furnished rooms, $5.00 and up. Apply 115 Marlboro Street.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush — Beautiful house, private home; 20 minutes to Manhattan. Tel. BU 2-8519.

NEWTON CENTRE, MASS., 377 Ward St.—Room to rent, or share 4 room apartment with business woman. Parking space. Evenings Centre Newton 2349-W.

N. Y. C., Washington Square — Large furnished room with bath, private apartment; woman. Phone GRamercy 7-7983.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1025 18th St., Downtown—Well-kept furnished room, apt. bldg.; all conveniences; permanent, transient. District 0967.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

RELIABLE man, colored, chauffeur-handyman in business house; no Sundays and evenings. Write Box D-13, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CHEMIST, Ph. D. (Toronto)—Four years' experience in teaching and research; some bacteriological and micro-analytical training. Write Box R-16, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SUMMER BOARD

MERRYMEETING IN MAINE
(Adv Only in the Monitor)
A quaint vacation place in the mountains on a lake, near the sea, excellent cuisine; rest, study, sports; modern improvements; weekly rates, $15 to $20; send for circular
D. S. DOOLITTLE, Camden, Maine.

SHADYKNOLL, hotel-cottages; attractive country estate; ocean bathing, fishing, tennis, golf; excellent food; $18-$25; booklet. VAN-HORN, Fairhaven, N. J.

SUMMER HOMES

BEAUTIFUL Adirondack Camp—All appointments, on upper Saranac, N. Y., opposite Saranac Inn. To rent at sacrifice. Chris Craft and other boats. Box 1894, Greenwich, Conn.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

SING in a Choral Society
FALL CONCERT—ALL VOICES
Apply ROBERT MALONE
1100 Carnegie Col. 5-9739 New York City

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Rented, Sold and Repaired. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 80 Boylston St., Boston

WANTED TO BUY

BIG CASH prices for women's worn, old fur coats. J. F. CO., 119 West 28th. Chickering 4-5400. Opposite Macy's, near B'way, N. Y.

WANTED—Women's worn fur coats; cash immediately. I. M. FUR CO., 1 West 34th Street, New York. Wisconsin 7-7060.

SEE PAGE 15

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations •

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

 • Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Crude Oil Output Leads Gains Made In Minerals Field

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The field for minerals in the United States in 1936 was led by the production and domestic consumption of petroleum, which established a new high record, according to the Bureau of Mines.

Crude petroleum production in 1936 amounted to $1,099,000,000 barrels, an increase of 102,000,000 from 1935 and 92,000,000 more than the former high record, set in 1929.

Oil Consumption Rises

Domestic consumption made even a better showing, the figure for 1936 being 1,093,000,000 barrels, compared with 940,000,000 in 1929, the previous peak year, or an increase of 153,000,000 barrels.

Exports increased from 103,000,000 barrels in 1932 to 130,000,000 in 1936, last year's figure still being lower than the 1929 level.

Steel and iron production also boomed during 1936, the trend continuing into 1937. During 1936 the industry increased its annual output for the fourth consecutive year, the increase in domestic output of pig iron alone in 1936 over 1935 being larger than the total production in 1932.

During the first four months of this year increases were indicated in the average monthly production of important metals, as follows: Silver, 2 per cent; copper, 38 per cent; lead, 20 per cent; zinc, 9 per cent; and steel, an average monthly increase of 42 per cent.

Copper Output Jumps

Copper production in 1936 increased 58 per cent from 1935, smelter output from domestic ores, 60 per cent, and refinery production from domestic and foreign sources, 40 per cent. The output of mines was more than three times that of 1933.

Domestic clay production was 40 per cent greater than in 1930, the previous record year. The bituminous coal industry in 1936 was characterized by the bureau as a year of expanding production but of intensified competition. Production increased to the highest level since 1930, but prices declined slightly.

Soft coal production reached a total of 434,070,000 net tons, an increase of 61,697,000, or 16.6 per cent, from 1935. The total consumption of bituminous coal in 1936 was estimated at 417,202,600 tons.

"Notwithstanding occasional setbacks due to inter-product competition," said the bureau, "the producers of the minor industrial minerals generally were being carried forward strongly by the forces of industrial recovery, many of them, after lagging behind in earlier years, advancing in 1936 at a faster pace than the uptrend in factory production and general trade."

Boston Stock Exchange Rewards Chief Reporter

Completing 50 years of continuous service with the Boston Stock Exchange, William J. Dwyer of Dorchester, Mass., chief reporter, received a check for $500, one month's vacation, and an increase in salary.

William B. Long, president of the exchange, surprised Mr. Dwyer by calling him to the president's platform. Mr. Long expressed the appreciation of the exchange for Mr. Dwyer's record of good service and presented the check.

During the half century of service, Mr. Dwyer has seen the transition of the Boston Stock Exchange from a purely local institution to New England's only national securities exchange.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—There was a continued demand for trans-Atlantic shares in today's stock market, especially United States Steel. Prices closed somewhat easier, although business was small.

Paris—The Bourse had an irregular tone at the close, with government bonds very firm.

Liverpool—A decided smaller milling demand and reports of cooler weather in Canada had a depressing influence on wheat futures, which closed 1½d to 1⅝d net lower. Cotton futures closed 3 to 5 points lower and the market was quiet in absence of speculative interest.

Variety Store Sales Expanding

NEW YORK (AP)—June sales of 5 and 10 cents and up to $1 variety stores advanced to 99.8 per cent of the 1923-25 average from 95.7 per cent in May, a new high level since the beginning of the depression, the seasonally adjusted sales index of the Syndicate Store Merchandiser showed. In June, 1936, the index stood at 98.9 per cent. Total sales of 11 leading chains showed an average gain of 2.8 per cent over June last year.

Gets Navy Air Conditioning Order

NEW YORK—The York Ice Machinery Corporation, York, Penna., has just received a contract from the United States Navy Department to furnish air conditioning and refrigerating equipment for 13 destroyers, 3 cruisers and 3 submarines. The equipment will be installed in the navy yards at Brooklyn, Philadelphia, Boston, Norfolk, Charleston, Portsmouth, Puget Sound and Mare Island.

Cuban Sugar Exports Up

NEW YORK, (AP)—An increase of 4.6 per cent in total Cuban sugar exports from January 1 to July 3 was reported by Lamborn & Co., sugar brokers. Exports totaled 1,584,685 long tons compared with 1,515,006 tons last year. Shipments to the United States amounted to 1,297,570 tons against 1,171,824 tons in 1936, an increase of 10.7 per cent.

Electric Sales Larger

NEW YORK (AP)—Standard Gas & Electric Company electric output for the week ended July 10 was 105,722,824 kilowatt hours, a gain of 7.8 per cent over the similar week last year, it is announced.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 3⅜s '43-40 June	105.18	105.18	105.18
1 3⅜s '43-41 Mch	106.11	106.11	106.11
10 3⅜s '43-41 reg	106.10	106.10	106.10
4 3¼s '4	106.12	106.9	106.9
1 3⅜s '47-43	107.6	107.6	107.6
1 4s '54-44	112.2	112.2	112.2
1 2¾s '47-45	103.4	103.4	103.4
1 3s '48-46	104.19	104.19	104.19
15 3⅛s '49-46	105.9	105.9	105.9
4 4¼s '52-47	116.16	116.13	116.13
10 2¾s '51-48	101	101	101
55 2⅛s '53-49	98.8	98.4	98.8
26 2¾s '54-51	100.1	100	100.1
5 3s '55-51	103.3	103.1	103.3
16 2⅞s '60-55	101.2	100.29	101.2
7 2¾s '59-56	99.31	99.28	99.31
Federal Farm Mortgage			
3 2¾s '47-42	101.28	101.27	101.28
2 3s '49-44	102.22	102.22	102.22
Home Owners' Loan			
4 2¾s '49-39	100.24	100.23	100.24
1 2¼s '44-42	100.13	100.13	100.13
5 3s '52-44	102.16	102.14	102.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
18 Adams Exp 4¼s'46 st	101⅝	101⅜	101⅜
9 Alleghany 5s'44	96¾	96½	96¾
9 Alleghany 5s'49	89½	89½	89½
21 Alleghany 5s'50 st	64½	64	64½
4 Allied Strs 4½s'51	98¼	98¼	98¼
13 Am & For P 5s 2030	80½	80½	80½
8 AmI&Chem 5½s'49	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Am Int 5½s'49	105	105	105
2 Am T&T 5½s'43	112½	112½	112½
12 Am T&T 3¼s'66	99½	99½	99½
3 Am T&T cv 4½s'39	104⅛	104	104⅛
9 Am T&T 3¼s'61	100	99⅞	100
17 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	106½	106¼	106¼
21 Ann Arbor 4s '95	72½	70	72½
5 Arm Del 4s '55	98½	98¼	98½
10 Armstrong C 4s '50	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
9 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	109	108¾	109
8 AT&SF 4s '95	111¼	111	111¼
1 AT&SF aj 4s '95 st	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 AT&SF 4½s C-A '62	113	113	113
28 A C Line 1st 4s '52	103¾	103⅜	103½
1 ACL clt 4s '52	95⅜	95⅜	95⅜
10 A C Line 5s '45	104⅝	104¼	104⅝
1 Atl & Dan 1st .s '48	50	50	50
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s '48	47¼	47¼	47¼
6 B&O rfg 6s '95	93½	93	93⅝
7 B&O rfg 5s '95	82½	82⅜	82⅜
3 B&A 5s 2000 D	79¾	79¾	79¾
24 B&O cv 4½s '60	70⅞	70½	70¾
8 B&O 4s '48	105⅛	105	105
5 B&O 4s PLE&WV '41	103⅝	103½	103⅝
7 S&O 5s S W '50	104½	104	104
16 Beth Stl 4½s '60	103⅝	103	103
11 BethlStl 3¾s '66	96⅝	96½	96⅝
3 Boston & Me 5s '67	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
11 Bost & Me 4¾s JJ'61	75¾	75	75¾
2 Bot Con Mills 6½s '34	22½	22½	22½
3 Bkly City RR 5s '41	75	75	75
8 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	101⅛	100¾	100¾
6 Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	86	86	86
12 Bkly Un El 1st 5s '50	101	100	101
7 Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112⅞	112¾	112¾
10 Bkly U Gas 5s '50	94¾	94	94
5 Bkly U Gas 5s '57 B	105½	105½	105½
6 Buf R&P 4½s '57	83	82½	82½
2 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	65	65	65
1 Can Sou 5s '62	116	116	116
16 Can Pac 5s '54	106¾	106	106¾
6 Can Pac 4½s '46	104⅝	104	104⅝
3 Can Pac 4½s '60	103	103	103
41 Can Pac 4s 'perp	93⅞	93½	93⅞
3 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	26	26	26
21 Cen Ill E & G 5s '51	102	102	102
12 Cen Pac 5s '60	97½	97⅜	97½
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	110⅜	110¼	110⅜
1 Cen R R N J '87	50	50	50
2 Certain-td 5½s '48	82⅜	82¼	82⅜
3 C&O rfg 3½s '96E	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
1 C&O 2d 4s '89 R&A	111	111	111
2 CB&Q 4½s '77	110¼	110¼	110¼
18 CB&Q gen 4s '58	112	111¾	112
1 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	34¾	34¾	34¾
1 Chic Gt West 4s '59	40¼	40¼	40¼
4 Chi I & L 6s '66	14	13½	13½
2 CM&SP 4½s '89C	51½	51½	51½
2 CM&SP gen 4s '89	49	49	49
17 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	26	25¾	25¾
14 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
13 Chi&NW rfg 5s 2037	24	24	24
9 Chi&NW cv 4¾s '49	15½	15	15½
15 Chi&NY4½s 2037C	23½	23½	23½
1 CRI&P rfg 4s'52A ct	16¾	16¾	16¾
11 CRI&P cv 4½s '60	10½	10½	10½
5 C R I & P 4s '88	33¾	33	33
15 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	18½	18½	18½
4 CRI & P rfg 4s'34 ct	17	17	17
2 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	107	107	107
3 Ch Un Sta 4s '64D	110	110	110
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	108½	108½	108½
1 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62	102	102	102
5 Ch & W Ind 4s '52	104	104	104
3 Childs Co 5s '43	84	84¾	84¾
2 Cin UnTerm 5s '57C	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
10 CCC&StL 4½s '77	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝
6 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	109⅝	109½	109½
3 ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	109¾	109½	109½
2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Colombia G 5s '52May	100¼	100¼	100¼
8 Colombia G5s1961	99¼	99¼	99¾
1 Col & Tol 4s '55	112¼	112¼	112¼
8 Col Ry Pw & L 4s '65	106¼	106	106¼
2 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
1 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
2 Con Coal Del 5s '60	67½	67⅜	67½
4 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106	106	106
2 Con Edis 3½s '56	104½	104½	104½
11 Con Oil 3½s '51	103¾	103½	103¾
12 Consum Pow 3½s '70	102½	102	102½
1 Container Cor 6s '46	105	105	105
1 Crane Co 3½s '51	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
3 Dayton P & L 3½s '60	104½	104¼	104¼
2 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	91	91	91
2 Del P & L 4½s '69	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 D & R G 4s '36	27¾	27¾	27¾
1 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	14½	14½	14½
1 Det Ed 5s '53	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
2 Det T Tun 4½s '61	113¾	113¾	113¾
2 Dow Chem 3s '51	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
3 E TenV&G cn 5s '56	114	114	114
5 El Paso NatGas4½s'51	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
20 Erie rfg 5s '67	73¾	73¼	73¾
15 Erie rfg 5s '75	72¾	73	73
1 Fed L & T 1st 6s '42	103	103	103
4 Fed Lt & T 5s '42	702½	102	102
9 Fed Lt&T 5s '42 st	101	100½	102
8 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	104¾	104Z	104¾
41 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	127¼	125¾	127¼
8 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	110	109¾	110
1 Gt Nor 3¾s '67	95	95	95
2 Gulf M & N 5s '50	98	98	98
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s '61	98	98	98
8 Gulf St Util 4½s '46	104½	104¼	104¼
2 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	92	92	92
2 Hous OilTex 5½s '40	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
8 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	46	45½	45½
11 Fla E Cst 5s 74	12	11⅝	11⅝
2 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	101¾	101¾	101¾
8 Gen Cable 5½s '47	105½	105½	105½
2 Gen MttAccept3¼s'51	102	101⅞	102
1 Goodrich 4¼s '56	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
14 Goodrich 6s '45	104¼	104	104¼
2 Goodyr T & R 5s '57	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52	117½	117½	117½
10 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	63	62¾	63
5 Hud&Man inc 5s '57	23½	23	23
2 IllBellTel 3½s '70 B	106	106	106
1 Ill Cen 3½s '52	79	79	79
4 Ill Cen 4¾s '66	67	66¾	67
3 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63 A	79	78	78
3 Inland Stl 3¾s '61	104½	104¼	104½
1 Interb RTr rfg 5s '66	61	61	61
1 Interlake Iron 4s '47	99¾	99¾	99¾
1 Int Gt Nor 5s '56 B	29¼	29¼	29¼
43 Int Hydro El 6s '44	79	78½	79
3 Int Paper 6s '55	97½	97½	97½
8 Int Paper 5s '47	101	101	101
29 Int T&T cv 4½s '39	91½	91	91½
1 Int T&T 4½s '52	71¼	71¼	71¼
6 Int T&T 5s '55	76¼	76¼	76¼
1 JamesF&Clea 4s '59	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
10 Jones&LaSt4½s '61	104½	104½	104½
2 K C South 5s '50	88	87¾	88
3 K C South 3s '50	86	86	86
2 K C Term 4s '60	108⅝	108½	108⅝
2 Kings Co Elev 4s '49	95½	95½	95½
6 Kresge Found 3½s '47	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
1 Las Gas 6s '42A	60	60	60
2 Lac Gas 5½s '53	59⅞	59¼	59⅞
2 Las Gas 5s '39	94¾	94¾	94¾
5 L S & M 3½s '97	101½	101½	101½
10 Lautara Nit inc 75†	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
2 Les C&N 4½s '54A	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	57	57	57
8 Leh Val 4s 2003	55	54⅝	54⅝
1 Lex & E 5s '65	119½	119½	119½
2 Liggett & M 5s '51	122	121½	122
14 Loews 3½s '46	99⅝	99½	99⅝
1 Lou Jeff Bdge 4s '45	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
17 Lou & N 5s 2003B	109	108⅝	108⅝
2 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
3 Luis & N 3¾s 2003	94	94	94
7 Maine Cen 4s '45	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
10 Manhat Ry 4s '90	37	38	38
6 Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	33	33	33
12 McCrory Strs 5s '51	104	103¾	104
6 McKes & Rob 5½s '50	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
6 Mil El Ry&L 5s '71	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 M&StL 4s '49	5¼	5¼	5¼
3 MSP&SSMar 5½s '78	83	82⅞	83
3 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	22¼	22¼	22¼
3 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛
2 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	67½	67⅛	67½
14 Mo Pac 5s '77	37⅞	37	37
3 Mo Pac 5s '77 ct	35¼	35¼	35¼
10 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	16⅞	16⅝	16⅞
8 Mo Pac 5s '81	37⅞	37	37⅛
1 Mo Pac 5s '81 ct	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛
2 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	66	66	66
1 Mutual Fuel G 5s '47	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 Namm & Son 6s '43	103	103	103
2 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
14 Natl Steel 4s '65	105⅝	105½	105⅝
2 N Eng T&T 4½s '61B	119¼	119¼	119¼
1 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	96⅝	96⅝	96⅝
5 N Orl Term 5s '53	92	92	92
2 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	82	82	82
25 NYC rfg 5s 2013	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
3 NYC 4½s 2013A	89½	89	89
22 NYC cn '98	97⅞	97½	97⅞
6 NYC 3¾s '46	103	102¾	103
27 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	89⅞	89½	89⅞
29 NYC&HR 3½s 52	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
1 NY Chi & St L 6s 38	99	99	99
12 NY Ch&St L 4½s '78	85⅝	85⅜	85⅝
5 NY Ch & St L 4s '46	104	104	104
2 NY Edis 3¼s '65	101	101	101
1 NY G El H&P 5s '48	122⅞	122⅞	122⅞
1 NYNH&H clt 6s '40	60	60	60
1 NYNH&H 4s '55	34⅞	34⅝	34⅞
1 NYNH&H 4s '57	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞
1 NY O & W rfg 4s '92	21	21	21
1 NY O & W gen4s'55	13	13	13
1 NY Steam 6s '47	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝
2 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	31	31	31

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 Niagara FallsP3½s'66	103¾	103¾	103¾
4 Niagara Sh 5½s '50	102	101⅞	102
2 Norf & W 4s '96	116¾	116¾	116¾
35 Nor Pac 6s 2047	110⅝	110¼	110⅝
14 Nor Pac 4s '97	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
3 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104	104	104
11 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	99⅛	99	99⅛
1 Ontario Tran 5s '45	110½	110½	110½
1 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s'46	119	119	119
14 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝
6 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	102½	102¼	102½
10 PacT&T 3¼s '66C	101¼	101¼	101¼
12 PanhandleEP 1st 4s '52	99	98⅝	99
17 Para Pict 6s '55	100	99¾	100
8 Para Pict 3¼s '47	93½	93½	93½
2 Park Lex 6½s '53 ct	43½	43	43
1 Penn Gl Sand 4½s '60	105	105	105
14 Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	102	101½	101⅝
6 Pen Co 4s '63	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	111⅝	111⅜	111⅝
11 Pen RR gen 4½s '81	108⅛	107¾	107¾
8 Pen RR 4½s '84 E	107⅝	107⅜	107⅝
2 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
5 Pen RR 4s '48	113⅞	113½	113½
14 Pen RR 3¾s '70	99⅞	99⅝	99⅞
16 Pen RR 3¼s '52	107⅛	106¾	107¼
11 Pere Marq 4½s '80	95	94⅝	95
34 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	115⅞	115¼	115⅞
14 Phila Co 5s '67	98½	98	98½
9 Phil Elec 3½s '67	103¾	102⅞	103¾
8 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞
6 Philippine Ry 4s '37	25	24¼	25
2 PCC & StL 5s '75 B	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
5 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	85¼	85¼	85¼
15 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	61	60¾	61
1 Porto Ri A Tob 6s'42	75¾	75¾	75¾
11 Postal Tel&C 5s '53	21⅝	21½	21⅝
5 Potomac El P 3¼s '66	103	103	103
3 Pressed Stl C 5s '51	95	95	95
8 Radio Keith 6s '41	111	108⅛	111
7 Readg 4½s '97 A	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
1 Readg 4½s '97B	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
7 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	95	95	95
14 Republic Steel 5½s '54	121½	121¼	121¼
3 Republic Steel 4½s '56	98⅛	97⅞	98⅛
8 Republic Steel 4½s '50	183	182½	183
4 Richfield Oil 6s '44	46¾	46¾	46¾
3 Richfld Oil 6s'44A ct	46¾	46¾	46¾
2 StJosRyLH&P 5s '37	99¼	99¼	99¼
4 StLIM&S4sR&G '33	77	77	77
5 StLIM&S4sR&G33ct	77	77	77
15 St L S F 4½s '78	24½	23¾	24¼
10 StLSF4½s'78ctf st	22⅝	22¾	22¾
3 StP&KC ShL4½s'41	18¼	18⅛	18⅛
10 SA&A Pass 4s '43	101½	101¼	101½
7 San Diego G&E 4s'65	109	109	109
11 Seab A L cn ..s '45	17	16⅜	16¾
8 Shar Steel 4½s '51	106½	106½	106½
5 Shell Un 3½s '51	99⅝	99½	99⅝
2 Skelly Oil 4s '51	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
7 Socony Vac Oil 3½s'50	106⅛	106	106
11 So Bell T & T 3½s '62	99¼	99⅛	99¼
2 So-Cal Gas 4½s '61	106¼	106¼	106¼
29 So Cal Gas 4s '65	104⅞	104¾	104⅞
5 So Col Paw 6s '47	105½	105⅛	105½
5 Sou Pac 4½s '68	88	88	88
3 Sou Pac 4½s '81	86¼	86⅛	86½
14 So Pac 4½s '69	87½	87	87½
4 So Pac rfg 4s '55	106¾	106¾	106¾
27 So Pac 3¾s '46	100⅛	100	100⅛
12 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	95¼	95	95¼
4 South Ry 6½s '56	100	99½	100
5 South Ry gen 6s '56	96¾	96¾	96¾
7 South Ry gen 4s '56	74½	74½	74½
28 S W Gas & El 4s '60	102	101⅝	101⅝
19 Stand Oil N J 3s '61	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
9 Studebaker 6s cv '45	109	106¼	109
1 Swift & Co 3¾s '50	107	107	107
2 Ten El Pow 6s '47 A	89½	89½	89½
11 Tex Corp 3½s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
7 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C	103½	103½	103½
1 Tex P-MP Ter 5½s '64	109	109	109
6 Third Av aj 5s '60‡	16	16	16
16 Third Ave 4s '60	46¼	45¼	45½
17 TideWatAsso3½s'52	100½	100⅝	100½
3 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	114¼	114	114¼
1 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107½	107½	107½
2 Un Pac 3½s '71	96¼	96¼	96¼
9 Unit Drug 5s '53	97	96⅞	96⅞
6 U S Rub 5s '47	107	106⅞	106⅞
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	100	100	100
1 Utah P & L 5s '44	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
16 Util P&L 5½s '47†	58½	57¼	58
39 Util P&L 5s '59†	58	56½	57½
1 Vanadium 5s '41	103	103	103
1 Va El & Pow 4s '55A	108¼	108¼	108¼
19 Virginian Ry 3¾s '66	105	104⅞	105
3 Wabash 1st 5s '39‡	92¾	92¾	92¾
5 Wabash 5s '80†	31½	31	31¼
1 Wabash 5s '76B†	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
5 Wabash 4½s '78C†	30	30	30
8 Walwrth 4s '55	82	81⅞	82
8 Warner Bros 6s '39	94⅝	94½	94⅝
2 West Md 5½s '77 A	106¾	106⅝	106¾
25 West Md 4s '52	102⅞	102½	102⅞
5 Western Un 5s '51	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
15 Western Union 4½s '50	91⅞	91	91
32 Western Un 5s '60	89⅞	89	89⅞
1 Wh & L E 4s '49	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞
8 Wheel Stl 4½s '66 A	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3 Wilkesb & E 5s '42	17	17	17
11 Wilson & Co 4s '55	102	102	102
1 Wis Cen 4s '49	23	23	23
20 Youngst S&T 4s '61	102½	102	102½
92 Youngst S&T 3½s '51	145⅛	143⅛	145⅛

Foreign Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 Akershus 5s '63	99½	99½	99½
1 Alp Mont Stl 7s '55	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
1 Antioquia 7s '45A	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
30 Argentine 4s '72	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝
2 Argentine 4½s '71	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Argentine 6s '57A	100[illegible]	100[illegible]	100[illegible]
1 Arg 6s 1960 Sept	100[illegible]	100[illegible]	100[illegible]
1 Arg 6s 1960 Oct	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
3 Arg 6s 1961 Feb	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Arg 5s '62	100 1-32	100 1-32	100 1-32
2 Australia 5s '55	105¾	105¾	105¾
6 Australia 4½s '56	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
14 Belgium 6s '55	109⅝	109½	109½
2 Brazil 8s '41	49⅞	49⅝	49⅞
13 Brazil 6½s '26-57	43½	42⅝	43¼
5 Brazil 6½s '27-57	43¼	43	43¼
1 Brisbane 5s '57	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝
1 Budapest 6s '62	29	29	29
31 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '77	82¾	82⅛	82½
2 Buen A 4½s 4¾s '75	85¼	85¼	85¼
7 Canada 5s '52	113⅛	113⅛	113⅛
37 Canada 4s '60	107⅛	106⅞	107⅛
4 Canada 3¼s '61	99¾	99⅝	99¾
12 Canada 3s '67	94⅞	94½	94⅞
4 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s '61	18	18	18
1 Chile Mt Bk 6½s '57	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
3 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	18	18	18
3 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	18	18	18
9 Chile 7s '42	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
5 Chile 6s '60	20⅝	20⅜	20⅝
5 Chile 6s '61 Jan	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
4 Chile 6s '61 Sept	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
6 Chile 6s '63	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
1 Col Agr Bank 6s '47	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
2 Col Agr Bank 6s '48	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
5 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	28	28	28
1 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	28	28	28
4 Copenhag 4½s '53	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
10 Copenhag Tel 5s '54	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
11 Denmark 4½s '62	100¼	100¼	100¼
16 Cuba 5½s '45	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛
1 Czecho 8s '52	104	104	104
3 French 7s '49	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
1 Ger C Agr Bk 7s '50	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
12 GerGov 5½s65	29½	29	29½
6 Ger Govt 5½s65unst	28	27⅜	28
2 Ger Govt 7s '49	34¾	34¾	34¾
2 GtConElPJap 7s '44	93½	93½	93½
3 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	71⅜	71¼	71¼
4 Italy 7s 1951	86⅛	86¼	86¼
7 Japan 6½s '54	93¾	92½	93¾
75 Japan 5½s '65	80½	78⅞	79¾
1 Kars 6s '43 st	21	21	21
6 Medellin Mun 6½s '54	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
10 Mex 10 4s sm ast '45	5½	5½	5½
2 Milan City 6½s '52	71¾	71⅝	71⅝
1 Minas Ger 6½s '59	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
1 N Sou Wales 5s '57	103¼	103¼	103¼
2 Nord Ry 6½s '50	97¼	97¼	97¼
18 Norway 4¼s '65	102⅝	102¼	102⅝
3 Norway 6s '44	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
4 Norway 4s '63	99¼	99¼	99¼
1 Orient Dev 6s '53	77	77	77
11 Orient Dev 5½s '58	73½	73½	73½
3 Par-Orl RR 5½s '68	91	90⅛	90⅛
1 Pernambuco 7s '47	26	26	26
7 Peru 1st 6s '60	19½	19⅛	19⅛
4 Poland 8s 50	52¼	52¼	52¼
2 Poland 7s '47	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛
3 Poland 6s '40	56½	57	57
1 Porto Aleg 6s '61	29	29	29
3 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	27¾	27¾	27¾
3 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '46	33¼	32¼	33¼
11 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '66	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
1 Rio Gr do Sul 6s '68	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝
1 Rome 6½s '52	72½	72½	72½
15 Roumania Inst 7s'59	39½	39⅛	39½
20 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	34½	33¾	34½
1 Sao Paulo St 8s '36	40⅛	40	40
4 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	30½	30½	30½
1 Sydney 5½s '55	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Taiwan El P 5½s'71	73	73	73
1 Tokyo City 5½s '61	76½	76½	76½
25 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	75	73¾	75
1 Trondhjem 5½s '57	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Tyrol HyElP 7½s'55	99	99	99
21 Uruguay 6s '60	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
8 Yokohama 6s '61	80¼	80	80¼

Total today, $3,265,000; previous day, $2,324,000; week ago, $5,753,000; year ago, $9,480,000; two years ago, $8,785,000; Jan. 1 to date, $1,793,556,000; year ago, $1,966,104,000.

Chain Store Sales

Sales of chain stores in June compare:

Schiff Co. June Sales Up 0.04%

	1937	1936	Inc. %
June	$1,277,707	$1,231,562	4.4
6 months	6,212,754	6,057,100	2.6

Lincoln Stores June Sales Up 2.1%

	1937	1936	Inc. %
June	$496,801	$485,326	2.1
6 months	2,150,461	2,154,555	*0.1

*Decrease.

Consolidated Retail Stores Sales Up 5.8%

	1937	1936	Inc. %
June	$632,616	$597,747	5.8
6 months	4,474,090	4,102,761	9.0

Sugar Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
N Y July No. 2	2.46	2.48	2.47	2.47	.....
Wrld Sept No. 4	1.22	1.22½	1.21½	1.21½	—.00½
Wrld March No. 4	1.31½	1.31½	1.30½	1.31	.....

Franc and Pound Show Strength, As Dollar Eases

By the Associated Press

Principal world monetary units moved higher against the dollar in foreign exchange dealings today. Uneasiness over the outcome of France's budgetary difficulties was reflected in the continued wide discount on 90-day forward francs, although the spot price firmed.

Sterling worked a little higher—possibly an indication that the flow of capital from France to England has not yet been stemmed.

The franc for spot delivery gained .01 of a cent to be quoted at one time at 3.78 cents while the discount on 90-day futures remained at .17 of a cent below spot. The British pound lifted ⅛ of a cent to $4.97½ and the Swiss franc was quoted at 22.91 cents, up .01 of a cent. Holland guilders fell .00½ of a cent to 55.10½ cents.

The dollar in London lost 5-16 of a cent to close at 4.97⅝ to the pound compared with a similar New York week-end rate for sterling. Francs closed at 131.87 to the pound compared with 132 on Saturday.

In Paris the dollar was quoted at 3.781 cents to the franc compared with 3.770 cents in New York over the week end. Trading was agitated as the financial community awaited the Government's campaign to halt demoralization of the currency.

Supervised Shares, Inc., Has Assets Expansion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Supervised Shares, Inc., reports total net assets as of June 30 stock market prices of $11,256,731, equal to $13.33 a share on the 844,157 shares outstanding at that time. This figure compares with total net assets of $9,061,386 on the corresponding date a year ago, giving a liquidating value of $13.64 on 664,350 shares. Liquidating value at the end of 1936 was $14.45 a share.

The figure for Dec. 31, 1936, is after a dividend payment out of realized profits of $1 a share and that of June 30, 1937, is after payment of dividends out of profits aggregating 12 cents a share during the first six months of this year, making a total of $1.12 in such dividends for the last 12 months.

Saskatchewan Deficit Higher Than Expected

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Larger than was originally expected, the Saskatchewan deficit for the fiscal year ended April 30, 1937, was $1,100,000, announced Premier W. J. Patterson, who is also provincial Treasurer.

Crop failures and the over-expenditures caused by this were responsible for the deficit, roughly $750,000 higher than was budgeted for by the Government.

This brings the total accumulated deficit for the fiscal years from 1936 to 1937 to $16,687,975. Following are the deficits for the past three years: 1935, $2,709,181; 1936, $929,974; 1937, $1,100,000.

Investment Trusts

Management	Bid	Asked
Adminis Fd 2nd Inc	18.56	19.77
Affiliated F Inc	10.07	11.10
Amerex Hold	26.50	27.75
Am Business Shrs	1.20	1.32
Am Cen Equip Inc	1.07	1.19
Am Ins Stocks	5.25	6.00
British Type Inv	.54	.74
Broad St Inv	35.50	38.06
Bullock Fund	21.375	23.125
Can Inv Fund	4.45	4.85
Century Shrs Tr	25.84	27.78
Chain St Inv Corp	1.875	2.375
Chain St Investors	25.70	27.34
Dividend Shrs	1.96	2.13
Eaton & Howard Fd A-1	22.05	23.93
Eaton & Howard Fd F	15.64	16.96
Equity Corp $3 pf	35.25	38.25
Fidelity Fund Inc	28.17	30.34
Fund Investors Inc	23.98	25.33
Found Tr Shrs A	4.85	5.30
Gen Investors Tr	6.92	7.53
Incorp Investors	25.03	..
Loomis Bayles 2d Fd	43.00	43.00
Maryland Fund	9.57	10.48
Mass Invest Tr	28.33	30.06
Mutual Invest	16.05	17.54
Nation Wide Voting	2.03	2.19
New England Fund	18.85	20.27
Northern Secur	80.00	85.00
Old Colony Tr Assoc	15.50	17.50
Plymouth Fund Inc	.85	.96
Quarterly Income Sh	17.75	19.44
Railway & Light Sec	19.00	21.00
Railway & Light Sec pf	104	
Repub Invest Fund	1.45	1.60
Shawmut Bk Inv Tr	9.75	11.50
Spencer Trask Fund	21.13	22.24
Stand Util Inc	.85	.92
Trusteed Am Bk "B"	.86	.96
Trusteed Industry Shrs	1.50	1.66
US El Lt & P Voting	.98	1.06
Wellington Fund	18.62	20.42
World Investment Tr	8.79	9.49
Fixed		
Assoc Stand Oil	7.50	8.375
Corp Tr A A mod	3.64	..
Corp Tr Acc Mod	3.64	..
Cumulative Tr Sh	6.36	..
Depos Bk Sh N Y "A"	3.37	..
Depos Ins Shrs "A"	3.47	..
Depos Ins Shrs "B"	3.23	..
Diversified Tr C	5.00	..
Diversified Tr D	7.40	8.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	6.23	6.88
North Am Bond Tr ctfs	59.25	63.50
Nor Am Tr Shares	2.74	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1955	3.48	..
Nor Am Tr Sh 1956	3.42	..
	Bid	Asked
Nor Am Tr Sh 1958	3.22	..
Nation Wide Sec	4.41	4.51
Repres Tr Shrs	13.85	14.35
Super of Am Th AA	2.72	..
Super of Am Tr BB	2.72	..
Super of Am Tr C	7.91	..
Super of Am Tr D	7.91	..
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.375	16.875
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	2.62	2.72
Investment Banking		
Bancamer Blair	9.125	10.00
First Boston Corp	26.125	27.625
Schoellkopf-Hutton & Pom	3.625	4.625

Keystone Custodian Funds

Bonds	Liq. value	Sales price		Liq. value	Sales price
			K-2	20.23	22.14
			Common Stocks		
B-1	36.36	38.59	S-1	41.12	44.85
B-2	30.09	32.89	S-2	25.71	28.18
B-3	21.28	23.26	S-3	23.38	25.64
B-4	13.31	14.66	S-4	12.39	13.72
Preferred Stocks					
K-1	25.12	27.36			

Boston Stocks

July 19, 1937

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
8.75	Bos & Albany	129⅛	129⅛	129⅛	129⅛
5.00	Bos Elevated	62½	62½	62½	62
..	Copper Range	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
8.00	Edison Elec	135	133	133	134⅞
1.87½d	Pi Nat Stores	40⅝	40⅛	40⅛	40⅝
..	Isle Royale	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	5⅜
..	Mass Util Assoc	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
..	Narr Pac A	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	8
5.00	N E Tel & Tel	119	118	118	119
..	North Butte	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
.40	Shawmut Asso	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13
2.50b	Unit Shoe M	86½	86	86¼	86
1.50	Unit Shoe M pf	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40

b Exclusive of extras. d Paid in 1937, no regular rate.

Wool Top Futures

NEW YORK, July 19 (AP)—Wool top futures closed steady, unchanged to 5 points higher.

	High	Low	Last
Oct.	111.8	111.8	111.0b
March	111.8	111.8	111.0b

b—Bid.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
50 Acme Wire vtc (2)	48	47½	48
500 Aero Sup Mfg B	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
2 Ainsworth (½g)	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
100 Air Devices	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
30 Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	73	73	73
100 Allied Prod (1)	16½	16½	16½
100 Allied Prod A (1¾)	21¾	21¾	21¾
700 Alum Co Am	150	147	150
100 Alum Co pf (6)	115¼	115	115¼
100 Alum Ind (.40)	7½	7½	7½
50 Alum Ltd	117½	117	117
600 Am Airlines	27	26½	27
1300 Am Box Board(.95g)	21	19⅝	20¾
4500 Am Centrifugal	4¼	*3¾	3⅞
300 Am Cit P&LA (3h)	33½	33½	33½
400 AC P&LA ww (2¾h)	33½	32	33½
100 Am CitP&LB (.30g)	5	5	5
2400 Am Cyan B (.60)	35	34½	35
500 Am Equities (.22½e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
1200 Am & Fgn P war	2⅝	2½	2⅝
200 Am Fork&Hoe (1a)	19½	19½	19½
1300 Am Gas&El (1.40)	35¾	35	35½
100 Am G&E pf (6)	109⅝	109	109
500 Am Gen	10¼	10⅛	10¼
100 Am Hard Rub	18	18	18
100 Am Laun Mch (.80)	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞
300 Am Lt & T (1.20a)	18¾	18½	18½
25 Am Mfg (2g)	44½	44½	44½
1200 Am Maracaibo	2	1⅞	1⅞
50 Am P&Ch (1½g)	47½	47½	47½
200 Am Seal Kap	7¼	7⅛	7¼
1300 Am Sup Power	1¾	1⅝	1Z
500 Am Sup P pf	33	32¾	33
300 Anch Post F	3⅝	3½	3⅝
20 Appal El P pf (7)	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
800 Ark Nat Gas	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
3400 Ark Nat Gas A	7⅜	7	7¼
200 Ark Nat Gas pf	8½	8⅜	8½
300 Art Met Wks (.80)	11	11	11
100 Ashland Oil&R (.40)	6	6	6
300 As G & El A	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
200 As G&El war	3-32	3-32	3-32
200 As G&L pf	22½	22⅜	22½
100 Atl Cst Fish (.35g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
30 Atl Cst L Co (2¼e)	54½	53¾	54½
200 Atlas Corp war	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
300 Atlas Ply (¾g)	25¾	25	25¾
100 Austin Silver M	1⅞	1	1⅞
400 Automat Prod	5¾	5½	5½
400 Avery & Sons	9	9	9
70 Axton Fis A	24½	24½	24½
75 Babcock & Wil (3g)	129½	129½	129½
200 Baldwin Bond rt	2	1⅞	2
300 Baldwin Rubber (½)	14⅝	14⅜	14⅜
500 Barium Sta Stl	5⅛	5	5⅛
50 Barl & Seel A (1.20)	16	16	16
300 Bath Iron Wks(6%f)	10¼	10¼	10¼
100 Beaunit Mcv pf(1½)	22½	22½	22½
100 Beech Airs	3¼	3¼	3¼
2000 Bell Airc	18⅜	17½	18
60 Bell Tel Pa pf(6½)	114	114½	114¾
600 Bellanca Airc	7¼	6½	7¼
100 Berk & Gay Furn	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100 Berk & Gay F war	1	1	1
100 Bickfords (1.20)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
100 Bliss E W	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
300 Blue Ridge (.15g)	3	2⅞	3
500 Bower R Bear (1g)	31⅝	31½	31⅝
200 Bowm Bilt H	1¾	1¾	1¾
700 Braz T & L (.90g)	25⅞	25¾	25⅞
100 Breeze Corp	10½	10½	10½
200 Brewster Aero	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200 Bridgpt Mach (½g)	18	17⅝	17⅝
100 Brill A	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
100 Brill pf	50⅛	50	50
50 Brown Co pf	76⅞	76⅞	76⅞
300 Brown FW (.90g)	12¾	12⅝	12¾
100 Brown F Dist	6¾	6¾	6¾
400 Bunk Hill S (1½)	28½	28	28½
200 Burma Ltd (.162g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100 Burry Biscuit (¼g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
50 Can Hydro El pf	85	85	85
400 Can Marc Wire	2	2	2
300 Carib Syn (½g)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
15800 Carnegie Met	3⅛	2⅞	3
20 Caro P&L $7 pf (7)	94½	94½	94½
600 Carrier Corp	59¾	59½	59¾
200 Carter (J W) (.40g)	8⅝	8¼	8¾
300 Casco Prod (2¾g)	29⅝	29	29⅝
300 Catalin Am	6¾	6¾	6¾
800 Cen & Sw Ut	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100 Cen Hud G&E (.80)	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
100 Cen Ohio St (.85g)xd	16½	16½	16½
200 Cen St El	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
50 Cen St El 6% pf	14	14	14
25 Cen St E cv pf n	14	14	14
100 CentrifPi (.40)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100 ChamberMWStp (.80)	14	14	14
100 Charis (1½)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
200 Chi Flex Shaft (.4)	64	64	64
100 Chi Riv&Mach (.30g)	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
100 Chief Cons	⅞	⅞	⅞
25 Childs pf	75¼	75¼	75¼
3500 Cities Service	3¼	3	3⅛
300 Cit Serv pf	44½	43½	44½
30 City ⅝ Sub Homes.30	4¼	4¼	4¼
200 City Auto Stpg (.30g)	10	10	10
400 Claude Neon Its	2½	2⅜	2½
100 Cleve El Ill (2)	40	40	40
200 Cleve Tract	15½	15⅛	15⅛
200 Colon Develop	6⅜	6¼	6¼
300 Colo Fuel & I war	16⅜	16	16⅜
100 Colts Pat F (1¼g)	68	68	68
2000 Colum O & G	8⅝	8	8⅝
100 Comwlth Edis (8)	112½	112½	112½
300 Comwlth & So war	1-16	1-16	1-16
100 Comm Wat Svc	1	1	1
4000 Cons Cop Min	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞
500 Cons Gas Ut	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
100 ConsGasUt war(1⅝)	11	11	11
100 Cons Ret Strs	7½	7½	7½
100 Cons Royalty (.20)	2½	2⅛	2½
200 Cons Stl Corp	11¼	11	11¼
200 Cont Roll&Stl	18¾	18⅝	18¾
50 Cook Paint&V pf(4)	56	55½	55½
200 Cooper-Bess	20	20	20
200 Copper Range	11⅞	11¾	11¾
600 Cosden Petro	4⅞	4¾	4⅞
1300 Creole Pet (½g)	38⅜	37⅞	38¼
400 Crocker Wh	14⅛	14	14
1300 Croft Brewing	⅝	⅝	⅝
300 Crown C Pet	2⅛	2¼	2¼
100 Crown C Intl A (1)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
200 Crown Drug	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1200 Cusi Mex	¼	¼	¼
100 Darby Pet (½)	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
50 Dayton Rub A (3k)	24	24	24
3000 Derby Oil	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞
100 Derby Oil pf (2k)	82	81	82
200 Det G&M pf (1.20)	17	17	17
300 Det Gray Ir (.04)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100 Det Mich Stove	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
200 Det Stl Prod (¾g)	58	47¾	48
40 Divco Twin Trck (.40)	5	5	5
75 Douglas Shoe pf	35¼	35	35
200 Dubilier Con	3¼	3¼	3¼
25 Duke Power (2g)	72	72	72
600 Duro Test (.40)	6¾	6½	6¾
1000 EaglePichLd (.20g)	20⅝	20⅛	20⅜
100 East Gas & F	6½	6½	6½
300 East Sta Corp	3¾	3⅝	3¾
100 Easy WashMB (½g)	10	10	10
300 Edis Br Strs (1)	19	19	19
100 Eisler Elec (3%f)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
10700 El Bond & Sh	18⅞	18¼	18¾
300 El Bo & Sh $5 pf (5)	63½	63¼	63¼
300 El Pow As A (.15g)	5½	5⅜	5½
200 El P&L war	10⅜	10	10⅜
30 El P&L 2 pf A	58	57½	58
200 Elect Share	3½	3½	3½
100 Electrol vtc	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
50 Elgin N Wtch(1½g)	34	34	34
50 Emp G & F 7% pf	47	47	47
25 Emp G & F 6% pf	46	46	46
500 Emsco D&Equip (1)	16	15¾	16
800 Equity Corp	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100 Evans Wallo	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100 Ex-Cell-o Corp (.40g)	20½	20½	20½
300 Fairchild Av	4	4	4
100 Fanny Farmer (½g)	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
100 Pedders Mfg (½g)	13¼	13¼	13¼
200 Fidelio Brew	1½	1½	1½
300 Ford M Can A (1)	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛
100 Ford Mot Ltd (.213g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100 Frankl Ray	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
100 Froedtert G (1.20g)	12	12	12
100 Gen Alloys	4	4	4
600 Gen Firepfg (.55g)	24½	23	23
2600 Gen Invest	1⅛	1¼	1⅜
100 Gen T & Rub	25⅜	25⅜	25⅜
100 Glen Alden (½g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100 Godchaux Sug A(3g)	42	42	42
100 Goldfield Con	¼	¼	¼
300 Grand Nat Films	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
100 Gray Tel P S (1)	8¾	8¾	8¾
30 Gt Atl & P nv (6a)	85½	85	85½
100 Greenf T & D	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
1100 Gulf Oil (½g)	58¾	58¼	58½
500 Harvard Brew	1¾	1¾	1¾
200 Hat Corp Am B	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
400 Hecla Min (.45g)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
100 Helena Rubin A (1)	9	9	9
100 Hoe (R) & Co A	27	27	27
300 Holling Gold (.65a)	11¼	11¼	11¼
200 Holophane (1.20g)	27	26⅞	26⅞
700 Hud Bay M&S (¾g)	31¾	31¼	31½
1200 Hummell R Fib(.20g)	12½	12⅛	12¼
300 Humble Oil (1½)	83⅞	83¼	83⅞
150 Huylers Del pf st	18⅛	17	18⅛
250 Hygrade Sylv (2g)	51	50	50½
200 Ill Iowa Pw div ct	10	9⅝	10
200 Ill Iowa Pow pf	26⅝	26	26⅝
50 Ill Zinc (¼g)	28½	28¼	28½
1500 Imp Oil Can (½a)	20⅝	20⅛	20½
100 Imp Tb Brit (.845g)	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝
200 Ins Co of N Am (2a)	75⅛	75	75
100 Int Cig Mch (1½g)	24	24	24
300 Int Hyd-El pf	32¾	32	32¾
1000 Internat Pet (1½a)	34¾	34⅜	34⅜
700 Inter Prod	5⅜	4¾	5⅜
1400 Inter Util B	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100 Inter Ut war new	⅛	⅛	⅛
400 Inter Vitamin (½)	5⅛	5	5⅛
70 Inters Pw Del pf	11½	11	11¼
50 Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞
50 Irving Air Ch (1)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
1500 Ital Superpow deb rt	⅛	⅛	⅛
200 Jacobs Co (½g)	14½	14½	14½
300 Jonas & Naum (.15g)	5⅛	5	5
100 Kingston Prod (.40)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200 Kirby Pet	6	5⅞	5⅞
100 Knott Corp .20g	12¾	12¾	12¾
2500 Koppers Co pf (6)	109	109	109
100 Krueger Brew (1a)	13	13	13
100 Lakey Fdy & M	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
500 Lehigh C&N (30)	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝
300 Leonard Oil	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2500 Lion Oil 1a)	30¼	29	30⅛
600 Lockheed Airc	13⅛	12¾	13⅛
100 Lone Star Gas (.40g)	10½	10½	10½
400 Long Is Lt	4⅛	4	4⅛
30 Long Is L pf (7)	80	79¼	79¼
25 Long Is L pf B (6)	65	65	65
100 Loudon Pack	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
4900 Louis L & E (.40)	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛
400 Lynch Corp (3g)	47	46½	47
100 McCord Rad B	7	7	7
100 McWill Dredg (2)	21	21	21
400 Majestic Rad & T	4	3⅞	3⅞
100 Mangel Strs	6¾	6¾	6¾
600 Mass Util Asso	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
100 Massey Harris	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
200 Mead John (3a)	122	121¼	121¼
200 Mercant Strs (3g)	46½	46½	46½
200 Merritt-C-& S	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
50 Merritt-C & S pf A	65	64	64
100 Mesabi Iron	1	1	1
100 Mich Bumper	2	2	2
200 Michigan G & O	9	8⅞	9
300 Mich Stl Tube(½g)	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
300 Mid St Pet B vtc	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
50 Midvale (3g)	81¼	80¾	80¾
300 Midwest Oil (½g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
300 MidWest Abr	3	2⅞	3

Sales Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
400 Mock J Voeh (.30g)	13	12¾	12¾
4500 Molybdenum	10½	10	10¼
50 Moore CorpLtd(.160)	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
400 Mount City Copper	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
400 Mount Prod (.60)	6⅝	6½	6⅝
600 Nat Bellas Hess	2⅛	2	2
650 Nat Bond & Sh (¾g)	56	55⅝	56
200 Nat Container (½g)	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
400 Nat Fuel G (1) ex-d	76⅛	75	76⅛
1300 Nat Mfg & Strs	2⅝	2½	2½
50 Nat P&L pf (6)	70¾	70¾	70¾
300 Nat Rub Mch	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
900 Nat Service	⅜	¼	⅜
100 Nat Trans (.45g)	10¾	10¾	10¾
1100 Nat Un Rad	1¾	1¾	1¾
100 Navarro Oil (.40a)	22	22	22
2000 Nelson (H)	13¼	12¾	13⅛
25 Nev Cal El pf (7)	72	*72	72
300 New Bradford (.18g)	6	6	6
200 N Eng Pow Asso	2⅝	2½	2⅝
300 N H Clock (1½)	27	26¾	27
1000 N J Zinc (2a)	49⅜	48½	49¼
300 N Mex & Ariz	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100 NewmontMin (1½g)	107½	107½	107½
200 N Y Wat Svc pf	32¼	32⅛	32¼
1900 Niag Hud Pow	13⅛	12¾	13¼
500 Niag Sh Md B (.15g)	12⅛	12	12⅛
400 Nipissing Mns (¼g)	2⅝	2½	2
200 Noma Elec (.40g)	8	7⅞	8
700 Nor Am Ray A (1g)	49¼	48½	49¼
700 Nor Am Ray B (1g)	49	48	49
100 Nor Am Ut Sec	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1100 Nor Europ Oil	¼	¼	¼
3200 Nor NY Ut 1 pf (7)	8⅞	8⅝	8½
100 Nor Pipe L (¾g)	9½	9½	9½
500 Nor St P A	21⅜	20⅞	21⅛
100 Novadel-Ag (2)	32½	32½	32½
600 Ohio Brass B (1½g)	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛
20 Ohio Uow pf (6)	110½	110½	110½
25 Oilstocks (5⅜g n	173	173	173
100 Okla Nat Gas	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
100 Oldetyme Dist	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100 Overseas Sec (.70g)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
400 Pac G&E 1pf (1½)	29⅞	29½	29½
100 Pac Pub Svc	6	6	6
500 Bac Tint spl (2a)	44	43	44
100 Pan-Am Air (1) xd	66⅝	66⅝	66⅝
5400 Pantepec Oil	8⅝	8⅜	8½
50 Parker Pen (2)	22	22	22
100 Prkrsbg R&R (.40g)	28½	28½	28½
200 Pennroad (¼e)	3¾	3¾	3¾
1700 Phoenix Sec	9⅞	9⅜	9⅞
100 Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝
800 Pitts Forg	23⅞	23¼	23¼
20 Pitts & L E (4¼g)	95	95	95
200 Pitts Pl Gl (2½g)	127	126½	127
200 Plough (1.20)	15⅛	15	15
300 Powdrell & A (.35g)	9¾	9⅜	9⅜
1000 Prod Corp	1-16	1-16	1-16
100 Propper McCall	1-16	1-16	1-16
100 Pruden Inv	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝
1000 Pruden Inv pf (6)	99	99	99
190 P S Ind $7 pr pf	57¼	55¾	56½
70 P S Ind $6 pf	32¼	31⅞	32¼
50 Pug Sd P $6 pf	32⅞	32¾	32¾
550 Quebec Pow (1)	18	17¼	17¼
100 Red Bank Oil	17	17	17
200 Reed Roll Bit (.80a)	34½	34½	34½
700 Reiter-Fost	1	⅞	1
400 Reybarn Inc (.10g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100 RioGrandeValGas vtc	¾	¾	¾
1900 Root Pet (½g)	7¾	7⅛	7⅛
50 Royal Type (4g)	110¾	110¾	110¾
100 Russeks F Ave (½)	12½	12½	12½
500 Rustless I&S	14⅝	14½	14⅝
300 Ryerson & Haynes	4¾	4¾	4¾
100 St Lawrence Ltd	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
1400 St Regis Pap	8⅜	8	8¼
200 Samson Unit	6¼	6⅛	6¼
500 Savoy Oil	3¾	3½	3¾
100 Schiff Co (2)	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
300 Sec Corp Gen	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
300 Seiberling Rub	6¾	6¾	6¾
1100 Selected Indus	2¾	2½	2¾
100 Selected Ind cv (¾k)	22	22	22
50 Sel Ind (al ct) (5½)	94½	94½	94½
200 Seversky Airc	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
500 Shattuck Denn	17⅞	17	17⅞
100 Sherwin-Wms (4a)	139¼	138½	139¼
10 Sherw-Wms pf (5)	110	110	110
100 Simmons Har & Pt	4	4	4
50 Singer Mfg (6a)	300	330	330
100 Sonotone	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100 Soss Mfg (½)	7¾	7¾	7¾
300 So Coast (.30g)	5½	5¼	5¼
50 So Cal Ed pf (1½a)	36½	36½	36½
100 Southld Roy (.20g)	10	10	10
300 Span & Gen ADR	⅜	⅜	⅜
100 Spencr Ch Strs (.90g	10¼	10¼	10¼
100 Stnd C&S cvpf (1.60	21½	21½	21½
200 Stand Dredg	4½	4½	4½
100 Stnd Dredg cv pf	18	18	18
100 St Oil Ky (1a)	20	20	20
100 St Oil Neb (¼g)	10¼	10¼	10¼
900 St Powe & Lt	8½	3⅜	3⅜
100 St Pow & L pf	37	37	37
100 Stand Prod (¾g)	16½	16½	16½
100 Stnd Stl Sprg(2½e)	31	31	31
100 Stand Tube B	8	8	8
300 Starrett Corp vtc	5	4⅞	4⅞
25 Sterchi Br St 1pf(3)	37	37	37
50 SterchiBrSt 2pf (1)	13	13	13
300 Sterl Alum Pr (½g)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
400 Sterl Inc (.20a)	5½	5½	5½
13xd SunrayOil (.15g)	4¾	4⅝	4¾
200 Swiss-Am El pf	144½	113¾	113¾
700 Taggart	10½	10¼	10½
700 Tastyeast A	1⅛	1	1
600 Tayl K Dist (.30)	6	3½	3⅜
2500 Technicolor	29⅛	28⅜	28½
200 Tech-HughG (.40a)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100 Texon Oil (.60)	5¾	5¾	5¾
300 Tob Pr Exp (.15e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
200 Todd Ship (2)	71⅜	70	71⅜
100 Trans-Lux (.20)	11¾	11¾	11¾
100 Tubize Chat	23	23	23
200 Tung-Sol Lamp	6½	6½	6½
100 Unexcelled Mfg	2	2	2
100 Unit Chem ptc pf	47	47	47
200 Unit Corp war	1	⅞	1
8000 Unit Gas	9⅞	9½	9¾
100 Unit Gas war	2¼	2¼	2¼
100 Unit Gas pf (7)	114	114	114
2500 Unit Lt & Pow A	6¾	6⅛	6¼
100 Unit Lt & Pow B	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
400 Unit Lt & P cv pf	49	48	49
10 U NJ RR & Can (10)	247	247	247
300 Unit Prof Sh (.10g)	1½	1½	1½
75 Unit Shoe M (2½a)	86⅝	86	86
140 U Specialties (1.40)	13	13	13
50 U S Play Cd (1a)	26	26	26
400 U S Radiator	10½	10⅛	10⅛
100 U S Rub Recl	6¼	6¼	6¼
400 Unit Verde Ext (1g)	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
700 U Wall Pap (.15g)	4¼	4	4
25 Utah P&L pf (1¾k)	63¼	63¼	63¼
10 Utica G&E pf (7)	94	94	94
2300 Util Power & Lt	2	1⅞	2
200 Util Pow & Lt B	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
2400 Util P&L pf	26½	23¾	24
100 Util & Ind pf	3½	3½	3½
200 Valspar Corp vtc	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
50 Valspar pf vtc	61	61	61
100 Van Norm MT (1.60)	24½	24½	24½
100 Venez Mex Oil	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
1000 Venezuel Pet	2	1⅞	1⅞
100 Vogt Mfg (.80)	12½	12½	12½
100 Waco Airc	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
500 Waitt & B A	8	8	8

Sales Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100 Wellington Oil	10	10	10
600 WentworthMfg(.15g)	5⅝	5½	5⅛
100 West Va C&C	4¼	4¼	4¼
100 Weyenb Sh (.20g)	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
200 WmsOil-O-Mat	9	9	9
100 Williams(RC) (.15g)	8	8	8
1700 Wright Harg (.40a)	6⅝	6⅛	6⅝
200 YukonGold (.06g)	3	3	3

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	Close
1 Ala Pow 5s '46	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Ala Pow 5s '51	97¼	97¼	97¼
1 Ala Pow 5s '68	88	88	88
1 Ala Pow 4½s '67	82⅝	82⅝	82⅝
2 Alumin Co 5s '52	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
6 Am G & E 5s 2028	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
19 Am P & L 6s 2016	91½	90⅞	91½
6 Am Roll M 5s '48	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Appal El Pw 5s '56	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
16 Ark P&L 5s '56	98⅝	98⅛	98⅝
6 As Elec 4½s '53	53⅜	52⅞	53⅜
13 As G & E 5s '50	51⅞	51¼	51¼
1 As G & E 5½s '77	57½	57½	57½
7 As G & E 5s '68	51¼	50½	51¼
5 As G & E 4½s '49C	50	49⅞	50
1 Baldw L 6s '38 xw	167	167	167
1 Baldw L 6s '38 xw st	166	166	166
26 Bell T Can 5s '55A	114⅛	114	114⅛
6 Birm El 4½s '68	89	88½	89
11 Birming Gas 5s '59	72⅞	72½	72⅞
5 Can Pac 6s '42	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1 Caro P & L 5s '56	99	99	99
2 Cedar Rap Mfg 5s '53	112½	112½	112½
16 Cen Ill PS 5s '68G	101⅜	101¼	101¼
7 Cen Ill PS 4½s'67F	97¾	97¼	97¼
1 CenOhL&P 5s'50	98⅜	98⅜	98⅜
3 Cen P&L 5s'56	92¼	92¼	92¼
2 Cen Pow 5s'57D	77	76½	77
8 Cen St El 5½s'54	55⅞	55½	55½
8 Cen St El 5s'48	55¼	54¾	55¼
1 CenStP⅞L5½s'53	59	59	59
3 Chi&IllMidRy4½s'56a	98	97⅝	98
1 ChiJRy&USY 5s'40	108	108	108
3 ChiStRy 5½s'52	93	93	93
18 Cit Serv5s'50	72	71½	71⅞
4 Cit S Gas 5½s'42	101⅛	101⅛	101¼
1 Cit SGPipe 6s '43	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
9 CitSP&L 5½s'49	68¼	67½	67⅞
5 CitSPow 5½s'52	68	67⅞	67¾
1 Comw'l Ed 5s '53A	112⅞	112⅞	112⅞
1 Comw'l Ed 5s '54 B	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛
1 Comw'l Ed 4½s '56C	112¼	112¼	112¼
13 Comw'l Ed 4s '81 F	106⅛	105½	106
6 Comw'l Ed 3¾s '65H	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
1 Con G Balt 4½s '54	120¼	120¼	120¼
14 Cont G&E 5s '58 A	86	85⅛	85⅛
1 Del El Pow 5½s '59	104	104	104
1 Denver G&E 5s '49	108½	108½	108½
7 Det C Gas 5s '50 B	105	104⅝	105
8 East G&F 4s '56A	87⅞	87½	87½
21 Edison El Illum3½s'65	104½	104⅛	104⅛
16 Elec P&L 5s 2030	84½	84	84
6 Emp O&R 5½s '42	88½	88	88
2 Fed Water 5½s '54	79¼	79	79¼
4 Fstone Tire 5s '42	105½	105½	105½
10 Fla P&L 5s '54	93	92¾	93
1 Gatin P 5s 56	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝
1 Gatin P 6s '41	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
1 Gatin P 6s '41 B	101¼	101¼	101¼
1 Gen Bronze 6s '40	90½	90½	90½
5 Gen Pub Ut6½s56	86½	86¼	86¼
3 Geo Pow 5s '67	97½	97¼	97¼
2 Grand Trunk 4s '50	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Guar Inv 5s '48 A	55	55	55
2 Hall Pr 6s '47A st	98¾	98½	98¾
2 Hous Gulf G 6½s '43	102	102	102
4 Idaho Pow 5s '47	109	109	109
9 Ill Pow & L 5s '56C	96⅝	96¼	96⅝
1 Ill Pow&L 5½s '57	93	93	93
1 Ill Pow & L 6s '53	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
2 Ind & Mch 5s'57	111	111	111
5 Ind El 6s'47	95¾	95¾	95¾
1 Ind E 5s'51 C	85⅞	85⅞	85⅞
900 Ind Svc 5s'50	70⅜	69⅞	70⅜
19 Ind Svc 5s'63 A	70	69¾	70
6 Ind P&L 5s'57 A	106	106	106
400 Inters Pow 6s'52	38	38	38
2 Inters Pow 5s'57	53⅝	53⅝	53⅝
13 Inters P Svc 5s'56 D	81	80½	81
28 Inters P Svc 4½s'58	77	75½	76½
10 Ia-Neb L&P 5s'57	98½	98½	98½
2 Jacksonv Gas 5s '42 st	50	50	50
7 Jer CenP&L4½s'61C	105	104⅞	105
1 Jer Cen P&L 5s '47B	105	105	105
1 Ky Util 5½s '55 F	94	94	94
1 Ky Util 5s '69 I	86	86	86
3 Ky Util 5s '61 H	86½	86½	86½
5 Lehigh PS 6s 2026 A	105½	105⅛	105⅛
1 Lex Util 5s '52	101¼	101¼	101¼
2 Lone Star G 5s '42	103⅝	103⅝	103⅝
20 Lou P&L 5s '57	105	104⅞	104⅞
7 McCord R 6s '43	95¼	94¾	95¼
2 Memph P&L 5s '48	87½	87	87½
2 Mengel Co 4½s '47	106	106	106
1 Miss P&L Co 5s '57	90½	90½	90½
9 Miss Pow 5s '55	84	83	84
11 Munson SS 6½s '37 ct	5¼	5⅛	5⅛
3 Nassau & Suf 5s '45	102	102	102
2 Nat P&L 6s 2026 A	88⅝	88⅛	88⅛
5 Nat P&L 5s 2030 B	79⅞	79⅜	79⅜
1 Nebr Pw 4½s '81	109⅝	109⅝	109⅝
5 Neisner Bro 6s '48	100	99⅞	99⅞
1 Nevada Cal E 5s '56	84½	84½	84½
7 N Eng G&E 5s '50	72	71¾	71¾
1 N Eng G&E 5s '48	72½	72½	72½
6 N Eng G&E 5s '47	73	72⅞	73
3 N Eng Pow 5½s '54	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
6 N Eng Pow 5s '48	92⅝	92¼	92¼
4 N OrlPS6s '49 A	76	76	76
1 N Orl P S 5s '42 st	90	90	90
2 NY Pow&L4½s'67	106	105½	105½
15 NY St E&G 4½s'80	99¾	99⅝	99½
2 Nor Am L&P 5½s'56	93½	93¼	93½
2 Nor Ind Pb S 5s '66C	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
5 Ohio Pub S 6s '53 C	108½	108½	108½
2 Ohio Pub S 5s '4D	104	104	104
22 Okla Nat Gas 5 '48	104⅛	103¾	104⅛
1 OklaNatGas4½s'51A	98	98	98
13 Pac P&L 5s '55	75½	74⅞	75⅛
12 Pen Cen P&L 4½s '77	94⅞	94¼	94⅞
1 Pen El 4s '71F	90½	90½	90½
1 Pen W&P 4½s '68B	105¾	105¾	105¾
2 Peo Gas L&C 4s '81B	94	93⅞	94
1 Peop L&P 5s '79	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
16 Pied El 6½s '60 A	73½	73	73½
4 Pitts Coal Co 6s '49	108	108	108
1 Potomc Ed 5s '56 E	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
1 Pow CorCan4½s59B	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
6 Pub S N Ill24½s '60 I	105	104⅞	105
4 Pub Svc Okla 4s '66A	101⅛	101	101
5 Pug Sd P&L 5½s49	84	83⅝	84
1 Pug Sh P&L 5s 50C	81½	81½	81½
10 Pug SdP&L4½s50D	76½	76½	76½
8 St L Gas&C 6s '47	14½	14	14
5 Scripps 5½s '43	102½	102¼	102½
5 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60	103	102⅞	102⅞
5 So Cal Ed 3¾s '60B	103⅛	102⅞	103⅛
8 So Cal Ed 4s '60	107¾	107½	107¾
2 So Ind Ry 4s '51	77½	77½	77½
5 So'west A Tel5s'61A	95½	95½	95½
7 So'wes Pub S 6s'45A	104¼	104¼	104¼
4 Stand G & E 6s '35	70¼	69¾	70¼
12 Stand G & E 6s '35 cv	70¼	69¾	70¼
3 Sta G & E 6s '35 cv ct	69	68½	68½
1 StandG&E6s'51	70	70	70
1 Stand G & E 6s '51	70	70	70
5 Stand G & E 6s '66	70	69¼	70
2 Starrett Corp 5s '50	33⅞	33⅞	33⅞
4 Superpwr Ill 4½s '70	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
7 Tenn El P 5s '56	83½	83	83½
7 Tex El S 5s '60	100½	100½	100½
1 Tex P&L 5s '56	104¾	104¾	104¾
11 Tide Wat P 5s '79 A	92	91	92
1 Toledo Ed 5s '62	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
7 Twin CRT 5½s '52 A	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
2 Ulen&Co6s50 dth	53¾	53¾	53¾
14 Unit L&P 6½s 74	80½	79	80½
5 Unit L&P 6s 75	76¼	76	76¼
11 Unit L&P 5½s 59	103⅞	103⅜	103⅞
1400 Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	84⅜	83⅜	84⅜
3 Unit L&Ry 6s 52 A	108	108	108
6 Unit L&Ry 6s'73 A	74	73½	73½
11 Utah P&L 6s 2022 A	94¾	94	94¾
2 Virg Pub S 6s'46	91	91	91
1 Virg P S 5½s'46 A	97	97	97
2 Virg Pub S 5s'50 B	91	91	91
3 West Newsp Un 6s '44	58	58	58
1 West Tex Ut 5s '57 A	92½	92½	92½
4 WUnG&E 5½s '55 A	104⅞	104¾	104¾
1 Wheeling El 5s '41	107½	107½	107½
4 Wis Mln L&P 5s '44	106½	106½	106½
6 Wisc P&L 4s '66 A	97	96⅞	96⅞
7 Yadkin Riv P 5s '41	105	104¾	105
5 York Rys 5s '37	91½	91½	91½
4 Cent Bk Ger 6s '52 A	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
1 Ger C Mun 7s'47	24¼	24¼	24¼
4 Ger C Mun 6s '47	24½	24½	24½
1 Guan & Wes R 6s'58	51	51	51
6 Isarco Hyd El 7s'52	72¾	72	72¾
1 It Sup Pw 6s'63 A	54	54	54
5 Lima Peru 6½s'58	18⅛	18	18
2 Medellin Col 7s '51	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞
16 Rio de Jan 6½s '59	27	26½	27
3 Russ 5½s ctf 1921	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Santiago Chile 7s '49	17	17	17
8 Terni Elec 6½s '53	70½	70	70
7 Unit El Svc 7s '56	73½	73½	73½

Dividend Declarations

Company	Rate.	Pe. riod.	Payable.	Hldrs. of Record.
Interim				
Atlantic Inv Trust	15c	..	July 20	July 15
Extra				
Appleton Co	$1	..	Aug. 2	July 20
Accumulated				
Appleton Co pf	$12.25	..	Aug. 2	July 20
St Louis S&B pf	$1.75	..	....	Aug. 1
Regular				
Appleton Co	$1	Q	Aug. 2	July 20
do pf	$1.75	Q	Aug. 2	July 20
Armour & Co (Ill) $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 10
Armour Co (Del) pf	$1.75	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 10
Brewer(C) & Co Ltd	$1	M	Aug. 25	Aug. 20
Bridgept Cy Tr Co	40c	Q	Aug. 2	July 20
Buckeye Pipe Line	$1	..	Sept. 15	Aug. 27
Carolina Ins. Co	65c	S	Aug. 2	July 15
Dominion Foundries & Stl Ltd 6% pf	$1.50	..	June 1	
Farmers Deposit Natl Bk (Pittsbgh)	$1.50	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 30
do	$1.50	Q	Jan. 3	Dec. 31
Florsheim Sh "A"	50c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
do "B"	25c	Q	Oct. 1	Sept. 15
Hawaiian Agri Co	20c	M	Aug. 31	Aug. 25
Honomu Sugar So	10c	M	Aug. 10	Aug. 5
Meadville Tel Co	37½c	Q	Aug. 15	July 31
Northn Railroad Co of New Jer 4% gtd	$1	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 21
Parker Pen Co	50c	Q	Sep. 1	Aug. 14
Peepeekeo Sugr Co	15c	M	Aug. 16	Aug. 10
Riggs Natl Bk (Washington, D C)	$2	Q	July 15	July 12
do	$2	Q	Oct. 15	Sep. 30
Seasoned Invst Inc	20c	Q	Aug. 1	July 21
Secur Tr Co (Roch)	85	Q	Aug. 2	July 30
Union Gas C (Can)	15c	Q	Sep. 15	Aug. 20
Wailuku Sugar Co	20c	M	Aug. 20	Aug. 10

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
October	11.98	12.06	11.93	12.01	—.02
December	11.94	12.00	11.85	11.94	—.01
January	11.94	12.01	11.88	11.94	—.03
March	12.01	12.07	11.91	12.02	—.01
May	12.03	12.10	11.97	12.04	—.01

Spots, 12.51, down 1 point.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
August	6.65	6.66	6.63	6.64	
October	6.64	6.65	6.61	6.63	—.04
January	6.65	6.65	6.61	6.64	—.04
March	6.66	6.67	6.63	6.66	—.03
May	6.66	6.68	6.64	6.67	

b—Bid.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
Wheat					
July	1.28	1.28	1.26	1.26½	—.01⅛
Sept.	1.27¼	1.27¾	1.25¾	1.26⅞	—.01⅛
Dec.	1.28⅞	1.29¾	1.27	1.27⅞	—.01⅛
Corn					
July	1.27⅛	1.28⅛	1.25⅛	1.28	+.00⅝
Sept.	1.13⅝	1.12	1.09½	1.10⅛	—.02
Dec.	.79⅞	.79⅞	.76⅞	.77⅞	—.01⅛
Oats					
Sept.	.36⅞	.37	.35⅞	.35⅞	—.01⅛
Dec.	.38⅛	.38⅛	.37⅛	.37⅛	—.01⅛
Rye					
Sept.	.90½	.90½	.87⅞	.88⅞	—.01⅞

Water Bonds

(Reported by Swart, Brent & Co., Inc.)

	Rate	Mat'y	Bid	Asked
Alabama Wat Ser	5	1957	97¾	100¾
Amer W W & E	5	1975	98	101½
Birmingham Water	5½	1954	102½	104
Calif Wat Ser	4	1961	99¾	101¾
Cons Wat of Utica	4½	1958	95	99
Cons Wat of Utica	5	1958	97	101
Davenport Water	5	1961	105¼	..
*East St L Water	5	1942	100	102
†East St L Water	5	1960	102½	104
*Greenwich W G	5	1952	97½	100
Monm'th Con Wat	5	1956	93¼	96¾
New Rochelle Wat	5	1951	78⅛	81½
New Rochelle Wat	5½	1951	84	87
New York Wat Ser	5	1951	94	97
Ohio Water Ser	5	1958	96½	98½
So Pitts Wat	5	1955	102	..
*Ser Spr Br W Ser	5	1967	91½	93½
South Bay Cons	5	1950	72	75
Terre Haute	5	1956	101	103
Terre Haute	6	1949	104	..
Union Water Ser	5½	1951	101¼	103
Westmoreland Wat	5	1952	101½	104
West Va Water	4	1961	98¾	101¾
Western N Y Wat	5	1951	93	96½
Western N Y Wat	5½	1950	98	101¾
Wichita Water	6	1949	103	..

* Series A. † Series B.

Hide Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
September	17.20	17.20	17.10	17.10	—.14
December	17.65	17.65	17.49	17.50	—.13

Rubber Futures

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
September	18.92	19.00	18.92	18.92	—.07

Tonnage Shipped On Great Lakes At Record Level

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Great Lakes navigation at mid-season has surpassed nearly every record established in the banner year of 1929—and there is every indication that 1937 will close as the greatest in history.

With steel mills operating at near peak capacity, demand for iron ore has been more insistent than in 1929.

Early Shipping Season

Shipping interests believed that the records of 1929—when 66,000,000 tons were brought down from the northern Michigan and Minnesota iron ranges—never would be equalled.

But the season, opening April 10—one of the earliest in history—had scarcely got under way until predictions of a 70,000,000-ton movement were heard. Weekly and monthly iron ore movement reports early began to bear out these predictions.

Some of the 1937 records:

April movement of 3,770,555 all-time high for month. Previous record 1929 of 2,516,241 tons.

April coal movement 5,318,395 tons.

April tonnage movement through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal, connecting Lake Superior with Huron, of 4,620,186, the best for any month except one—April, 1927, with 4,697,643 tons.

Ore Movement a Record

May ore movement of 10,043,856 largest in history for this month. Previous record 1929 of 9,549,273 tons. Best of any month in history except one, October of 1929, which was 10,806,976.

Ore shipments for season to June 1, 13,814,411, new all-time high.

May Sault Ste. Marie tonnage of 14,109,504 broke all previous May records. Canal tonnage for season to June 1, 18,129,690.

June ore movement of 14,160,810 tons new all time high for month. Best previous 1929 with 14,075,844.

Shipments of ore from docks to furnaces at end of May 6,875,129 tons only exceeded in 1926 with 7,103,323 tons.

Every bottom on the lakes that can be used in the profitable ore trade is in commission and many ships that were thoroughly obsolete for the trade have been reconditioned and placed in operations.

Commodities Interest Brings Series of Talks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—In the light of increasing interest in the commodity markets, the New York Stock Exchange firm of Maloney, Anderson & Block, has made arrangements for a weekly series of informative talks by leaders in their respective fields, dealing with various individual commodities. The first of this series of talks, which are to be held at the offices of the concern, 50 Broadway, will be addressed by David Kubie, president of Raw Products Co., New York. He will discuss rubber.

Other speakers include Robert Capps of Zimmerman, Alderson & Carr and former president of the Produce Exchange, on cotton seed oil; Isaac Witkin of Witkin & Co., and former president of the Cocoa Exchange, on cocoa; William Murphy of Graham & Co., on metals and the money question; Charles Slaughter of Slaughter, Horne & Co., on sugar; Robert Boylan of Clement, Curtis & Co. and former president of the Chicago Board of Trade, on grains; Frank Lovatt of Lovatt Bros., on silk, and Milton Katzenberg, president of Jacob Stern & Co., and a governor of Commodity Exchange, Inc., on hides. Speakers on cotton and other commodities will be announced later.

34 Bank Receiverships Are Liquidated in June

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Completion of the liquidation of 34 receiverships during June, 1937, is announced by the Comptroller of the Currency. This makes a total of 709 receiverships finally closed or restored to solvency since the "bank holiday" of March, 1933.

Total disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors of these 709 receiverships, exclusive of the 42 restored to solvency, aggregated $238,551,264, or an average of 77.23 per cent of total liabilities, while unsecured creditors received dividends amounting to an average of 65.87 per cent of their claims. Dividends distributed to creditors of all active receiverships in June, 1937, amounted to $4,189,944.

Chevrolet Sales Off in May

DETROIT—Sales of Chevrolet cars and trucks in May totaled 102,475, W. E. Holler, vice-president and general sales manager announced here, compared with 120,535 in April and with 129,816 in May, 1936. May was the third consecutive month to top the 100,000 mark this year. The record for a month this year is 120,652 units, sold in March.

Woolworth Sales High

NEW YORK (AP)—Sales of F. W. Woolworth Company, in June totaled $24,236,991, a gain of 3.6 per cent over a year ago. They were the largest June sales on record, the company reported. Previous high for the month was $23,609,078 in 1929. Woolworth sales for the first half of 1937 aggregated $133,879,890, a gain of 7.3 per cent over the like 1936 period.

June Equipment Buying

NEW YORK (AP)—Orders for 22 locomotives, 528 freight cars and 10 passenger cars in June brought the six months' total up to 228 locomotives, 45,090 freight cars and 456 passenger cars, the publication Railway Age reports. June rail orders total 10,000 tons, bringing the six months' total to 65,017 tons.

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 7032. Daily, ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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furnishings
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hats

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FREE TREAD SHOES
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DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON

For information regarding other local and national advertising phone National 2147 8 to 4 daily, except Saturday, 8 to 1 ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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It is easy to be Happy when properly fitted with

DraReed CUSHION SHOES
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Try Our Expert Work
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Good Parking
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THE ROGERS STORE
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JEWELRY, SILVERWARE *and* CHINA
We Buy Old Gold

LEWISTON

Good Shoes for the Entire Family at
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180 LISBON STREET
"The Store of Friendly Service"

PORTLAND

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-5547, 9 to 12 daily, except Saturday. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Mr. Roberts is contemporary America's noted author of historical novels. The historical significance and inspiration of "Northwest Passage" make it the greatest of his books so far. 2.75.

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PORTLAND, ME.



A MODERN MOUNTING
Surprisingly beautiful results may be attained by remounting stones in correctly designed settings.
SUGGESTIONS GLADLY OFFERED
Carter Bros. Co.
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NOVELTONES
SMART PERSONALIZED STATIONERY
Stamped with name and address..... **89c**
36 Sheets—36 Envelopes
Ask for Circular.

LORING, SHORT & HARMON

Live High—at LOW COST

SHOP CHIPMAN'S, set your table well and keep well within your BUDGET! Enjoy considerable SAVINGS every day—and a great amount within the course of a year.

Lyman B. Chipman, Inc.
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Langley's 630-634 Congress St. 599 Congress St. Union Station 212 Middle St.
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Famous for Quality Food and Service When in Portland, give us a call

Randall & McAllister
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ROUTE 4 and 9, CONCORD to DOVER
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The Concord Public Market 9 North Main Street

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Fresh Halibut
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Also a Complete Line of MONARCH Canned Goods
12 Pleasant Street Tel. 594

TENNEY COAL CO. HEATING EXPERTS FOR 30 YEARS
GULF FUEL OILS
COAL—COKE—CLEERCOAL
Tel. 3200

Headquarters for the Nationally Advertised
WILBUR COON SHOES
TONKIN & FRASER
63 NORTH MAIN STREET

DRESHEEN PROCESS
"Proof for Fabrics"
Member New Hampshire Cleaners and Dyers Association
Parisian Dry Cleaning Co.
"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"
13 So. State Street Concord, N. H.

Fashion says:
"White"
Spiced with a brilliant color
Harry G. Emmons

Metropolitan Coal Co.
Pittston Coal
Cleercoal
New England Coke
King Philip Soft Coal
2 NO. MAIN ST. Phone 364

DUSTIN & SMITH
Insurance
is our business
May We Serve You
25 NO. MAIN ST. TEL. 1719

HOYT FUNERAL SERVICE
CONCORD, N. H. TEL. 33
Lady Assistant
Hoyt-Ranney Funeral Service
PENACOOK, N. H. TEL. 38

HARPER METHOD
is a specialized service a beauty system far different from the usual.
A visit to our shop will convince you.



Harper Method Shop
4 PARK STREET Phone 2301

Dora's Smart Shop
56 NORTH MAIN STREET
SMARTER CLOTHES
at Lower Prices

While Shopping Drop in at the
St. Clair Candy Shoppe
for a light lunch
Also Home-Made Ice Cream and Candies
8 PLEASANT ST. CONCORD N. H.

● *Would you like to know how a life insurance contract may help you?*
Let me share with you what I have learned about it.
● FRED COLTON ●
77 NORTH MAIN STREET TEL. 414

Bridge & Byron
PRINTERS
12 WARREN ST
CONCORD NH

HALL BROS. CO.
Distributor of FORD Products
FUEL OIL — RANGE OIL
Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
TELEPHONE 1100

EATING
in Concord, N. H., you'll always be well pleased . . . well served at
Colburn's SPANISH VILLA

DOVER

Jim's Service Station
Texaco Certified Service
Marfak Lubrication
Ask about our 40 for 1 Service
624 Central Ave. Tel. 57

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

DOVER (Continued)

SPRING SALE
Ladies' Silk Crepe Hose, $1.00 Quality
All Colors, All Sizes, only 69c
L. K. ROSS 376 Central Ave.

WEBB'S GROCERY
158 Washington St. Tel. 73
Choice Groceries, Spices, Canned Goods, Vegetables, Fruit, Cookies
WE DELIVER

LACONIA

When in the LAKE REGION visit
Lougee - Robinson Co.
Northern New England's Great Furniture Store
We specialize in furnishing summer homes, hotels and camps.
657 MAIN ST. LACONIA, N. H.

J. P. PITMAN & CO.
519 MAIN ST.
Sporting Goods, Hardware, Oils
Hunting and Fishing Licenses Issued

DEPOT SQUARE AUTO SUPPLY CO.
(Next to City Hall)
Tires—U. S.—*Tubes*
Lubritorium and Car Washing Jenney Gas and Oils
Tel. 600

The G. & S. Hat Shoppe
Tel. 844
43 Canal St. Laconia, N. H.

STORY DRUG STORE
Exclusive Agents for Elizabeth Arden's, Daggett & Ramsdell's and Harriet Hubbard Ayer's
TOILET PREPARATIONS
24-Hour Film Service Laconia, N. H.

R. S. PIERCE ASSOCIATE STORE
BIRDSEYE FROSTED FOODS
Established 1895 Incorporated 1936

F. S. ROBERTS
Swift's Branded Products—Oysters Clams—Fruits and Vegetables
TEL. 267 LACONIA, N. H.

OSCAR A. LOUGEE CO.
Laconia's Leading
DRY GOODS STORE
Everything in yard goods
Ladies' and Misses' Apparel

MANCHESTER

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 250244, daily, 9 to 12 a. m. and 1 to 7:30 p. m. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For New and Artistic
FRAMING
We Develop Your Pictures
A. H. WOODMAN CO.
93-95 Manchester Street Phone 2610

CRAFTSMAN *Press*
INCORPORATED
24-Hour Service
357 PINE STREET

Books Stationery
Goodman's Bookstore
25 Hanover Street

Stache
FLORIST
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Potted Plants, Ferns and Bulbs
Careful attention given each order
683 SECOND STREET PHONE 1261

HALF PRICE
Panamas—Sailors
Suits at Reduced Prices
ARTHUR E. MARTIN CO.
836 ELM STREET

GRADUATION GIFTS
SUGGESTIONS
Watches—Pen and Pencil Sets
Jewelry
Give one of these lasting gifts.
"Dependable Jewelers"
GEO. E. PEARSON CO.
920 Elm Street

YOUR DOLLARS
Get More at Sears
Easy payments on washing machines, radios, cleaners, tires, furniture, etc.
Sears, Roebuck and Co.
652 Elm Street Phone 3901

SUN DRY
108 MANCHESTER ST. PHONE 3830-W

BURNETT'S *pure* **VANILLA**
Steele's Service Store
815 CHESTNUT
Phone 296 4567



Machineless Permanents
Lovely Natural Waves
Given in comfort even if it's hot.
IDA PATZKE
21 DUBUQUE ST. Phone 384

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

NASHUA



Cleansing
Dyeing
Pressing
Repairing
Rug Cleansing
Fur Storage
3 Water St. Tel. 370

Winer's Boot Shop, Inc.
HIGH-GRADE FOOTWEAR
for the Family
131 Main Street Nashua, N. H.

Nashua Auto Company, Inc.
Sales Ford Service
Telephone 1179
283 Main Street
Socony Products—Featuring Mobilgas

PITTSFIELD

ATWOOD
Motor Sales
at
PITTSFIELD, N. H.

PORTSMOUTH

Grunow Refrigerators and Radios
Easy Washing Machines at
CHICK'S MOTOR COMPANY
301 State Street

ROCHESTER

THE ARK
GIFT SHOP
9 Hanson St., Rochester, N. H.

NEW YORK

NEW YORK CITY

Manhattan

The Funeral Church
INC.
Trafalgar 7-8200
Beautiful chapel available without additional charge.
Broadway at 66th St., New York
FRANK E. CAMPBELL

RHODE ISLAND

NEWPORT

FRASCH
CONFECTIONERY STORE
(Established in 1868)
Homemade Cakes and Pastries
Candies, Ice Cream
Favors for special occasions, such as: Valentine's Day, St. Patrick's Day and Easter.
170 THAMES STREET Tel. 886



Wm. Goodman & Son
Agents for Interwoven Socks
TEL. 897
261 THAMES ST.

GERMAINE MODES
Distinctive Millinery
256 Bellevue Avenue, Newport, R. I.
Telephone 306

The Century Store
WILLIAM LEYS



DRY GOODS COMPANY
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

The New Boston Store
KING-McLEOD CO.
Where Newport has shopped since 1877
153 Thames Street Tel. 2300

Newport Fruit Shops
Fruits and Vegetables
French Ice Cream
Louis Sherry and Bagatelle Candies
Mirror Mints
Casino Block Tel. 4008

ARAKEL H. BOZYAN
Dealer in Rare Antique and Modern
ORIENTAL RUGS
140 BELLEVUE AVENUE

WICKFORD

The Wickford Garage
SUNOCO — TYDOL
TEXAS — ESSO
GREASING — WASHING
Spotless Rest Rooms
Dock and Water Front Service
"At the Bridge" Wickford, R. I.

VERMONT

BRATTLEBORO

Barrows Coal Co., Inc.
High Grade Coal
Range and Furnace Oils
Tel. 952 Brattleboro, Vt.

When You
Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention
The Christian Science Monitor

VIRGINIA

LYNCHBURG

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTER
Select MILLNER'S Cotton Frocks for Cool Summer Chic.
TELEPHONE 3040

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

D. MOSES & CO.
New Sports and Dress Apparel for All Summer Occasions
Telephone 861
916 Main St. Lynchburg, Va.

NEWPORT NEWS

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1868

HUELLER'S
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

SANFORD & CHARLES
35th St. and Virginia Ave.
KAMO COAL FUEL OIL
Summer Prices Phone 701

Falconer's
3111 WASHINGTON AVE.
Ice Cream and Soft Drinks
YARDLEY'S LAVENDER

Harvell's Service Station
Standard Esso Dealer
GAS—OIL—ACCESSORIES
Washing—Polishing—Greasing
1428 Kecoughtan Road at Wythe Cor.
Phone 9165, Newport News, Va.

NORFOLK

Royal Silver Mfg. Co., Inc.
PLATING BUSINESS
Silver, Nickel, Cromium and Copper Plating
Old Silverware Repaired and Made Like New
COLONIAL and 22nd STREET
Phone 24435

The Norfolk Stationery Company
INCORPORATED
Lithographers, Engravers and Printers
COMMERCIAL STATIONERS AND OFFICE OUTFITTERS
PHONE 44384 113 BROOKE AVENUE
G. L. WILLIS, Prop. J. W. WILLIS, Mgr.

Willis DRY CLEANERS
Phone 22389
754 W. 21ST STREET NORFOLK, VA.

ALBRIGHT-HOPKINS FLOWERS, Inc.
111 W. Freemason St., Norfolk, Va.
Phone 25442
A Good Place to Buy Flowers

RICHMOND

The **BAUGMAN STATIONERY** Co.
900 W. Marshall Phone 3-0235

PRINTING
Stationery, Office Furniture
Coarse Papers

For QUALITY LAUNDRY or SUPER DRY CLEANING
Dial 3-7411
ROYAL LAUNDRY
Zoric Dry Cleaning

The Ewart Cafeterias
112-114 NORTH FIFTH STREET
113-114 Market St. Norfolk, Va.
822 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.
Excellent Food at Moderate Prices

T & L LAUNDRY COMPANY
INCORPORATED
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

A TRIBUTE WHICH LIVES ON
Let Us Help You Select a
MEMORIAL
of Refinement and Simplicity
Henwood and Wilson
413 S. Cherry St. Dial 27340 RICHMOND, VA.

"Richmond's Leading Jewelers"
SCHWARZSCHILD Brothers
Broad at Second Richmond, Va.

ROANOKE

STANLEY'S
FIRST QUALITY FOODS
Monitor Advertised Products Carried
Campbell's Soups, Cocomalt, Grape-Nuts Heinz Products, Quaker Oats
110 GRANDIN ROAD

QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
Wilbur Coon Correct Shoes
Also
Wright Arch Preserver Shoes for Men

WEST VIRGINIA

HUNTINGTON

Visit
Rainbow Gardens
for Tasty Food and Confections
1st Huntington National Bank Arcade Phone 2122

Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
U. S. Tires and Batteries
General Electric Refrigerators
Washers, Ironers, Radios and Vacuum Cleaners
Phone 5171 6th Ave. at 10th St.

THACKSTON MOTOR CO.
CADILLAC
LA SALLE
OLDSMOBILE
Sales and Service
502 Fourth Ave. Phone 3107

Canada

ALBERTA

CALGARY

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Calgary M. 2864 9:00 A. M. to 5:00 P. M. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

JENKINS' GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Hudson's Bay Company
When in Calgary
Shop With Confidence
At "The Bay"
PHONE M 88

ALBERTA LAUNDRY
Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

PERMANENT WAVES
Genuine Merle Steam, Eugene and Machineless
Reg. $10, for..... $7.50
Reg. $7.50, for..... $5.00
Reg. $8.50, for..... $6.00
Reg. $6.50, for..... $4.25
Regular $5.00, for..... $3.50
Dorine Kay Beauty Salon
221 EIGHTH AVE. WEST PHONE M2979

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1908 222 8th Ave., W. Calgary

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

CAROLYN MILLER JESSIE MILLER
"Always Something New"
Scarfs—Handkerchiefs—Flowers
Miss Miller's Hat Shop
803 1st St. West Phone M-7833

PIGGLY WIGGLY

EDMONTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 27763, 9 to 12 daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
DO AS THOUSANDS OF OTHERS DO . . .
Follow that good old Western custom and trade with the "Bay," where quality and price are within the reach of everyone.

You can always rely on what you buy at
JOHNSTONE WALKER LIMITED

We Cordially Invite You
to avail yourself of Our Complete Fur Service (Cold Storage, Repairs and Remodeling)
ARCTIC FUR CO.
10613 Jasper Ave. Phone 26058

C. I. L.
A better paint for every purpose made by Canadian Industries Limited.
Sold Exclusively by
J. A. WERNER HARDWARE CO. LIMITED
Est. 1906 10139 99 St. Phone 22230

Edmonton's Leading Shoe Store
Quality Shoes That Are New
X-Ray fitting on all purchases.
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
10150 Jasper Avenue Edmonton

Lumber and Millwork
The Largest Assortment of Lumber in the City and Our Prices Are Competitive
Your complete satisfaction is our objective
W. H. CLARK LUMBER CO. Limited
109 STREET, EDMONTON, ALBERTA

TEMPLEMAN BROS
Plumbing, Steam and Hot-Water Heating
Gas Fitting—Tinsmithing
109th ST. 107 AVE. TELEPHONE 22033

EDMONTON (Continued)

Thornton & Perkins
Quality Upholstering and Draperies
Direct Importers

DUNCANS
—Ladywear—
MAIL ORDERS GIVEN PROMPT ATTENTION
You Can Do Better at Duncans

MANITOBA

WINNIPEG

Hudson's Bay Company

Pretty Toes
Are important with the new open-toed shoes! Madam Burke in the "Bay" Beauty Salon, will give you a grand Pedicure!
Beauty Salon, Third Floor

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods. Operated Co-operatively. Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

NEW METHOD CLEANERS · LAUNDERERS
Three-Seven-Two Burnell Street
Phone 37-222
WINNIPEG, MAN.
Launderers Dry Cleaners

For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning
Rumford's
Phone . . . 86311

"By every test the very best"
CITY DAIRY
Limited
MILK CREAM BUTTER
Hail Driver or Phone 37-647

NEW BRUNSWICK

ST. ANDREWS

You are invited to make
The Sign of the Anchor
your port-of-call for
Imported Linens
Woollens—Gifts
WATER ST. ST. ANDREWS, N. B.

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Baker 3320 Daily. ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Province-Wide Distribution



Everyone's Friend
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Home Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
Also
Evaporated Milk, Condensed Whole Milk, Powdered and Condensed Milk, Powdered Buttermilk.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
PLANTS LOCATED AT
London Toronto Hamilton Windsor Kitchener St. Catharines Peterborough Brantford Chatham Stratford Sarnia Guelph Woodstock Elmira Lucknow North Bay Sudbury Cayuga Cargill



Acme Farmers Dairy Ltd.
Milk
Cream—Butter
Ice Cream
GARFIELD 2134

"WHY TAKE CHANCES"
Send all your Cleaning and Pressing to the "Old Reliable Firm". Eighty-two years of successful business career.
HOWARD BROS. EST. 1854
82 REBECCA ST.
Just Phone Baker 4658

SEE NEXT PAGE

ONTARIO

LONDON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Fairmont 218 9 A. M. — 5 P. M. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Cliff Robinson
Quality Meats, Provisions
For early service, phone your order the night before to the nearest of our four stores:
202 Dundas .... Met 7111
613 Dundas .... Fair 970
729 Richmond .... Met 167
77 Wharncliffe .... Met 4568

Cairncross & Lawrence *Limited*
Chemists and Druggists
Experts in
Kodak Photography
SIX STORES

COURTESY— SERVICE— SATISFACTION
at
Smallman & Ingram Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
60 employees. Fender and Body Bumping. Repair all cars. "Noted for service."
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

CUMMING
The Clothier
SUMMER STYLE PARADE
Showing the Smartest in Clothing, Furnishings and Hats.
For men and young men. Prices to please.
248 DUNDAS STREET MET. 7532
Stores Also at Stratford and Galt

DELICIOUS
Canada Bread
OVER 100 VARIETIES of Cakes and Sweet Goods
DELIVERED FRESH DAILY
E. D. Redfearn, Mgr Met. 944

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
HOMEFURNISHERS
For forty years this store has been recognized as *the Furniture House of Western Ontario*
228-230 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 117

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
Up-to-the-Minute Prices
SHOES - STOCKINGS
226 Dundas Street Met. 5235

AYLMER LAUNDRY and DRY CLEANERS
Try Our Thrifty Service
All flat work finished.
Shirts with This Service, 10c each
487 Richmond St. Met. 5100
ADAM PALMER Branch Manager

OTTAWA

The Great Fur and Specialty Shop of Eastern Canada
DEVLINS
The Ri. J. Devlin Co. Limited
FURS
Men's Apparel
Women's Apparel
76 SPARKS STREET

McINTOSH & WATTS
CHINA HALL
Dinner Services a Speciality
English China enters Canada free!



245 BANK STREET QUEEN 4049

INSURANCE
GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN Limited
Since 1870 Ottawa Q 500

Chimney and Furnace Cleaning
Electric Vacuum Method
F. W. ARGUE LIMITED
234 Bank Street Q. 6800

Shepard TAXI SERVICE
Transfer and Moving Vans
94 Slater Street Q. 4000

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

James Hope & Sons LIMITED
Booksellers Stationers
Bookbinders Printers
Phone Queen 1233 Ottawa, Canada

TORONTO

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Kenwood 6408 8:00 A. M. to 1:00 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

A KNITTED SUIT
See us at Booth 154, General Exhibits Bldg., at the Canadian National Exhibition.
SWISS KNIT SALES
43 Victoria Street EL. 1056

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Hygienic Hairdressing Salon
Permanent Waving
Personality Cuts
Care of the Hair and Scalp with Original Creamoil
RYRIE BUILDING
229 YONGE STREET TORONTO

A Summer Service
Right to your cottage door we go this summer bringing a complete Laundry and Dry Cleaning Service in the area within 80 miles of Toronto.
LLOYDBROOK 2161

TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

Simeon Florence
JOYCE
Experienced Teachers
PIANO and ORGAN
162 Moore Ave. HYland 5493
TORONTO, ONT.

Meadonia Private Residential Hotel
A quiet, convenient home for permanent or transient guests.
Kingsdale 1667-1669 252 Bloor St., W.
(Just East of St. George St.)

Ford
MAGUIRE MOTORS, Ltd.
Authorized Ford Dealers
PORT CREDIT, ONTARIO
E. D MAGUIRE Telephone 201

Wainwright Real Estate
INSURANCE
Fire, Theft, Automobile, etc.
Estates Managed *Rents Collected*
1480 Danforth Ave. Glad. 2533

REAL SERVICE IN THE
Moving, Packing Shipping and Storage OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS
J·T·MIDDUP
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE
45 HAZELTON AVE. KINGSDALE 5093

STOP & SHOP
Choice Meats, Fruits and Vegetables, Quality Groceries
Use the Phone—We Deliver

Callow Brothers
STATIONERS PRINTERS
OFFICE SUPPLIES
Telephone Waverley 1856
COR. ADELAIDE AND VICTORIA STS.
TORONTO

Arthur W. Miles
Undertaker - Embalmer
FUNERAL CHAPEL
30 St. Clair Ave. West
Phones HYland 4938 HYland 5915

It costs no more than just "Any Milk"
Caulfield's
SELECTED GRADE MILK
is satisfying more than 30,000 Toronto users
PHONE US TO CALL

WEAR FUNERAL SERVICE Limited
J. A. WEAR, Manager
NEW FUNERAL HOME
2114 Queen St., East, at Wineva Ave.
Phones HO. 8721 and 7805
Lady Attendant

CHISHOLMS SHOES
Scientifically Fitted by X-Ray
2866 Dundas St. W. JU. 8567

DRESSMAKING
Specializing in Evening Wear
Suits—Coats—Dresses for all occasions
EDNA POTTER
4 ST CLAIR W Room 3 MO 6259

RUTH McDOUGALL
Town and Country Wear
45 AVENUE RD., TORONTO, CANADA
Randolph 3333

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS RESTAURANTS SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Ellen Bradley's Grill
1 ADELAIDE EAST
Good Food, Well Cooked, Nicely Served
(WE CATER FOR BANQUETS)

WINDSOR

ESTABLISHED 1910 Dial 3-3456
Warren the Cleaner Limited
Office and Plant:
464 Crawford Avenue, Windsor, Ont.

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Wilbank 3436 9 A. M.-5 P. M. Daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Montreal's Own Store Since 1843
HAS BEEN WELCOMING AMERICAN VISITORS FOR OVER 94 YEARS
We have much to interest you in fine British and European Imports and other lines peculiar to the Dominion such as Murray Bay and Hudson's Bay Blankets.
HENRY MORGAN & CO. Limited

"Montreal's Quality Store for Men"
BURBERRY COATS
English Haberdashery, Topcoats, Suits, Hats and Shoes
Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.

You'll Enjoy Shopping at
Simpson's
Montreal's Favorite Shopping Centre
● Women's and Children's Wear ● Men's Clothing and Furnishings ● Fine Linens ● China ● Sporting Goods

Canada's Finest FURS Since 1837
Holt, Renfrew & Company Limited
Montreal Quebec Toronto Winnipeg

THRIFT-STOP & SHOP
Meats
Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables
Use the Phone—We Deliver

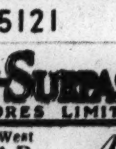


ELMHURST MILK
Cream — Butter Chocolate Drink Eggs
DEXTER 8401

Order Your FUR COAT at summer prices. Restyling and Repairing. Terms arranged.
JAY WOLFE, Inc.
Manufacturing Furriers
Lancaster 7020 1193 Phillips Square

QUALITY in EVERY DETAIL
Toilet Laundries Ltd.
WI. 5121

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED
1111 St. Catherine West
FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced from $3.00 to $7.50
Hosiery—69c and 75c



LIFE INSURANCE and ANNUITIES
In Canadian or British Currencies.
Rates on application
A. R. HOWELL
204 Notre Dame West, Montreal
MArquette 3433

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

Eiler's
SWIFT CURRENT FORT QU'APPELLE
REGINA ESTEVAN MOOSE JAW

SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATOON

Hudson's Bay Company
You can always buy with confidence at the "Bay"

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St.. West

OK ECONOMY STORES OK
QUALITY FOODS at ECONOMICAL PRICES

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ARTISTS

BIRKENHEAD—MARGARET HOLMAN designs private greeting cards; portraits of pets, house or garden from photos; illustrated brochures, tariffs, menus, samples sent. 45 Balls Road.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

LONDON, LEXHAM HALL
42 Lexham Gardens, W. 8. Western 1201. Commander S. H. Morres, R. N. Resident proprietor. Large sunny rooms. QUIET. Modern appointments.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

LONDON—Parents abroad. Major and Mrs. G. E. Brine can accommodate two or three children; full tuition or supervision only; tutoring for all exams.; swimming, tennis, etc. taught. 10, Woodnook Rd., S. W. 16.

BUILDERS AND CONTRACTORS

BUILDING, repairing and decorating. E. W. EASDOWN, 24 Ivydale Road, Nunhead, London, S. E. 15. New X 1332.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

CAPABLE business woman seeks partnership, with Christian Scientist preferred, for Guest House, or would take over management. Box W-794—BCM/CSM, London.

CARS FOR HIRE

DAY AND NIGHT
PRIVATE CAR HIRE SERVICE
Telephone PUTNEY 4455 Tariffs on Request
Private Car Sales Maintenance and Supplies

CORSETIERES

ARTISTE EN CORSETS. To look slim and well dressed wear a corset or belt made to measure by MME. E. FESTA
65 George St., Portman Sq., London, W. 1
Tel. Welbeck 6439
Agents for Kickernick Undergarments

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

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—Paris consumes 47 gallons per person every day, London 43, Berlin 38, Amsterdam 30.

Come With Me To Mexico

66

Taxco (III)

The urge to learn English, which was so evident among the shop clerks in Cuernavaca, was pleasantly demonstrated in Taxco — everyone wants to be ready to do business with the tourists, now that the Pan-American Highway is rolling them in by the carload.

As we set out from the hotel, up the sharply angling and roughly cobbled streets (really too narrow to be called streets!), we passed two brown-skinned little cherubs sitting in a doorway. I smiled at them; and that was all they needed to start up a beaming barrage of hello's. And I wish I might tell you how sweetly a little Mexican child can say, "Hello" —with the most wistful of modulations.

Each time they helloed me, I replied in kind—you see, we were conversing in English! So pleased were they with their prowess in my language that they trotted along with us for a block with a hello to every three toddler steps. Finally, I said, "Good-by."

Ah! Here was a new word! So now they slipped in an occasional "Goo'-by"—with a lilting little ripple to the second syllable.

But we had let them follow us as far as safety might permit; so I drew them close to me and suggested that they hurry back home, and wait for us. We'd be back soon. So, obediently, they went flying back, except for stopping about every 15 feet to wave and say, "Hello; goo-by."

Up to this point you may have been able to turn away from the Mexican huaraches; but please don't try to pick your way over Taxco's little cobblestones in high heels! A pair of sneakers might do the job; but I have a feeling that you will slip down into one of the little market stalls and treat your feet to a pair of comfortable, air-conditioned huaraches. But don't think you will be able to break away with only huaraches. What about all that pottery, those machetes, those sombreros, those lemonwood boxes, the garish serapes, the silver work?

Before visiting the shops of Taxco's silversmiths, we decided to take in the band concert in the shady plaza; and as we sat back enjoying ourselves, we had a chance to do a couple of good turns. My wife bought tortillas and tacos from a vender and fed them to a frightened, half-starved mother dog; and I bargained around and got transportation back to Cuernavaca for a young American couple who could speak no Spanish, and who had found tickets of no use on an overcrowded bus.

Our return to the hotel was hardly as prompt as I had promised my darling helloers; but there they were—and such a glad reunion as we had! You have never heard such a bedlam of hello's and goo(d)-by's! But I'd go all the way back for some more.—**Daily Features Editor.**

(To Be Continued)

Parliamentary Practice

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Two Elective Offices

Question: Our bylaws provide that "no member shall hold more than one elective office during the same period." At each business meeting a chairman is nominated and elected to preside at that particular meeting. Is an officer of the organization eligible as chairman of such meeting?

Answer: If the bylaws also include the provision for electing a chairman to preside at each meeting, that is also an elective office. Consequently, under the bylaw cited, one who holds some other elective office would not seem eligible to be elected to preside at a meeting.

Brevities

Milwaukee Journal: There are ski trains, canoe trains, bicycle trains, and now a camera fans' train out of New York. The public without a hobby can catch a bus.

Humorist: A visiting golfer says that British greens are the best in the world. There wasn't a trace of grit in the spinach he had for lunch at the clubhouse.

New Yorker: "Warns Graduating Class to Start Low and Climb"—Headline Let's put an end to this practice of beginning at the top and working down.

Taxco's Streets Require Huaraches—



Monitor Camera Club from I. H. Trevor, Chicago

A Sign on the Public Fountain Admonishes Those Who Can Read Not to Dip In Their Hands or Soiled Cups

Puzzle Corner

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Cryptogram

"All things come to him who waits," says an old adage—but, well, here is a modern version in cryptographic form:

WAIT BZC'W YZXI WZ WAI

XDC VAZ VDEWU DCT XZFI.

WAI XDC VAZ AGUWTIU SIWU

'IX.

Factual Figuring

To the number of letters in the last name of the artist who painted "The Horse Fair" —— add the number of letters in the last name of the sculptor who made the statue of Lincoln in the Memorial in Washington. ——; subtract the number of letters in the last name of the poet who wrote "Little Boy Blue" ——; multiply by the number of letters in the last name of the composer who wrote "Old Black Joe" ——; and divide by the number of letters in the last name of the author who wrote "The Lays of Ancient Rome" ——. What is the answer?

Letter Juggling

Try forming two different 6-letter words from the six letters given below. Use all 6 letters in each word:

A E K M R R.

How Long Would It Take?

If a man can mow a lawn that is 100 feet square in 2 hours, how long—working at the same rate of speed—would it take him to mow a lawn that is 50 feet square?

Fun With Synonyms

Well, we start another week with 10 words and their synonyms to be paired off. The first pair has been checked by way of example:

1	obscure	tenacious	
2	qualified	proper	
3	stable	difficult	1
4	drastic	gracious	
5	sticky	inattentive	
6	devious	wealthy	
7	judicious	durable	
8	preoccupied	proficient	
9	benign	powerful	
10	opulent	rambling	

(Answers Appear On This Page.)

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEESMAN, M. A.

Eben-ezer

The seventh chapter of I Samuel records how Samuel brought together a great concourse of people at Mizpeh, which was apparently some five miles northwest of Jerusalem. There he fasted and offered earnest prayers on behalf of the Hebrews, who themselves made a public confession of their sins.

For a time the menacing approach of a Philistine army almost threw them into a panic, but as Samuel offered sacrifices and continued his prayer to God at the request of the people, a terrific thunderstorm broke over the advancing hordes of the Philistines, striking terror to their superstitious hearts; while the Israelites, encouraged by this portent, defeated and pursued their enemies. God, they felt, had indeed heard and aided them, and as a memorial of the event they set up a great stone which they called Ebenezer ("stone of help") saying, "Hitherto hath the LORD helped us" (verse 12).

Daily Anecdote

Happiness

When John Tyndall, noted scientist, attended the University of Marburg he paid his way out of his savings from a salary which, even after four or five years on the Ordnance Survey, had never amounted to more than 20 shillings ($5) a week. Yet through it all he had managed to save and to enjoy life as well.

"I have often since wondered," he said many years later, "at the amount of genuine happiness which a young fellow with regular habits, not caring for either pipe or mug, may extract even from pay like that."

Quotation for Today

IT is mind, after all, which does the work of the world.—CHANNING

Speaking Kindly

Let us think for a few moments what would happen if the whole world were to band together in one brotherhood even for the brief space of a single day, with no other object than that of speaking kindly; if for just one day nobody were to lose his temper, nobody were to tell a single lie, nobody to be vindictive, malicious, slanderous! The possible results might very likely suggest something borrowed from a fairy tale.—"Wayfarer" in Preston (Eng.) Guardian.

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the Week's News

1. To what size has Mussolini restricted Italian newspapers? Why?
2. Are the giant Sequoia trees in California increasing in number?
3. What French national holiday was celebrated on July 14?
4. What is the estimated value of the 1937 grain harvest in the United States?
5. Who now holds the "unofficial world golf title"?
6. Where can a fully equipped library be found several thousand feet deep?
7. What record was set by the latest trio of Russian aviators to cross the North Pole?
8. How many persons did the American freighter Golden Bear rescue from volcano-destroyed Rabaul, New Guinea?
9. What famous United States Senator passed on last week?
10. For the present, whom does Mr. Roosevelt look to as "acting majority leader" in the Senate?
11. Who are the highest-paid movie actors?
12. What is the President doing about high rents in the United States?
13. What is the next step forecast in trans-polar flights?
14. How are Southwestern grasses made to germinate faster?
15. What were the time marks of the return trans-Atlantic flights of the British Caledonia and the American Clipper III?
16. What is the apparent goal of Japan in the latest Sino-Japanese crisis?
17. Has China any treaty rights to ask for the preservation of its territorial integrity?
18. How do present farm wages in the United States compare with previous years?
19. How much has the United States Senate appropriated to assist tenants to buy their farms?
20. Are business failures in the United States again on the increase?

(Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page)

Sunbonnet Sue



—And Here Is Where You Buy Them



I. H. Trevor

Scene in a Typical Mexican Market, This One in Oaxaca, Where Native Wares Change Hands

In Lighter Vein

Shame!

"So you had to discharge that clerk for inefficiency?"

"Yes; he couldn't even sell a can opener to a June bride!"

Woes of College Life

"There's a lot of uncertainty attached to college football."

"I'll say! You never know if the examinations will be easy enough for the star quarterback to pass!"

Let Go!

Barber: "What's the matter? Ain't the razor takin' holt?"

Victim: "Yeah, it's taking holt all right, but it ain't lettin' go again."

—U. of P. Punch Bowl.

The Rebuke

The landlady observed one of her younger boarders busily engaged in cleaning his silver before eating, and immediately pounced upon him.

"In the first place," she said, "it is bad manners; and in the second, it soils the linen!"

Phases

You can tell what stage a college student is in by the way he signs his name. For instance:

Freshman—Bill Smith.
Sophomore—William Smith.
Junior—W. Algernon Smith.
Senior—William A. Smith.
Graduate—W. A. Smith.
Job-Hunter—Smith.

—Wall Street Journal.

Opportunity

"And did anybody come to the door while I was out?"

"Yes. A man collecting for the Free Breakfasts."

"And did you give him anything?"

"I gave him all our names."

—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Party Helper

A high school senior who was one of a large family gained a reputation in her neighborhood for giving jolly inexpensive parties for her little brothers and sisters. She was eventually asked to plan for other parties; and she became so popular that she was able to make enough to pay all the expenses of graduation week.

She found party and game hints in many magazines and she kept scrapbooks which she referred to from time to time. She made it a point to try all games with her own brothers and sisters first. She then added any hints or suggestions about the game at the bottom of the page in red ink.

For some customers she simply made a program of the party from beginning to end, telling what game to play first and how to play it, what to do next, etc. Others preferred to have her come and supervise the party. Her rules for success were:

1. Have as varied games as possible, quiet ones, noisy ones, lively ones, some with equipment (balls, bean bags, pencils, crayons, and the like), some with prizes, etc.
2. Never repeat a game played somewhere else if some guests were present there, unless especially requested to do so.
3. Don't play a game too long, even if there are eager demands that it be continued. A good time to stop is at the height of enjoyment.
4. Be sure that the directions for games are clear, and that everybody knows exactly how to play the game before it is started.—Alta M. T., Sloatsburg, N. Y.

Jest a Minute



"But I tell you there wasn't any 'affair'; I just got tired of the Riviera climate."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



'Curly Top' and the Century

(Detroit Free Press)

Elkhart, Ind.

Wherever railroads run there are boys and girls, and grown-ups, as well, to whom the trains that roar past their little homes are romantic, suggesting adventures and the excitements of travel to great cities and far horizons.

Nine-year-old Violet Kathleen Schmidt lives down by the tracks at Elkhart, Ind. Her father, who has seven other children, is on relief. For three years she has never failed to wave to the great limited train that goes by her house twice a day, even if it has meant getting up before 5:30 a. m. to stay on her self-appointed schedule.

Trainmen soon began to look for the youngster they called "Curly Top." Last year they learned her name and sent her a Christmas present of warm clothing. On her birthday in May, they gave her a ride into Chicago on their crack train. Then, June 14, when the Twentieth Century Limited celebrated its 35th birthday, Violet and her mother were brought to New York. They met the president of the railroad, who gave Violet a necklace and $25 for a shopping tour. When they went home, Violet was the one who gave the conductor the signal for the train to pull out of the Grand Central on its first run of its 36th year.

The story of this little Cinderella of the rails, with godfathers in grimed blue denim instead of a fairy godmother, and a steel train instead of a coach-and-four, means that friendliness and cheerfulness do not always go unrewarded in a busy world. Sometimes, also, the inspiration for one's dreams turns out to be even more romantic than one imagined it could be.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Orange Race

The players sit on chairs in two rows, the members of each team stretching out their feet (placed together) in front of them. An orange is placed on the feet of the first player in each row, and the object is to transfer it to the feet of the next player without touching it. This is done either by rolling it gently over the side, or by letting it fall through the open space between the feet. If the orange falls to the ground it must start on its travels again from the first player.

The side which passes its orange to the end without dropping it is the winner.—G. M. H., Bletchley, Eng.

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. Italy has reduced the size of its newspapers to 8 pages because of the scarcity of cellulose, which must be imported at high prices.
2. No; and surveys have been undertaken to determine the reason.
3. Bastille Day.
4. $4,000,000,000 for the principal grains.
5. Henry Cotton, British open champion, recently defeated Denny Shute (U. S.) at Heath, Eng.
6. In one of the East Rand gold mines in South Africa.
7. Although they actually covered some 8700 miles, the actual distance from Moscow to San Jacinto, Calif., about 6262 miles, is submitted for official confirmation. The distance was traversed in 62 h., 17 min. The former record of 5653.5 miles was set by Rossi and Codos, in flying from New York to Rayak, Syria.
8. 750.
9. Senator Joseph T. Robinson, majority leader.
10. Senator Barkley of Kentucky.
11. Among the men: Warner Baxter, Gary Cooper, and George Raft.
12. He has ordered a survey to determine methods of lowering rents.
13. A Soviet aviation authority predicts a trans-polar flight with a passenger plane, with an Alaskan refueling.
14. A hard seed cover, which usually requires two or three years of abrasive action to be worn off, is artificially abraded to increase germination 16 per cent.
15. The Caledonia made the eastward hop from Botwood, Newfoundland, to Poynes, Irish Free State, in 12 h. 7 min. The Clipper III made the westward flight in 16 h., 27 min.
16. Foreign military attaches see in the present military activities, an effort by Japan to control Peiping and Tientsin, and the connecting railway.
17. Yes; this was guaranteed by 14 powers in the so-called "Nine Power Pact."
18. They are the highest since 1930.
19. A three-year outlay of $35,000,000.
20. During the five-day week ended July 8, commercial failures declined to the lowest level in 17 years, according to Dun & Bradstreet.

Odds and Ends

Copper for Coins

Almost 3,000,000 pounds of copper are used every year to mint U. S. coins.

Rayon

The process of making rayon was worked out about 50 years ago by a Frenchman.

T'morrow

Honey, jes' lissen! Don't cry an' fret;
Der's a whol' day t'morrow thet ain't been teched yet!
Mought be a sunrise mek yo' heart shout—
Look jes' like heaven turned inside out.
Mought go a-walkin' long o' the road,
Fin' a gol' nugget big as a toad.
Mought turn a corner mos' eny place—
Bes' friend a-smilin' right in yo' face!
Heart o' mine, lissen! Why will yo' fret?
Dere's a whol' day t'morrow thet ain't been teched yet!

—Anna B. Bryant in "Head and Hand."

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: They don't come to the man who waits any more. The man who hustles gets 'em.

Factual Figuring: 1 (Bonheur) plus 6 (French) minus 5 (Field) times 6 (Foster) divided by 6 (Macaulay) equals 6.

Letter Juggling: Marker, Remark.

How Long Would It Take? 30 minutes.

Fun With Synonyms: Obscure—difficult; qualified—proficient; stable—durable; drastic—powerful; sticky—tenacious; devious—rambling; judicious—proper; preoccupied—inattentive; benign—gracious; opulent—wealthy.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Member of the Party Disappears*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Splash!*

By CARMACK



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 19, 1937 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Planning—Under Popular Control

ONE of the most interesting documents to emanate from American official sources in years is the report of the National Resources Committee on "Technological Trends and National Policy." This is saying a great deal, for, not to mention other branches of the government, this committee has itself issued some important surveys on water resources, regional planning and so forth.

The current study, however, deals with that subject perennially attractive to the curiosity—the probable effect of inventions on the near future of mankind. And it deals with the social forces of machines in a way reminiscent of that earlier and broader analysis of "Recent Social Trends" sponsored by President Hoover. In fact, Prof. William F. Ogburn of the University of Chicago, who was director of research for the former committee, is chairman of the subcommittee on technology largely responsible for the present report.

Probably the key question now raised is the extent and kind of economic planning to be done by governmental agencies in view of the anticipated changes likely to be wrought by such apparently imminent innovations as television, the autogiro, the automobile trailer and "test-tube farming."

These are only a few of the socially important inventions that are evidently on the way—the committee pointing out that so far as social effects are concerned it is necessary only to consider the probable results of devices now well under way toward acceptance rather than to forecast entirely new inventions which will require generations to perfect.

The four developments mentioned are enough to illustrate that governments, national or local, inevitably must do some planning about the effects of technical changes. Television involves allocation of broadcast wave-lengths; possible development of the autogiro affects location of airports; the automobile trailer already is raising local tax problems; experiments with producing foodstuffs in hothouse trays instead of broad fields may put an entirely new face on the farm problem.

The committee points out that failure to apprehend the consequences of introducing high-speed steel tools allowed a costly lag before the correlative adoption of workmen's compensation laws and organization of shop safety campaigns. Already another costly lag has been pointed out in the slow re-employment of workers displaced by labor-saving devices. Two inventions in the committee's major list of thirteen may aggravate seriously this problem of technological unemployment. These are the mechanical cotton picker, possibly displacing thousands of Southern agricultural workers, and the photo-electric cell or "electric eye," capable of doing scores of factory tasks from counting punched cards to testing colors in fabrics or reversing the rolls in steel mills.

Of the desirability of some social planning for adjustments such as these there can be no doubt. The question is how and by whom the planning shall be done. The United States has heard a great deal about economic and social planning since the incoming of the Roosevelt Administration, so much so that the phrase is associated by some with the kind of arbitrary blueprinting of national efforts involved in Russia's five and Germany's four-year plans.

Certainly if that were the sort of planning implicit in the recommendation of the technology committee that "a permanent over-all planning board" be established, America would want none of it. Experience, some of it described by the committee, has shown that though the batting average of the experts may in general be high they nevertheless make some occasional very wide misses or oversights in their forecasting. Moreover, the kind of pre-vision a government will get depends—even with politics left out—on the experts it selects.

Hence there is all the difference in the world between the kind of planning that submits its recommendations to the test of democratic decision and that which tries to combine execution with planning so as to bring about fulfillment of its forecasts.

America is willing enough to listen to experts. Indeed it is eager to know their opinions. It would like to be prepared for new conditions as they arise. Yet it would like to be sure of the conditions before it legislates about them. It would like to leave selection of new devices to the free initiative of many intellects rather than to a coterie.

It is true that necessary governmental planning must often affect inescapably the growth of inventions, as in subsidization of research, construction of highways or airways, regulation of patents or permission of patent pools and the very publicity given to certain discoveries. Yet the essence of planning is advice. That is the function of the experts. It would be the function of the proposed permanent National Resources Board. Action on the advice is the function of the legislative branch and the economic community. That planning is best which combines a maximum of voluntarism in its execution.

Compromising a "Compromise"

NEWS that friends of President Roosevelt are talking about another revision of the plan for enlarging the Supreme Court will be examined carefully by those who too readily accepted the advance descriptions of the Hatch-Logan bill as a sound compromise. The amendment now proposed would be to exempt sitting justices from the operation of the "retire-or-else" plan. The measure needs careful study of all its effects and operations before being indorsed. There are uncertainties and contingencies in it which should be examined closely.

But exemption of sitting justices will remove one of the great objections to the bill's effect on the Supreme Court. That was its appearance of reshaping the court to fit a legislative program. Many students of constitutional history felt that in the present situation giving the President power to remodel the court amounted to a new method of amending the Constitution. It would have impaired if it did not destroy judicial independence.

And judicial independence is one of the essentials of the Constitution. The framers took pains to free the judges from dependence on the other branches of the Government. In the very first section of Article III providing for the judicial branch they said:

> The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

They foresaw that the executive and legislative branches might try to overbear the judicial and they blocked the two roads which English and colonial history had shown might be used—removal from office or deprivation of salary. They did not foresee that judges who could not be removed might have their voices cancelled by the addition of more judges. But who can doubt that they intended to make the justices independent and would have blocked that road if they had foreseen the danger?

Who can doubt that so long as Americans wish to retain a government of three independent but co-operative branches they must insist on blocking that road either by constitutional amendment or by such a decisive rejection of plans like the first two court-enlargement proposals as shall establish a firm constitutional precedent?

Stars by Any Other Name

IT WAS the Bard of Avon who said: "What's in a name?" Yet, "Romeo and Juliet" stressed the sometimes tragic importance of a name: no Montague could ever wed a Capulet. And now, Representative Francis X. Coyne of the Great and General Court of Massachusetts proposes a bill which, if it becomes a law, will impose a fine of $1000 or three months in jail on any stage or screen performer using other than his real name within the borders of Massachusetts.

Can it be that on theater marquees throughout the Bay State may soon appear such legends in light as "Honeymoon Lane" starring Jasper Hoffenberger and Annie Rafferty, or perhaps, Emma Jones and John Smith in "Love Conquers All"? Says Representative Coyne, "The majority of entertainers use phoney names to deceive the public." But what Mr. Coyne doesn't seem to realize is that it matters little to the theater going public that the glamorous and mysterious star it rushes so frantically to see, first saw the light of day as Mary Smith. Perhaps it might be more accurate to say that actors use "phoney names" to add to the illusion so necessary to theatrical success. Legislators usually are not unaware of the value of illusion.

Airs and Anthems

ALBANIA wants a new national anthem, and is organizing a competition among her citizens in an effort to obtain one. It will be a difficult task; because a national air that is not familiar to, nor traditional among, the people of the country is liable to be robbed of half its significance.

If it comes not with the distant echoes of an old song, nor sounds in the ear like a breeze from a man's native heath, it is no more than a "signature tune," to which hats are solemnly doffed by convention. Such tunes may be adopted by governments; but the genuine national song that marches to the "tempo" of the people usually has first to be adopted by them—to be played and sung and acclaimed by the populace, before it assumes official duty.

It may be Albania will be fortunate, and find another Rouget de Lisle, who will storm the country overnight with his composition. In any event, time, though it does not always reconcile public taste to official views, is likely to prove an ally of the Government; and no doubt both judges and competitors will not altogether ignore the possibilities of Albania's traditional airs.

Peace's Victories

Book News of the Day

IT WAS time somebody said a word for peace. Not an emotional word glorifying its virtues—our re-arming world's ears are full of such words—but a plain word recording the success of peaceful processes. War is a spectacular fellow, well advertised in the daily news; peace has no press agent.

Our disillusioned day, very conscious of Manchuria, Ethiopia, Spain and other failures of peace machinery, and taught on every hand that only force is effective, surely has need of a reminder that peace hath her victories no less than war. Without frills, but with scrupulous scholarship and the mounting effect of fact laid on fact, C. R. M. F. Cruttwell speaks the word in "A HISTORY OF PEACEFUL CHANGE IN THE MODERN WORLD" (London: Oxford University Press. $3.).

Mr. Cruttwell, principal of Hertford College, Oxford, and author of a distinguished history of the World War, here sets down the achievements of peace with matter-of-fact accuracy. In a compact book, he covers much territory. Even so he has found it necessary to limit the very large title suggested by the Royal Institute of International Affairs. to peaceful change within the last century and to confine change to "the relations of civilized powers with one another." The author has necessarily excluded "purely economic changes," however great their ultimate political importance. Likewise those changes in popular thinking which may be even more fundamental and more hopeful for harmonious adjustments both between and within nations.

Such events as the adjustments of the Maine, Oregon and Venezuela boundaries, the Tacna-Arica settlement, transfer of the Ionian Islands from Britain to Greece, the rise of states such as Egypt, Iraq and Syria, the separation of Norway from Sweden, the creation of Belgium, the extinction of Korea, consolidation of Yugoslavia, the plebiscites in Upper Silesia and the Saar, the neutralization of water highways, and remilitarization of the Rhineland, form the unexciting but not uninspiring materials of this story.

Mr. Cruttwell indulges no illusions and recognizes that in some of these changes force or the threat of force crouched under the council table. Yet his record plainly shows that peaceful adjustments between nations were far "more common in the nineteenth than in preceding centuries" and he concludes that, while the present century displays less elasticity than the last in deciding between essentials and non-essentials, it does possess two great advantages:

> First, a collective organization which contains the promise of being converted into an instrument of international conciliation and revision more permanent, more impartial, and more universal than the old Concert of Europe—secondly, an improvement in the technique and international character of the plebiscite, which should give increasing confidence that the will of any given population can, in Europe at least, be unequivocably obtained before a proposed transfer of territory is made absolute.

These are the words of a hard-headed historian. Capping a factual study such as this book, they will hearten many who hope that nations are learning to rely on something more intelligent than war for the necessary adjustment of their differences.

D. M. R.

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"No Compromise"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

You state flatly in your editorial "No Compromise" that if the President's Supreme Court bill should pass, its "ultimate effects would be to destroy its (the court's) independence." This is an unqualified statement, and I cannot agree with it.

I do not expect to alter your views, but I should like to try to allay the alarm which such a bald declaration may excite in some readers. In the first place, I am inclined to think that if the present proposal were disassociated from the New Deal, it would cause little excitement. The plan to impose a reasonable retirement age on judges is an old one. It is now in effect in many states. British courts incline to retirement at 72. Lack of compulsory retirement in federal courts (due to the Constitution) has frequently been deplored. Charles Evans Hughes favored retirement at 70 or 75, preferably the latter. William Howard Taft considered absence of compulsory retirement a "defect." The list could be indefinitely extended.

The present bill proposes to put pressure on justices to retire at 75. It will be argued that this should be done by constitutional amendment. I do not expect you to agree, but why should a reasonable reform be achieved by amendment which is clearly within the constitutional authority of Congress to enact? The plan of supplementary judges is not new. In 1869 the House passed such a bill, but it failed in the Senate. In 1913 Attorney General (now Justice) McReynolds revived the proposal. He, if anyone, is its father. Surely he is no Constitution-shaker. It was repeated by Attorney General Gregory in 1914, 1915 and 1916. Elihu Root was a member of the Senate Judiciary Committee unanimously reporting out a bill of this type in 1915. The bill passed the Senate in 1916 but failed in the House. Obviously then, there is nothing in the appointment of supplementary judges itself, or in a fixed retirement age, to alarm readers.

S. L.

Washington, D. C.

America Inarticulate?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When James Bryce foresaw the possibility of just such a situation arising as the present in regard to the Supreme Court, but thought the court would always be protected by the "broad good sense" of the American people and "their attachment to the great principles of the Constitution," did he not overestimate our character, or, at least, our power to make ourselves articulate?

C. J. S. D.

Hartford, Conn.

Speaking of Holding Companies



York in the Louisville Times

Alarums on Claverly Street

ALAS, ye rash ones who have given hostages to fortune upon a suburban street in form of pet or progeny! Fate will surely find you out. Children, as all men know, are the final blessing of mankind. But they utter loud noises, climb neighbors' fences, and knock baseballs ardently and by accident into the center of lawn parties. As for dogs, even the most faithful of Man's Best Friends will bury fragrant shankbones in the next-door geranium bed.

Mrs. West's telephone rang the other night on Claverly Street. When she came back to the table she sighed.

"Mrs. Tilbury has your football again, Robert, and she says she's going to keep it this time."

Mrs. Tilbury is the Wests' next-door neighbor.

Now the Tilburys have given no hostage to fortune. They have neither cat nor canary, dog nor child. In calm rectitude they ask only to be let alone on Claverly Street, which alas, is the hardest chore to put upon a prolific neighborhood. For pet they nourish only the biggest and shiniest automobile on Our Street, and whoever heard of an indiscretion from a Straight-Eight? Does a motorcar bury bones; does it kick footballs? Certainly not, and Mr. Tilbury (who is not a bad sort of fellow, in the downtown bank) shows his one sign of human frailty in waxing and polishing this new acquisition almost daily as it stands beside his door, or pausing before it in the reverence with which Americans still regard these massy aggregates of pyroxylin and horsepower.

"But, Ma," protested Robert, crossly, "I never kicked no football!"

"Any football. You lent it to Roger, and Roger gave it to Junior, and Junior threw it in Mrs. Tilbury's yard. And she has it! And Junior's mother just called up, and she says she'll buy you another one if Mrs. Tilbury doesn't give it back, which she says she won't."

"Aw—cracky!" said Robert, in discouragement at man's inhumanity to man.

Now it was within this very hour that a remarkable event occurred; such an incident as is, in retrospect, part of the cherished saga of every suburban street. It was, you remember, the pleasant hour of gloaming. Now families were reunited; now suppers on Our Street were finished or finishing; now neighbors sat in festival, or on cool side porches behind latticed honeysuckle. Through the screens came evening sounds of cricket and mumbling June bug; the final whir of lawnmower. A distant church bell tolled indistinctly. The declining sun threw its final rays over the tranquil scene. Now was the hour of peace, intensified rather than broken by the hammer of Mr. Luggerly making some domestic repairs to The Ark, the swish of Mr. Tilbury's hose against his motor deity, and the merry notes of children rising in their final frolic.

Suddenly, the calm air of Claverly Street was riven by an ear-piercing note. Shocked families waited for it to end. It did not end. It grew. It was a horn, and its screaming voice warned of unimaginable disasters. What sacrilegious thumb could be eliciting that note?

Screen doors opened, up and down Our Street. Came angry cries. "Shut off that crazy horn!" Childish voices hushed. Mr. Luggerly dropped his hammer. Mr. Smith froze on his lawnmower. The Wests, one and all, rushed to front porch.

Claverly Street then beheld a memorable sight. Mr. Tilbury was dancing with excitement before his brilliant car, hose still squirting in hand. His machine had apparently gone berserk. From its giant lungs issued the alarm. No one was inside; apparently the hose itself had produced a short-circuit within the machine's vitals, and it was throwing its last horsepower into passionate self-expression. From its hood poured the vituperative stream which high-spirited motorcars owned by polite people are wont to hurl at each other at busy intersections, by the sheer force of which they lift out of their way the hapless pedestrian.

Neighbors gathered about the blushing Mr. Tilbury as he essayed to calm his reverberating monster. He scrambled for the horn, but apparently there was no horn. The ingenuity of designers was too much for him. And the iron roar continued. Amusement now illuminated the faces of Claverly Street. At that minute Mr. Tilbury would have sold his car and his responsibility for a song; at least a quiet song, a lullaby. But instead there issued that bitter wail of Frankenstein against Man; a noise which generations of skilled inventors have compounded to set the world's teeth on edge.

Calmly through the crowd came Robert West. Adeptly he scrambled under the car. And suddenly, with a shock that left one's ears ringing, there was deafening silence. Robert, who knew more about modern cars than most garage mechanics, emerged moistly and modestly from beneath the tamed trumpeter.

The crowd dispersed, grinning. The sound of the lawnmower resumed. A cowed robin tried a note. A scissors grinder went by, ringing a little bell. The peal of youthful laughter came once more from behind vines of honeysuckle.

Mrs. West's telephone rang. "Yes," said Mrs. West. "Yes."

She hung up the receiver. And it was no surprise to any of them when she remarked:

"Robert, if you run over now I think you can get your football."

R. L. S.

Mirror of World Opinion

Churchill Backs League

THE mockers cry "International organization is a sham." The League of Nations, they assert, is a failure. They point with just scorn at the fate of Abyssinia. They point to the fraud and hypocrisy which has accompanied the non-intervention policy in Spain. We must not be discouraged by these sorrowful episodes. We cannot afford to be discouraged by them. Either civilization is going to control the air, or the air is going to wreck civilization. Either the scientific educated races are going to control war or war is going to ruin and plunge the scientific educated races back into the squalor of the dark ages. Only by a grand combined effort can we escape from a deluge of misery. This is no time to abandon the cause of the League of Nations. This is no time to despair of true international comradeship and co-operation. On the contrary, it is the time of all others to advance with high resolve and to persevere. —*Winston Churchill, at the New Commonwealth Luncheon in London.*

Rice Polishings for Digestion's Sake

AN ADVERTISEMENT of a well-known drug firm, in the British Medical Journal, offers a proprietary brand of rice polishings concentrate which it is stated "assists digestion in adults," "promotes growth in backward children," etc.

The ordinary rice retailed has had its outer coat polished off, thus removing much, if not all, of its nutritive qualities. Having taken our fill of this, we are now, it seems, to replace the deficiencies by a dose of polishings concentrate.

Commerce removes the outer covering before selling the rice to us, and the chemist sells the covering back to us in capsules under a fancy name so that we may all be assured of our vitamin B. Of a truth, a strange world.—*Anti-Vivisection Journal, London.*

The Wide Horizon

Urgency Adjourned?

AN INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THE impression prevailed at the week's end that we were getting close to a decision on the Supreme Court struggle. The Democratic caucus called to choose Senator Robinson's successor on Wednesday was supposed to be the beginning of the end: the home stretch toward the long-awaited trial of strength.

But now, from the train which bore a large part of the Senate to Little Rock, come stories of a real instead of an apparent compromise being aired by several presidential spokesmen: specifically, a proposal to exempt present members of the Supreme Court from the pending bill, or otherwise securing a face-saving result in the final decision. And also Vice-President Garner is returning to Washington on the train, and presumably his task is to attempt to bridge over some of the gulfs yawning in the party. If such negotiations are afoot, it may take some time to work them out.

It is somehow shocking to hear of these maneuvers from the train going to and from Senator Robinson's funeral, just as most of the statements and letters have been shocking since his passing. But Washington lives in a political atmosphere, and in the present suspense nothing is sacred. Moreover, it is the sordid fact that political negotiations are not the least appropriate things that happen on funeral trains.

Anyway, if President Roosevelt is really prepared to accept the compromise attributed to Joseph B. Keenan, Assistant Attorney-General, or a similar plan, and exempt the present court from the provisions of his bill, it will be sent to Senator Barkley on Thursday evening. For to exempt the present judiciary would be to abandon all the arguments of urgency that have been pressed by Administration spokesmen. It would seem almost equally possible, if the present court be exempt, to do the whole job by constitutional amendment. And against the process of amendment, of course, nobody could have uttered valid objections.

Thus, in view of the tone of the President's letter, it seems scarcely credible that he is prepared to surrender to the extent implicit in the suggestion attributed to Mr. Keenan. If true, it is a climactic about-face.

Though many observers think that a trend had set in against the President's proposals which would defeat them when the time came, it is a tell-tale fact that the opposition in the Senate has been no more willing than the proponents to bring matters to a roll call. All sorts of claims as to numbers of votes have been made by both sides, but neither has been ready for a test. This is conclusive proof that the final decision probably still hangs in the balance. The feeling that the President's bill cannot win, which is shared by many observers, is based upon a projection of the present trend.

The President's letter to Senator Barkley had a double effect. On the one hand, it seemed to be an extreme assertion of executive strength against the independent position of Congress, and in this light undoubtedly aroused resentment and resistance in the Senate. But on the other hand, the letter was a sharp warning to party laggards; it was the first open whip-cracking, and Mr. Roosevelt can be a formidable political adversary.

In one more deep-lying respect, the President's letter points to future difficulty. It took the position that the future of the New Deal is dependent upon passage of the court bill. It placed Mr. Roosevelt's future at stake upon the bill. And that, one would think, is the last thing the President would seek at this stage in the struggle. Such an attitude tends to close the door against the large group of Democrats in both Senate and House who have been forced to oppose the President on this issue, but who would like to come back into the fold for most of the rest of his program. Thus the letter to Senator Barkley slashed another mark across the face of party unity.

The week's deplorable events seem doubly so when one looks at the very best side of the New Deal, as exemplified in the monumental report on technological trends released yesterday. This sort of planning, which began under President Hoover in the report on recent social trends, is now carried much farther, and would be given a permanent place in the Government under the National Resources Board envisaged in the proposals for executive reorganization.

The report, which runs up toward half a million words in length and can be bought for one dollar from the Government printing office, is a comprehensive survey of what machines are doing and are likely to do to America.

Comprehensive is the right word. On page 322, the report points out that the "electric eye" can be used to count the ingress and egress of honey bees from the hive. Having wrestled with the mammoth document for a week, we cannot get away from this startling assertion. Counting bees is a lot better than counting sheep. And equally unproductive of technological unemployment. The electric eye can count noses, too, and that is what we are hoping the Senate will start doing soon.